

THE KODANSHA

KANJI LEARNER'S COURSE

A Step-by-Step Guide to
Mastering 2300 Characters

Andrew Scott Conning

Foreword by Jack Halpern

Provides a **complete system** for acquiring all the kanji needed for genuine literacy in Japanese

Summarizes kanji meanings in **concise, easily memorized keywords**

Uses **sensible, practical memory aids** to make kanji meanings easy to remember

Introduces kanji components in a **logical, step-by-step order** that makes learning new kanji easier than ever

Includes **full cross-referencing** with *The Kodansha Kanji Learner's Dictionary: Revised and Expanded*

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FOREWORD

Sino-Japanese characters, or kanji, consist of logically interrelated parts that form a systematic network of interlinked symbols representing both meanings and sound. They function as an integrated system, rather than as a set of disconnected symbols that must be memorized by rote.

The traditional approach to making sense of this system has been through the study of *etymology*. A character's etymology and how it relates to its modern meaning is often an interesting story that helps the learner memorize the character. What typifies the etymological approach is that it is based on historical facts to explain how each component contributes to the character's meaning. This is the approach that I use in my book *Kanji no saibakken* (Rediscovering Kanji), which introduces the "Atomic Theory of Chinese Characters." As I illustrate there, knowledge of etymology can be of genuine value to learners when presented in groups of kanji that share the same phonetic component.

In this kanji course, Andrew Scott Conning aims to make learning kanji as straightforward as possible by effectively adapting etymological information to pedagogical purposes. What he has produced is not merely a list of mnemonics, but an integrated, self-guiding, self-reinforcing course that offers a comprehensive system for interpreting the main meaning(s) of each character from its graphical constituents. While it generally preserves the historical meaning of each graphical component, or *grapheme*, it breaks free from rigid adherence to etymology.

This combination of discipline and flexibility allows the author to tap into rich etymological sources while offering learners effective shortcuts for remembering character meanings. The wisdom in fusing a conservative adherence to etymological convention at the grapheme level (*across* characters) with a liberal transcendence of it at the character-formation level (*within* characters) will become apparent in due course.

To illustrate the effectiveness of this approach, consider the character 東 (EAST). We can visualize 東 as the "sun" (日) rising behind a "tree" (木) in the EAST. Using this interpretive (but historically inaccurate) approach, the learner has little difficulty in memorizing this character's meaning. In reality, 東 originates from 東, a picture of a bag pierced through by a stick used in ancient times for carrying water bags. Since 東 is pronounced *dong* in Chinese, it was "borrowed" and assigned the meaning EAST, also pronounced *dong*, without relation to its original meaning.

It is no doubt easier to remember this character with the *interpretive* approach by associating the meaning EAST with the concrete image of "the sun rising behind a tree." To most kanji learners—who are primarily interested in efficient memorization—the loss of historical authenticity is of little consequence.

Now let us consider how the etymological and interpretive approaches compare across a group of related characters, using a series based on the element 己.

Etymological sources for 己 provide meanings such as “arrow,” “spool,” “winding,” or “bending.” Unfortunately for the learner, how these meanings are related to modern *character* meanings such as SELF (己) and WRITE DOWN (記) is far from straightforward, and is indeed a matter of scholarly debate.

The author’s solution is to borrow from etymology the notion of “winding” or “bending” (easily visible in the shape of 己) to produce a concrete image of a kneeling human body with the head bent forward. He then combines this image with the meaning of 己 as an independent character (SELF) by assigning to 己 the graphemic meaning of “kneeling self.”

Let’s see how this works. The image of a kneeling and bowed figure works well for 己 as an independent character, given the humility expected of a Japanese speaker in referring to one’s SELF. To learn the character for WRITE DOWN (記), the learner simply visualizes 己 as the “kneeling self” kneeling before a writing desk, writing down “words” (言). Likewise, the notion of DISCIPLINE (紀) can be visualized as the “kneeling self” using a “rope” (糸) to restrain oneself. Similarly, the abstract idea of REFORM (改) can be seen in the image of striking oneself with a “rod” (父), while the meaning RISE (起) is represented in the image of the “kneeling self” rising abruptly in order to “run” (走).

It is clear that studying characters organized in groups like the above is more effective than memorizing each one in isolation. The 己-series illustrates the creative, flexible, and etymologically informed way in which this course allows users to associate a single grapheme with a diverse set of meanings. The power of this method lies in invoking *concrete imagery* adapted to the needs of explaining contemporary meanings while maintaining etymological authenticity on the grapheme level.

In my capacity as the editor-in-chief of several kanji dictionaries and author of a book on kanji etymology, several features of this innovative course struck me as particularly remarkable.

First and foremost, the concrete imagery helps the learner memorize the meanings of complex characters from their graphical components. As can be seen from the annotations for 東 and for the 己-series, such imagery serves as a powerful mnemonic because it leaves a lasting impression on the mind.

Second, the *sequence* in which the kanji are introduced represents a breakthrough in kanji pedagogy. The meaning of each grapheme is explained *before* it appears as a component of other characters, ensuring that the learner understands all component parts when learning new kanji.

Third, the mnemonic effect is reinforced by presenting graphically similar characters together, rather than as isolated units, which provides a smooth, streamlined course of study that is both easy to follow and mnemonically self-reinforcing.

Fourth, this course links the mnemonic annotations to semantically accurate, concise mnemonic keywords that encapsulate each character’s *core meaning*. Derived from my own *Kodansha Kanji Learner’s Dictionary*, the core meanings allow the learner to accurately grasp the character’s meanings as a concise conceptual unit. This is another feature that distinguishes this course from every other kanji self-teaching method.

Fifth, special attention is given to learning each kanji in a *differentiated* way; that is, learning the characters in a mutually contrastive manner that connects their graphical distinctions to their underlying semantic differences. The author thus immunizes the learner from what is perhaps the greatest source of difficulty arising at the intermediate and advanced stages of study, which is the confusion produced by multitudes of look-alike characters.

To see an example, the reader can flip to entry 0814, which focuses learners' attention on the distinction between kanji based on ㄱ, ㄴ, and ㄷ. Groups of kanji based on ㄴ and ㄷ immediately follow; moreover, a second group based on ㄴ is appropriately cross-referenced. This approach allows the learner to associate the meaning of each character with the features that distinguish it from graphically similar characters.

Finally, while the meanings of graphemes are rooted in historical etymology, the annotations for individual kanji are defined by their eclectic use of a variety of mnemonic techniques, such as concrete imagery, semantic analysis, historical etymology, and other techniques. The guiding principle is practicality, rather than rigid adherence to a theoretical principle.

This is not the first time that a mnemonic approach has been applied to the learning of kanji. However, the present course surpasses previous works in the thorough approach it takes and in the skillful balance it strikes between etymological authenticity and the practical needs of the learner. The innovative use of concrete imagery, the emphasis on differentiation, the effective sequence of presentation, and the mnemonically effective core meanings round out the course, making it the most effective kanji learning tool available today.

Saitama, Japan

Jack Halpern
CEO of The CJK Dictionary Institute

PREFACE

The purpose of this course is to assist the non-native learner in remembering the basic meanings of Sino-Japanese characters (kanji), and in applying kanji-based vocabulary in a communicative context.

In its coverage, arrangement, and pedagogical approach, this course reflects the assumption that the user's overriding goal is not to find the shortest route to some elementary or intermediate stage of kanji proficiency, but to find the most efficient and reliable route to genuine literacy. It contains all 2136 *Joyo* ("regular-use") kanji plus 164 of the most useful non-*Joyo* characters, specially arranged to maximize efficiency of acquisition. Each kanji is accompanied by an explanation of how to remember its meaning so as to distinguish it from similar ones. Many explanations involve the use of visualization and concrete imagery, but some rely on other mnemonic techniques, as appropriate. The goal throughout is to offer pragmatic, time-saving solutions to remembering the kanji.

I sincerely hope that this course will help learners on their way toward a more direct and profound understanding of Japan and its people, whose generosity, support, and everyday kindness provided this work's foundation as well as its inspiration.

The preparation of this text was made possible by a Japanese Ministry of Education research fellowship and the institutional support of the University of Tokyo, for which I am indebted to Professor Takeo Funabiki. Most of the research and writing took place at the Tokyo Metropolitan Library, the Japan Foundation Library, the Okayama Prefectural Library, and the libraries of Harvard University and the University of Tokyo. My sincere thanks to the librarians of these institutions for their assistance. I am also grateful to Mr. Yasuhiro Takeda of the Ministry of Education's Agency for Cultural Affairs, for his patient help with my numerous requests for information while his agency was preparing the revisions to the *Joyo Kanji List*.

I wish to express my warm appreciation to Michael Staley and his colleagues at Kodansha, who turned this text from a mere concept into a reality; Jack Halpern of the CJK Dictionary Institute, who generously granted permission to reprint material from the *Kodansha Kanji Learner's Dictionary*; the staff of the CJK Dictionary Institute, who provided invaluable assistance with the preparation of the readings index; Kay Yokota, who edited the manuscript with consummate expertise; Toyoko Kon, who skillfully designed the layout; Roo Heins, Chikako Imoto, and Ayumi Minowa, who proofread every page with care and perseverance. I am especially grateful to Hiroko Takahashi, Tadamasa Iwai, Hideki Shiromoto, Taeko Shiromoto, Fuminori Nagasawa, Katsuo Nagasawa, Kunio Matsushita, James Mark Shields, Rebecca Givens Rolland, Andrew Smith Lewis, Paloma Escalante Gonzalbo, and E. Anthony Fessler for their advice, personal support, and motivating example; and above all to my family, whose constant support allowed this project to reach completion.

INTRODUCTION

Non-native learners of Japanese have long wished for a simple and reliable way to remember the meanings of Sino-Japanese characters, or kanji. Over the years, a number of exceptionally insightful students of the kanji—people such as Michael Pye, James Heisig, Jack Halpern, and Kenneth Henshall—have pointed the way toward this goal.* These scholars understood from their own experience that it is more efficient for adults to learn kanji through an interpretive mnemonic approach than through the mechanical repetition used by schoolchildren. Their pioneering efforts have helped generations of learners overcome the kanji barrier.

My purpose in creating this course has been to extend previous work by developing a comprehensive and pedagogically sound method for remembering the meanings of all the characters required for genuine literacy in Japanese. I have pursued this objective in a variety of ways, such as by introducing characters in a streamlined and pedagogically effective sequence, by explaining the meanings of graphical components step by step, by summarizing character meanings in concise keywords to facilitate memorization, by applying mnemonic techniques pragmatically and opportunistically, by highlighting the contrastive features of graphically similar characters, and by using concrete imagery to make the meanings of many difficult characters immediately apparent. In these and other ways, I hope that the present volume will help lower the kanji barrier once more.

What follows is a complete kanji course for non-native learners. Its primary goal is to help you remember the basic meanings of each kanji. But it also helps you actively apply each kanji's principal meanings and readings by learning a few sample vocabulary words, carefully chosen to illustrate the kanji's uses and to help you employ it in everyday communication. Finally, by indicating each kanji's stroke order, explaining the component parts of the kanji step by step, and teaching you how to differentiate among graphically similar kanji, this course offers a solid foundation for learning how to write kanji accurately. It thus offers not simply a series of memory aids but an integrated system for studying the kanji.

*Pye, M. *The Study of Kanji: A Handbook of Japanese Characters*. Tokyo: Hokuseido, 1971.

Heisig, J. *Remembering the Kanji I: A Complete Course on How Not to Forget the Meaning and Writing of Japanese Characters*. Tokyo: Japan Publications Trading Co., 1977.

Halpern, J. 漢字の再発見 *Kanji no saibakken* [Rediscovering Kanji]. Tokyo: Shodensha, 1987.

Henshall, K. *A Guide to Remembering Japanese Characters*. Rutland, VT: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1988.

BACKGROUND AND BASICS

Kanji and the Japanese Language

The earliest attempts to write the Japanese language used imported Chinese characters, irrespective of their meaning, as phonetic symbols for similar native sounds. As these complex ideographs proved unsuitable for the transcription of a polysyllabic tongue, the Japanese soon invented a much simpler set of phonetic symbols (the *kana*: first hiragana, and later katakana), but retained the kanji for the many words borrowed from Chinese. They also began using kanji to denote native Japanese words of similar meaning, this time without regard to phonetic similarity, so that many kanji came to have both a Chinese-derived pronunciation (the *on-yomi*, used in reading words borrowed from China) and an unrelated native pronunciation (the *kun-yomi*, used in reading native words). Having thus become associated primarily with meanings rather than sounds, kanji could be used to represent the stem of a polysyllabic Japanese verb or adjective whose inflected portion could be represented by *kana*. In this way Japanese came to be written in a mixture of *kana* and kanji.

Today, kanji are used mainly for Chinese-derived nouns, proper nouns, and the stems of verbs and adjectives. Hiragana are used for all types of native words not written in kanji, and for the inflected endings following a kanji stem, known as *okurigana* (for example, the < in 巻<). Katakana are used mainly for loanwords, names of species, sound-mimicking words, and emphasis (like italics).

In this mixed scheme, the main function of kanji is to represent basic meanings, rather than sounds. It is for this reason that in learning Japanese it is useful to systematically study character meanings as an independent task. Thus the primary focus of this course will be to help you associate each kanji's graphical form with its meaning.

There are several ways to do this. The easiest way is simply to see in the kanji a direct representation of either an object (as in the simple pictograms 田 RICE FIELD and 火 FIRE) or an idea (as in the ideograms 上 ABOVE and 下 BELOW). However, simple pictograms and ideograms represent only a small percentage of the kanji in use today. Their primary importance lies, rather, in their function as building blocks from which the vast majority of kanji are assembled.

Kanji Structure and Its Analysis

A few words regarding the structure of kanji are now in order. Most kanji are composed of multiple building blocks, or *graphemes*—meaningful contrastive graphical units. A simple example is the kanji for (cultivated) FIELD (畑), which combines the kanji (which in this context we would call the “graphemes”) for *fire* (火) and *rice field* (田) (as in the main entries, I shall use *italics* to refer to grapheme meanings and CAPITALS to refer to meanings of entire kanji).

To identify the meaning of these “complex” kanji, it is necessary to interpret the clues provided by their component graphemes. However, because of the complicated evolution in the meanings and graphical form of many kanji, these clues are not readily organized into a coherent system. The challenge is made still more difficult by the necessity of remembering every kanji in such a way as to clearly distinguish it from all others. Herein lies the central problem this text is intended to solve: that of devising a comprehensive system of mnemonic clues that allows you to remember distinctly and reliably the meaning(s) of all the kanji needed for fluent reading in Japanese.

In the most common type of kanji, a semantic (meaning-bearing) grapheme is combined with a phonetic (sound-bearing) grapheme, producing a character with one clue as to its meaning and another as to its sound. For example, consider the kanji 船. This is an example of a “left-right pattern” kanji, in which typically the grapheme at the left is the semantic component, while the one at the right is the phonetic component. Thus 舟 indicates the character has something to do with *boats*, while 白 suggests the Chinese-derived reading ハク (kanji readings are indicated by kana, which needless to say should be learned first). As it turns out, 船 means OCEANGOING SHIP and is indeed pronounced ハク.

Of course, the clue to the kanji’s meaning, 舟, still leaves open a broad range of meanings associated with *boats*. For all we know, 船 could mean ROWBOAT, CANOE, WARSHIP, RUDDER, GUNWALE, NAVIGATE, or anything else having to do with *boats*. The only thing that distinguishes 船 from other kanji sharing 舟 is the phonetic clue 白, which we must therefore use as a secondary clue to its meaning (incidentally, 白 means *white*). One way to do this is to associate *white* with the foamy wake churned up by a large OCEANGOING SHIP. This is an example of semantic analysis—more on this in a moment.

Before we turn our attention exclusively to the issue of remembering kanji meanings, let me lower any expectations I may have raised regarding the possibility of determining a kanji’s *on-yomi* based on its phonetic clue. While some phonetic hints like 白 are very useful, most are not. To give an extreme example, though all of the characters 税, 鋭, 説, 脱, and 関 have the *same* phonetic element (兑), each of them has a *different* primary reading: 税 (ゼイ), 鋭 (エイ), 説 (セツ), 脱 (ダツ), and 関 (エツ). Alas, these irregularities are as much the rule as the exception, because of both historical changes in the pronunciation of Chinese and the fact that the Japanese borrowed characters over a period of hundreds of years and from different linguistic regions within China. Given this situation, you should not concern yourself with learning the *on-yomi* in the same systematic way in which you learn kanji meanings, but instead simply absorb them in the process of learning the Chinese-derived compounds in which the kanji appear. The exception to this guidance is the set of 600 or so kanji listed in Appendix 2 (p. 611).

The Meanings of Component Graphemes

Each grapheme is introduced the first time it appears, so it is not necessary for you to learn the meanings of the different graphemes before beginning to learn those of whole characters. Once you have learned a new grapheme, you will start to run into it in learning more complex characters, which will naturally reinforce its meaning. For convenient reference, the appendixes contain a Table of Grapheme Meanings (p. 624), but you will hardly need to use it if you proceed through the course in the assigned sequence.

In the way we piece together the hints provided by a kanji’s component graphemes, we shall be under no obligation to etymological authenticity. Nevertheless, for the meanings of the graphemes *themselves*, I have chosen to adhere to tradition for the most part. This is not out of any pretense at conventionality, but rather because the traditional meanings are generally the ones most consistently useful as memory aids, as will become apparent in due course. Now and then, especially where it was useful to have a visual mnemonic, I have ignored the traditional meaning. Also, I have occasionally given myself license to treat as a “grapheme” a certain distinguishing set of strokes even though it has not traditionally been considered a distinct unit. Similar exceptions are detailed in the Table of Grapheme Meanings.

As you progress through the course, terms less precise than “grapheme” (such as “element,” “construction,” “part,” etc.) appear more frequently. I do avoid the term “radical,” which in its strict sense refers to that portion of a character that is designated by tradition as its semantic root, or to any of 214 forms that are deemed eligible to serve this function. In keeping with this course’s expedient approach to remembering kanji, we shall not be particularly concerned with knowing which part of a kanji is designated by tradition as its radical. For purposes of looking up a kanji in a Japanese dictionary organized according to the historical radicals, you may find each kanji’s radical and radical number in the reference data section of its main entry (see p. 18, “Explanation of Sample Entry” ㊦).

PEDAGOGICAL APPROACH

This course provides a comprehensive system for remembering the core meanings of all the kanji needed for genuine literacy in Japanese. The solution arrived at is an eclectic mix of mnemonic techniques, relying above all on visualization, and paying special attention to the problem of distinguishing look-alike kanji—a problem that that bedevils so many advanced learners.

Eclecticism

The pedagogical approach of this course is defined above all by its eclecticism. It does not attempt to rigidly apply a single method (such as etymology or semantic analysis) to the study of every kanji. Instead, it uses an opportunistic approach, taking advantage of whatever method offers the most efficient and reliable way to remember a kanji’s meaning. Different strategies are appropriate to different kanji. Some are easy to remember as pictograms. Others are best approached by linking together the meanings of their component graphemes. Still others are best learned by considering their etymology, or by focusing attention on one of their distinctive features, or by applying some ad hoc method. For this reason, the first guiding principle of this course is that the way a character is learned should be adapted pragmatically to the particular qualities of the character, and to those of similar characters from which it must be distinguished.

Semantic Analysis

Earlier we associated 船 with the meaning OCEANGOING SHIP by letting *white* (白) suggest the foamy wake churned up by a large *boat* (船). This is an example of semantic analysis, in which we use the meanings of individual graphemes to construct an idea representing the meaning of the character as a whole. This technique sometimes provides the most straightforward way to remember a character, and we shall exploit it in those cases.

Unfortunately, there is often so little logical connection between a kanji’s combination of graphemes and its meaning that almost any method of remembering the character is easier than trying to analyze the graphemes semantically. Consider the kanji for FALL (落), which contains graphemes for *grass* (艹) and *water* (氵), as well as a phonetic grapheme (各) that by itself means *each* or *every*. Using semantic analysis, we might try to associate the kanji’s parts with its meaning through a conceptual statement such as “*every* drop of *water* FALLS on *grass*.” Quite apart from its oddness, this statement has two significant disadvantages from a mnemonic standpoint. First, it is *indirect*: rather than allowing us to immediately recognize the meaning of the character in its visual image, it forces us first to pass through an intermediate

stage of cognition. Second, it is *abstract*: it exists only in the mind, rather than in the physical form of the kanji. In short, the analytical method merely substitutes the task of remembering kanji with the perhaps more difficult task of remembering abstract conceptual statements removed from the kanji's concrete form.

Visualization

For this reason, the approach used in this course is to apply some form of visual interpretation to complex kanji whenever it is practical to do so, while generally (but not always) respecting the individual grapheme meanings. The key to this method is the use of concrete imagery to supplement (and occasionally replace) the semantic face value of a kanji (that is, the meaning one might gather from the meanings of its component graphemes), so that its core meaning may be immediately apprehensible in its graphical form.

This approach allows us to simplify the many complex kanji that do not present a straightforward semantic interpretation. To make this work, we must often treat graphemes as visible images even when their meaning as stand-alone kanji cannot be visualized. For example, though 各 means EACH when used as an independent kanji, we shall give it the concrete, visible meaning *cabin* whenever it functions as a component grapheme *inside another kanji*. This allows us to perceive the meaning of 落 directly in its graphical form: simply visualize a *grass* (艹)-covered *cabin* (各) rooftop from which *water* (氵) FALLS during a heavy rain.

There are countless kanji like 落 that are hard to master because one of their graphemes represents an abstraction. This problem is solved for you in this course by the substitution of concrete, visible meanings for many of these graphemes. When appearing as a component part inside other kanji, 夕 will thus generally be treated as *evening moon* rather than *evening*, 良 as *good boy* rather than *good*, 己 as *kneeling self* rather than *self*, etc. This substitution of concrete imagery for abstract ideas allows us to make use of grapheme meanings in a consistent and organized way even as we create distinctive images from complex kanji.

For the simple kanji, the use of our visual memory is all but automatic. This course does, however, provide tips for visualizing kanji that have been so drastically stylized, simplified, and reproportioned over the centuries that their pictographic origins are no longer obvious. For example, to see an image of the MOON in 月, we can associate the gently curving left-hand stroke with a crescent. This course will offer you many similar opportunities to visualize the distinctive feature(s) of a kanji in a meaningful way.

Here let me emphasize an important point made in the preceding pages—that this course will ask you deliberately to take a simple-minded, *sensory* approach to learning most kanji. For adult learners, it may feel like a waste of mental capacity to prioritize lower-order cognition when more abstract forms of thinking are available for solving a problem. And yet in learning kanji, you will find that seeking a clarifying sense of order at a higher level of abstraction is in fact counterproductive. Simply put, your brain is not wired to memorize 2300 abstractions. It is therefore generally advantageous to slide down the scale of complexity and learn kanji as concrete visual representations. Needless to say, some kanji do require more abstract levels of thinking. But in order to simplify your overall task, I have assigned concrete, easily visualized meanings to most graphemes.

Etymology

Occasionally, knowing the historical development of a character, or something about its original context or intent, provides the most straightforward way of

remembering its meaning. For example, it is perhaps easiest to remember that 泊 means STAY OVERNIGHT if we consider that it was originally used to refer to an anchorage, *white* (白) *water* (水) indicating the place where the surf breaks upon land. Whenever we take advantage of such opportunities, our primary concern shall not be whether our understanding of the etymology is historically accurate, but whether it helps us remember the character's meaning in modern Japanese.

Sensory and Emotional Impressions

The mnemonic approach followed in this course reflects the assumption that the mind is far better at remembering ideas that are accompanied by sensory and emotional impressions than those that are arrived at through logical abstraction. In addition to turning kanji into vivid images that suggest their core meanings, many of the mnemonics in these pages will aim to produce other physical and emotional responses, for example, the annotations for 駆 DRIVE (1388), 挑 PROVOKE (1832), and 拷 TORTURE (1956).

Differentiation

As your stock of kanji grows, the number of confusing similarities among them will also grow. Because the magnitude of this problem does not become apparent until the later stages, learners often make the costly mistake of starting out with simplistic methods of memorization based on an unrealistically small character set (say, five hundred or a thousand characters). These methods are quite convenient as long as each kanji is easily distinguishable, but turn out not to be sophisticated enough to accommodate the more advanced kanji that come along later and blur the lines of distinction that have initially been drawn. Any learner who aspires toward genuine literacy in Japanese does well to avoid such methods, for they only prove to be an impediment in the long run.

The learning method followed in this course pays specific attention—from the beginning—to the specific qualities that distinguish a kanji from similar ones. Wherever differentiation is an issue, you will learn to recognize the meaning of a kanji precisely in those features that set it apart from others with which it might be confused. This outcome is achieved not only through the use of explicit instructions, but also through meticulous cross-referencing and the arrangement of kanji in graphically related groupings. These features focus your attention on the contrastive attributes of each character as you learn it, and thus save you from having to relearn it in a different way after you encounter confusingly similar kanji at a more advanced stage.

A Few More Words about Eclecticism

The method outlined above is not a formal or academic approach. The formal study of kanji etymology, while a rewarding pursuit in its own right, is generally not an efficient method for remembering kanji meanings. This course assumes that your goal is not to study the kanji by the most intellectually sophisticated means, but to be able to use them in the shortest possible time. For this purpose, no method of learning a kanji is too unscholarly, provided it helps you recognize the kanji's meaning. On the other hand, should you decide later to look up etymologies, you will encounter no special barriers for having used the method introduced here.

This method is also not a systematic approach—except in its systematic flexibility and pragmatism. Each kanji presents a unique challenge; for this reason, the study of kanji is ill served by the rigid application of one theory of learning

or another. While methodological consistency offers a certain impression of rigor (which perhaps explains why most earlier kanji-learning systems of similar scope have followed more or less strict etymological or analytical approaches), the sacrifice of any pretense at methodological purity is one that I happily make. Surely it is the most sensible response to the lack of predictability in the relationship between component parts of kanji and the meanings kanji have acquired in modern Japanese. There is no consistent set of rules that governs this relationship, no one key that can be turned to unlock the meaning of every character.

FEATURES OF THIS COURSE

The primary goal of this course is to help you learn and remember the basic meanings of each kanji. It is also designed to familiarize you with the principal pronunciations of each kanji as you learn its core meaning(s), and to actively apply both the meanings and the pronunciations in learning a few sample vocabulary words. As it provides in one place the basic meanings, pronunciations, stroke order, and other information on each kanji, this text can also be used as a basic dictionary.

For an exhaustive listing of meanings, pronunciations, or vocabulary containing the kanji, you should consult a comprehensive kanji dictionary. Likewise, to learn about kanji etymology or for detailed instruction on how to write kanji, you should consult specialized treatments. A brief summary of the principles of stroke direction and stroke order is provided in Appendix 1 (p. 609).

Coverage

The 2300 entries in this course contain all 2136 kanji in the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology's Joyo (regular-use) Kanji List (revised 2010), plus 164 of the most useful kanji not designated in the list. In selecting these 164, I first included all non-Joyo kanji appearing in the Test Content Specifications for Level 1 of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test (JLPT). While the administrators of the JLPT have decided no longer to issue these Test Content Specifications, the latest-issued edition (2006) provided an objective criterion of some practical significance. With a few exceptions, the kanji added from the JLPT list are in fact among the most useful of the non-Joyo kanji.

Beyond that, I selected another roughly one hundred kanji for their general usefulness and/or ease of acquisition. To be included, a kanji had to rate favorably according to a simple cost/benefit assessment: How much time would it take to learn and remember this character? How much benefit would there be to remembering it? To assess a character's "benefit"—which weighed more heavily than "cost"—I consulted a variety of authoritative kanji frequency rankings. Because of the biases inherent in these rankings, I included a limited number of lower-ranking kanji that in my personal judgment were important for you to learn. Conversely, I excluded some kanji that might have merited inclusion based on their frequency ranking alone. Most of these fell into one of the following categories:

- (a) *Jinmeiyo (name-use) kanji*. Knowing the meanings of personal and place names is largely irrelevant to language comprehension. I have therefore included Jinmeiyo kanji on the basis of whether they are important for understanding words. For information on other Jinmeiyo kanji, I refer you to Halpern (see "An Ideal Companion Resource," below). The section "How to Study the Kanji" (p. 24) includes some advice on how to handle name kanji in your reading.

- (b) *Kanji which appear almost exclusively in a single compound.* You should not study these kanji for their own sake, but instead simply learn the compounds. Kanji in this category appear in this course only if they belong to the Joyo Kanji List.
- (c) *Kanji for plant and animal species.* Some of these, such as 桂 (かつら, Japanese Judas tree), would clearly deserve to be included if frequency were the sole criterion. But there is little point in trying to remember a kanji for a species of tree when one doesn't even know what the tree looks like. I thus leave the bulk of these kanji to be pursued by those with a specialized interest (the important ones can be found in Halpern).

The question of “cost” (that is, How much time would it take to learn and remember this character?) was secondary, but it did influence my selection. Among the non-Joyo kanji, those which are visually distinctive, or which otherwise lend themselves to an easy or intuitive mnemonic, are more likely appear in these pages than those which do not.

Sequence

The order in which you learn the kanji is perhaps as important as the method by which you learn them. I urge you therefore to take a few moments to familiarize yourself with the logic behind the arrangement of kanji in this course.

A basic premise is that you will start with the first kanji and learn the kanji in sequence. Each grapheme is introduced the first time it appears (or, in a few cases, the first time you need to notice it), so that if you go through the entries in order you can build up your kanji vocabulary cumulatively, and will not need to search other parts of the text for the meaning of one of a kanji's component parts. These component parts often consist of whole kanji appearing earlier in the list. Studying the entries out of sequence inevitably leads one into mnemonic explanations that assume knowledge one does not have (for this reason, those with some prior study of the kanji should at least read through the explanations from the beginning). That said, it never hurts to flip ahead and preview later entries, especially to look up unknown kanji in the course of one's reading.

Another reason to follow the sequence is that I have deliberately arranged the kanji to maximize the efficiency with which the adult learner can learn to read authentic Japanese. Most kanji learner's texts, making an unfortunate compromise with the system of graded kanji levels that prevails in Japanese language instruction, separate graphically similar kanji into different groups based on frequency rankings, proficiency test requirements, or the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology's kanji grades for Japanese schoolchildren. However, for the adult learner, it makes more sense (a) to learn kanji graphemes step by step, so that one does not learn a complex kanji without first learning the component parts to be used in interpreting its meaning; and (b) to learn kanji in logical groupings based on similarities in graphical form (and sometimes meaning or reading), so that one can give significance to the features that distinguish one kanji from another, *as one learns them*. These graphical groupings also permit the learner to acquire kanji more seamlessly and efficiently than sequences that give no regard to such groups.

Because this course arranges the kanji in accordance with pedagogical principles rather than externally defined grades, it offers the most streamlined and straightforward program of study for learning *all* the kanji needed for genuine literacy, but not necessarily the shortest route to some artificial milestone of kanji

competency (such as mastering the kanji required for the beginning and intermediate levels of the JLPT). I urge you to take the long view. You have a large edifice to build, and it will be better to build it patiently, according to one grand plan, than to rush yourself to complete one or two small rooms only to find that you have seriously delayed or distorted the overall project.

You will notice that the sample compounds (“didactic vocabulary”) for each kanji contain only the kanji itself and such others as have already been introduced (this is another reason to study the kanji in the sequence provided). As far as possible, I have included sample vocabulary using each of the kanji’s most important meanings and/or readings. Because the didactic compounds can use only such characters as have already appeared, some characters (especially those having multiple meanings and/or readings, and therefore additional didactic requirements) appear later in the sequence than their importance would otherwise dictate. This fact should matter little to the learner whose ultimate goal is real-world literacy.

To the extent allowed by the above considerations, I have *also* attempted to arrange the kanji in general order of frequency, so that you can learn as early as possible the kanji you are most likely to encounter in your reading. Let me emphasize here that the frequency factor carries less weight in the sequence than the other pedagogical considerations explained above. Nonetheless, it has not been ignored. For the benefit of novice learners, all of the hundred most important kanji appear early on. Also, while the imperative of grouping related kanji causes individual kanji to appear earlier or later in the sequence than frequency would otherwise dictate, *the groups themselves* appear in rough order of their aggregate frequency, within the constraints imposed by the step-by-step introduction of graphemes and the availability of sample vocabulary. In this way, the character sequence for this course achieves what perhaps no other sequence has done: it follows a rational pedagogy by introducing character components step by step and related kanji together, yet also introduces the most important characters early on and maintains a general correlation with frequency throughout. I sincerely hope that this volume’s unique kanji sequence—quite apart from its mnemonic methods—will in some measure increase the efficiency with which students of Japanese can learn and remember the kanji.

Explanation of Sample Entry

A sample character entry appears below, with annotations:

<div>①</div> <div>卷</div>	<div>① ROLL UP, wind ⑧</div> <div>② VOLUME</div>	<div>⑩ ⑪ 卷く まく roll up; wind</div> <div>① 巻き込む まきこむ roll (up), wrap; involve, drag in 0192</div> <div>① 卷子本 かんずぼん scroll, rolled book 0094, 0031</div> <div>② 上中下巻 じょうちゅうげかん set of three volumes 0041, 0035, 0040</div> <div>② 別巻 べつかん separate volume, extra issue... 0090</div>
<div>② 0458</div>	<div>In ancient China, long records were kept on <i>tally sticks</i> (契) bound with string. To store such</div>	
<div>③ 己 49*</div>	<div>records, the Chinese simply <i>wound</i> them up into a <i>ROLL</i>—represented here by 己 (<i>roll</i></div>	
<div>④ 卷</div>	<div>up). When referring to a bound work, 卷 corresponds to the English “VOLUME,” which itself</div>	
<div>⑤ 2298</div>	<div>derives from the Latin word for “ROLL,” <i>volvere</i> ⑤ 券 0456</div>	
<div>⑥ 常 9 ⑦</div>	<div>⑫</div>	

- ① *Head character*. The font used here simulates brush-stroke form, allowing you to learn to write the character naturally by following the image provided. Numbers indicate the point where each stroke is initiated, and its order.
- ② *Entry number*.
- ③ *Radical* (the “root” grapheme by which kanji are arranged in Japanese dictionaries) and *radical number*. An explanation and complete listing of these radicals can be found in the back matter of Halpern. Some radicals will appear in a different form here than they do in the head character; for example, the three-stroke radical 艹 in 莖 appears in its six-stroke parent form 艸. For kanji that lost their radicals in the orthographic reforms that followed the Second World War, a substitute radical from the simplified form is given, followed by an asterisk.
- ④ *A nonstandard form* of the character. Most of these are traditional forms (正字, せいじ) now used only in names but still found in prewar writing and certain other contexts. Some are alternative forms (異体字, いたいじ). For characters having both a traditional and an alternative form, I have listed the traditional form. I have not listed traditional forms that are not substantively different from standard forms (e.g., those differing only by the use of 乚 in place of 乚). Where appropriate, notes on nonstandard forms are given in the mnemonic annotations.
- ⑤ *Entry number in The Kodansha Kanji Learner’s Dictionary: Revised and Expanded*, edited by Jack Halpern.
- ⑥ *List status*, indicated by one of three characters:
 常: Appears in the Joyo (常用) or “regular-use” list
 名: Appears in the Jinmeiyo (人名用) or “name-use” list
 外: *Hyogai* (表外) or “off-list” (does not appear in either list)
- ⑦ *Stroke count*.
- ⑧ *Meaning(s)*, adapted from *The Kodansha Kanji Learner’s Dictionary*. Each kanji is shown with up to three basic meanings, consisting of a “mnemonic keyword” in large capitals and additional senses in lowercase type. The mnemonic keyword provides a concise idea for ease of memorization. The additional senses are intended to supplement the keyword by clarifying the kanji’s general meaning and usage; do not concern yourself with memorizing these.
 The term “mnemonic keyword” refers only to the word or phrase in large capitals while “(basic) meaning” refers to an entire numbered meaning (where no additional senses are provided in lowercase type, the two terms are equivalent). In the mnemonic annotations, “M1,” “M2,” and “M3” refer to the numbered meanings 1, 2, and 3.
 Within one meaning, commas generally separate similar senses and semicolons more divergent ones. In practice, the great difference between Japanese and English often made arbitrary the choice between comma and semicolon.
- ⑨ *Readings*, borrowed from *The Kodansha Kanji Learner’s Dictionary*. All of the characters’ officially recognized readings are included. Following the usage of Japanese dictionaries, *on* readings are listed first, in katakana, followed by *kun* readings, in hiragana (in this course *kun* readings appear on a separate line). The portion of the *kun* reading that would normally be written in hiragana (*okurigana*) appears in parentheses. The *okurigana* are written to indicate verb and adjective inflections or to clarify pronunciation in ambiguous cases.

Readings marked with an asterisk are not officially recognized in the official Joyo Kanji List. However, asterisks are not used for the readings of characters that themselves are not recognized in the Joyo list.

For a more comprehensive listing of readings, and information on special readings for each character, see Halpern.

- ⑩ *Didactic vocabulary* including kana reading and concise English equivalent, adapted from the *Kodansha Kanji Learner's Dictionary*. Kanji compounds include only characters that have been learned previously, and are followed by cross-references to the main entry, or entries, of such kanji. Due to space limitations, only the principal meanings of each sample vocabulary word are given.

① 巻く まく	roll up; wind
1 巻き込む まきこむ	roll (up), wrap; involve, drag in 0192
1 卷子本 かんすぼん	scroll, rolled book 0094, 0031
④ 上中下巻 じょうちゅうげかん	set of three volumes 0041, 0035, 0040
2 別巻 べっかん	separate volume, extra issue 0090

For kanji with multiple meanings, superscript numerals to the left of the word indicate the meaning to which the vocabulary item corresponds. Circled superscript numerals (or circles without numerals in the case of kanji that do not have multiple meanings, or whose meanings overlap in the vocabulary item in question) indicate words that are useful to commit to memory as an illustration of either a reading, a numbered meaning, or both.

Where a compound forms a -な or -の type adjective, the -な or -の suffix is included. Moreover, many substantives are shown in verb form with する, or in adverb form with に. These variations follow Halpern and are intended to highlight important usages and to clarify the kanji's meaning.

The × indicates a kanji in the didactic vocabulary that does not have its own entry in this course, such as the kanji 鰐 in 石けん (石鰐×, せっけん). In such cases, the word is first shown with the unlisted kanji replaced by hiragana (following the official usage for non-Joyo kanji)—except when the kanji is used only for its phonetic value, or other cases in which hiragana would never be used. Note, however, that this practice is not followed in the vocabulary for kanji that *themselves* do not belong to the Joyo list, even though you may find these written in mixed kanji-kana form following official usage (for example, the sample compound for the non-Joyo 繡 1614 is shown only as 刺繡, ししゅう, even though you will sometimes see it written as 刺しゅう).

The following functional labels, appearing at the front of the English equivalent in brackets, are used to clarify usage: archaic, vi (intransitive verb), vt (transitive verb), math (mathematics), familiar, baseball, grammar, literary, elegant, honorific, humble, slang.

- ⑪ *Mnemonic and other annotations.* Specific formatting conventions are followed in the annotations. **BOLDFACE CAPS** are reserved for appearances of the entry character's mnemonic keyword (additional senses forming part of the character meaning appear in boldface without capitalization). **REGULAR CAPS** are used when

In ancient China, long records were kept on *tally sticks* (契) bound with string. To store such records, the Chinese simply wound them up into a **ROLL**—represented here by 己 (roll up). When referring to a bound work, 卷 corresponds to the English "VOLUME," which itself derives from the Latin word for "ROLL," *volvere*. 券 0456

citing the mnemonic keyword of another character for purposes of comparison or reference, but not in indicating the meaning of another character subsumed as a grapheme in the entry character. *Italics* are used to refer to the meaning of a component grapheme, when that meaning has been established as conventional within this course (i.e., *italics* would not be used for a one-time interpretation of a grapheme). *Italics* are also used for referring to the meaning of another character when it is subsumed as a grapheme in the entry character. They are also occasionally used for foreign loanwords; their intent will be clear from context. Finally, underlining is used for emphasis.

The following abbreviations are used in the mnemonic annotations section:

- “S1,” “S2,” etc.: stroke 1, stroke 2, etc. (as indicated in the stroke-order diagram)
- “S3-6,” “S9-11,” etc.: strokes 3 through 6, strokes 9 through 11, etc.
- “V1,” “V4,” etc.: first didactic vocabulary entry, fourth didactic vocabulary entry, etc.
- “M1,” “M2,” etc.: meaning 1, meaning 2, etc., in entries with multiple numbered meanings
- “cf.”: compare with

⑫ *Cross-reference to look-alike or other easily confused character(s).*

In some entries, the symbol ㊦ at the end of the annotations section refers you to one or more characters with which the entry character can easily be confused, followed by their entry numbers. Usually this draws your attention to similarities in form (e.g., between 部 and 陪), but occasionally it alerts you to potentially confusing similarities in meaning (e.g., 泣 CRY and 涙 TEAR) or in two characters’ mnemonic imagery or logic. For reference purposes, these cross-references have been provided even when they are redundant with those made in the annotation text.

㊦ 券 0456

The aim of these cross-references is to help you become aware of features that distinguish a kanji from its look-alikes, to pay special attention to those features, and when possible to associate some aspect of the kanji’s meaning with them. This process, critical to mastering kanji, is done far more efficiently if one notes these similarities and differences from the beginning than if one is left to stumble upon them later.

Appendixes

Familiarize yourself with the contents of the appendixes before you begin the course, so that you can take advantage of them as you study. They contain the following:

1. *Basic Principles of Stroke Direction and Stroke Order.*
2. *Regular On-Yomi Groups.* The *on* reading of roughly a quarter of the kanji in this course can be learned reliably by mastering a limited number of phonetic components. Take advantage of these low-hanging fruit by consulting this table from time to time as you proceed through the course. Groups are listed in the same order in which their phonetic components appear in the main entries.
3. *Selected Compounds with Irregular Readings.* A list of common compounds with irregular readings, issued by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. This can be left for the later stages of your kanji study.

4. *Understanding Kanji Compounds.* Use this section to familiarize yourself with the underlying patterns that guide the formation of compound words from individual kanji. Since most kanji appear far more frequently in such compounds than independently, one needs to learn compounds to be able to actively use the kanji. Consult this section relatively early on in the course.
5. *Kanji for Countries and Regions.* Lists thirty of the most frequently encountered kanji used as abbreviations for countries or regions. Consult this appendix when you're ready to try reading a newspaper.
6. *Table of Grapheme Meanings.* As mentioned earlier, each grapheme is explained the first time it appears in a kanji entry. Consult this appendix if you've forgotten the meaning assigned to a grapheme, and to find the place where it is first introduced.
7. *Table of Related and Look-Alike Kanji.* Use this table to practice differentiating among kanji that are graphically similar, or present other potentially confusing similarities. To find a kanji's *kun* homophones, consult its entry in Halpern.
8. *Table of Nonstandard Forms.* You will encounter nonstandard forms in proper nouns, in pre-1946 texts, and in words containing kanji belatedly added to the Joyo Kanji List. Familiarity with these forms will also help you read many non-Joyo kanji. Use this table to familiarize yourself with the nonstandard forms and, at an advanced stage of study, to test your ability to recognize them. You can also use this table to look up the standard forms of any nonstandard forms you come across.
9. *Summary of Changes to the Joyo Kanji List (2010).* Includes a full list of kanji added to (or removed from) the Joyo Kanji List, a list of newly recognized readings, and other information on this important revision to the official list of "regular-use" kanji.
10. *Table of Jinmeiyo (Name-Use) Kanji.* Consult this table as you begin wading into authentic Japanese texts. Of the kanji you will encounter that are not introduced in this course, the majority will be name-use kanji. This table is also useful for finding the entry number of the hundred-odd name-use kanji introduced in this course. Note that I have not included a table of the Joyo kanji, because all of them are included in the course. The official updated Joyo Kanji List is available online.
11. *Table of Hyogai (Off-List) Kanji.* Lists the kanji introduced in this course that do not appear in either the Joyo or Jinmeiyo lists, with their entry numbers.

Indexes

Three indexes—stroke count, radical, and readings—are provided for your convenience. Information on how to locate a kanji is provided at the beginning of each index, and summarized inside the back cover.

An Ideal Companion Resource: *The Kodansha Kanji Learner's Dictionary*

When I first approached Kodansha regarding the possibility of putting together a kanji learner's course, I suggested designing it as a complementary resource to *The Kodansha Kanji Learner's Dictionary*, which I personally had found extremely useful in learning the kanji. Thanks to the cooperation of Kodansha—and the Dictionary's editor in chief, Jack Halpern, who gave permission to reprint character meanings,

readings, and a selection of sample vocabulary—learners now have access to an ideally matched pair of kanji study resources: a step-by-step learner's course with the kanji arranged for sequential study, and a conveniently sized learner's dictionary with in-depth character meanings that clarify how each character is used in forming compound words.

While this *course* may certainly be used as a stand-alone resource, I strongly encourage you to use it concurrently with Halpern's *Kanji Learner's Dictionary*. Among the features that make Halpern an ideal companion resource to this volume are the following:

1. *In-depth character meanings.* This *Kanji Learner's Course* provides the core meaning of each kanji, including one or more keywords for memorization and, where necessary, enough additional senses to clarify the character's usage. For the more important characters, however, there are significantly more senses and uses than the scope of this volume allows for. Halpern's *Kanji Learner's Dictionary* allows the user to discover that the greater part of the contribution kanji make to the Japanese language lies in the semantic richness of the several hundred most productive characters. While their entries each occupy but a single frame in this volume, they often fill an entire page in Halpern. The present volume provides a useful method of remembering these characters' core meanings, but it gives only a partial view of their applications and range of meaning. It is therefore best used in conjunction with a dictionary providing complete and precise explanation of how each kanji is used, for which Halpern is the superlative source among portable volumes. For those interested in a reference volume, Halpern's *Kodansha Kanji Dictionary* is recommended.
2. *Cross-referencing of kun-reading homophones.* These cross-references identify characters that are related but usually not identical in meaning, such as those having the *kun* reading おさ(める): 収める (take in), 納める (put away, put in place), 治める (govern), and 修める (master). Comparing these related words and characters helps the learner develop a deeper and more precise understanding of their meanings, and overcome one of the trickier challenges of the written language.
3. *Jinmeiyo kanji and name readings.* Halpern includes the full set of Jinmeiyo kanji, as well as special name readings for Joyo kanji.
4. *Full English equivalents for uses of characters as independent on-reading words.* These allow the learner to begin making use of a kanji's *on* reading even without knowing any of its compounds. The independent *on*-reading words receive less attention than they deserve in most Japanese-language learning materials, and offer the opportunity to master a character's *on* reading through communicative usage.
5. *Full English equivalents for uses of characters as kun-reading words or word elements.* These also allow the learner to make immediate use of a kanji before knowing any of its compounds, and to master a character's readings through communicative usage.
6. *Functional labels.* These clarify, among other things, how a kanji is used differently as a prefix, as a suffix, as a component of compounds, or as an independent word.
7. *Explanatory and supplementary glosses.* These clarify the specific sense, range of usage, and syntactical function of kanji-based words.

HOW TO STUDY THE KANJI

I have prepared this course with the assumption that you will start with the first kanji and study the characters in the assigned sequence. If you have previously studied kanji, you should at least read through the annotations from the beginning in order to lay the groundwork for learning and remembering the challenging kanji introduced later on. The annotations assume knowledge of what has come before.

Step-by-Step Method

Each time you begin studying a new character, proceed as follows:

1. Take a moment to study its form carefully, and compare it with similar-looking kanji appearing on the same page or adjacent pages (before or after).
2. Read the annotation. Some annotations will instruct you to review an earlier entry that provides information that is in one way or another foundational to learning the present entry (this information will be found in the earlier entry's annotation section). Often only part of the earlier annotation will be relevant, but it will generally be clear which part. If you've forgotten the meaning of a component grapheme, look it up by stroke count in the Table of Grapheme Meanings, which will refer you to the entry where the grapheme was introduced.
3. After reading the annotation, look over the kanji again. Allow plenty of time for the images or ideas in the annotation to work their way into your memory. Try to see the meaning of the kanji in some aspect of its appearance or its component parts. Staring at it is not a waste of time.
4. Study the kanji's meaning(s) (see "Learning Meanings," below). If more than one meaning is given, consider how the different meanings may be interrelated. Focus on remembering the capitalized mnemonic keywords.
5. Study the kanji's reading(s) (see "Learning Readings," below). If kanji containing the same phonetic component appear immediately before or after the kanji you are studying (as they often will), note whether the other kanji have similar or identical *on-yomi*.
6. If any cross-references are provided at the end of the annotation (indicated by a pointing hand), make note of any similarities or differences with the kanji you are studying. Train your eye to recognize the distinctions, and practice associating these with the respective meanings of each character, as suggested by the annotations.
7. Practice writing the kanji several times in the stroke order provided—even if you are not interested in learning how to write kanji—in order to fix its form in your memory. Mastering orthodox stroke order is important to be able to count strokes accurately (useful for looking up the kanji in dictionaries), and to read cursive writing.

To practice, start by tracing over the head character with a capped pen. Maintain continuous contact with the paper throughout each stroke. Then write the character, imitating the head character as closely as you can. Note especially how component parts are modified in form or proportion in order to accommodate other parts. To maintain consistent proportion, use the printed manuscript paper (原稿用紙, げんこうようし) the Japanese use. This paper provides squares of regular size, which helps you avoid the bad habit of writing high stroke-count characters larger than low stroke-count characters.

As you write the character, remind yourself of the mnemonic association between the kanji's form and its meaning(s). Also, if the kanji contains a grapheme you are writing for the first time, practice writing it until you can reproduce it from memory.

If the head character is a nonstandardized form (this will be mentioned in the annotation), you should also practice writing it according to the standardized form shown in the variant field below the head character. For example, for 剥 *o6o9*, you should practice writing the standardized form 剥.

8. Study the didactic vocabulary provided (see "Learning Didactic Vocabulary," below). If necessary, review other kanji appearing in the vocabulary using the cross-reference numbers provided. For sample words in which the kanji is followed by *okurigana* (a kana-based inflectional ending), note which portion of the inflected word is written in *okurigana*. For example, you should note in entry *oo81* that *みずから* is written 自ら, not 自から or 自ずから.
9. Familiarize yourself with the traditional or alternative form of the kanji, if there is one.
10. If you have a digital device handy, you can practice inputting the didactic vocabulary using a Japanese text input method, find sample sentences on the Internet, etc.
11. Proceed as above until you have reached the end of the page. Then, test yourself on the kanji appearing on the *previous* page (see "Self-Testing," below).
12. Every *n* pages, test yourself on the *previous* set of *n* pages, where *n* equals the average number of pages you are studying per day. For example, if you are studying five pages per day, then on completing page 80, test yourself on pages 71–75 (see "Self-Testing," below).

Learning Meanings

As mentioned in the sample entry, you should concern yourself only with memorizing the capitalized mnemonic keyword(s), not the additional senses listed in lower case. The mnemonics are designed to suggest the ideas encapsulated in the keywords.

Following Halpern, each basic meaning consolidates a variety of related senses into a concise conceptual unit. This summarizing function, together with the clear division of each kanji's senses into discrete numbered meanings, allows you to avoid the confusion students have long encountered in learning the more semantically rich kanji.

In studying the meanings of these more versatile kanji, try to see how their ramifying senses are related through a core idea. Halpern is particularly helpful for this task (the more important the kanji, the more likely you will find a significant amount of additional information there). The keywords given in Halpern are not always identical to those given here, but the general meanings given in the two texts are consistent.

For characters with multiple meanings, these meanings appear in general order of their importance. Note, however, that the mnemonic annotations will often start with a lower-ranked meaning when this aids learning and retention. This is especially the case when the lower-ranked meaning is in fact the original meaning of the kanji, and is for that reason (a) more directly related to the kanji's graphical

form, and/or (b) more intuitively related to the kanji's various subsenses. For example, the kanji 朗 has two basic meanings: **CHEERFUL** and **CLEAR/bright**. While **CHEERFUL** is the more important meaning in modern Japanese, **CLEAR/bright** is in fact the original meaning, which not surprisingly is more directly associated with the kanji's semantic hints, "*good* (良) + *moon* (月)." The mnemonic therefore instructs you first to think of a "*good moon*" as being **CLEAR** and **bright**, and then to associate this image with the primary meaning **CHEERFUL**, via the idea of brightness.

As you study, always keep in mind that the mnemonics should not be learned for their own sake. Their only purpose is to serve as a temporary bridge between the kanji's graphical appearance and its meaning(s).

There is no doubt that for many kanji you will end up coming up with a more useful mnemonic than I have done. While this course will give you a reliable way of remembering 2300 kanji, it will certainly not provide the best way of remembering every kanji for every person. In preparing this kanji curriculum, I have had to insert generic mnemonics in place of some personal mnemonics that were specific to my own experience and thus of absolutely no use to you. I encourage you to reverse this process by replacing some generic mnemonics with ones grounded in your own stock of knowledge and experience. Here our one rigid rule, that of being flexible, applies as always.

That said, you should also bear in mind that the reasoning behind a particular mnemonic will not always be apparent at first. In some cases, I have deliberately forgone an obvious mnemonic in favor of one that will help you distinguish the kanji from similar ones introduced later. Also, the above exhortations toward flexibility notwithstanding, it won't do you any good to be gratuitously inconsistent. If you make up a new interpretation of a grapheme nearly every time you run across it, you will soon end up making your job harder rather than easier. Except when there is good reason to ignore an established meaning, it is best to stick to it. Moreover, if you find that a mnemonic hasn't worked, it is usually more efficient to enhance the existing mnemonic than to completely replace it, lest you get the new mnemonic confused with the old one. With these cautions in mind, you are certainly encouraged to adapt this mnemonic system to include your own special insights. In time you will identify the mnemonic strategies that work best for you.

Learning Readings

One of the more daunting things about learning kanji is that many characters can be read in several different ways. The best approach is not to concern yourself with memorizing the readings for their own sake. Instead, focus on learning didactic vocabulary, and simply learn new kanji readings as you learn new words. Do memorize at least *one* didactic vocabulary word (and thus one reading) the very first time you study a kanji, since this will make it easy for you to produce it on a keyboard, to look it up in an electronic dictionary, or to find it in the readings index of a paper dictionary (or this book). For kanji with both *on-yomi* and *kun-yomi*, I recommend in general that you memorize a didactic vocabulary word for each.

The appendix "Regular *On-Yomi* Groups" lists roughly 550 characters whose readings can be learned reliably by mastering a limited number of phonetic components. I encourage you to take full advantage of this list as you proceed through the course.

Learning Didactic Vocabulary

The didactic vocabulary for each kanji was chosen with the following purposes in mind, in general order of priority:

- (a) to illustrate the basic meanings of the entry character;
- (b) to illustrate the principal readings of the entry character;
- (c) to create opportunities to put the kanji into practice in an everyday context;
- (d) to provide high-frequency or instructive vocabulary words containing the kanji; and
- (e) to review previously learned characters, especially recently learned ones.

As suggested by the hierarchy of this list, high-frequency samples were given somewhat less priority than samples that illustrate an important reading or meaning of the entry kanji. This reflects the overall scope and purpose of this volume, which is to serve not as a dictionary but as a tool for gaining a solid understanding of the kanji themselves.

An important feature of this course is that the didactic vocabulary of kanji having more than one basic meaning is arranged in the order of those meanings, and is labeled with a superscript numeral for cross-referencing with the meanings. This feature allows you to reinforce your understanding of the separate meanings and grasp how each one is used, emulating in a limited way one of the most distinctive and didactically useful features of Halpern's dictionary. Note that I have not numbered sample words that in my judgment corresponded equally with more than one numbered meaning, or did not correspond with any numbered meaning.

Do not neglect to briefly study the didactic vocabulary words, as these will help you not only build a more sophisticated sense of the kanji's meaning but also assimilate the meanings and readings of the kanji you have already learned.

I further recommend that you memorize at least one vocabulary word for each kanji, right from the beginning, so that you will not simply attempt to memorize the kanji as a detached entity. For this purpose, I have suggested one or two sample words to memorize for most kanji, by means of inserting a superscript circle to the left of selected vocabulary entries. In some cases, I have suggested three sample words, particularly when a kanji has several important meanings or readings. The words not marked in this way as "suggested" are provided more for the purpose of illustration than for systematic study. Learn these and other kanji-based words through your general study and communicative use of the language, once you've learned the kanji's basic meaning.

Memorizing the suggested words will create opportunities for you to use the kanji in practice, and will help reinforce the individual meanings when more than one exists. For example, it is easier and more natural to remember the kanji 態 (タイ) as the タイ of 状態 (じょうたい, state) and 態度 (たいど, attitude, posture) than to remember it on its own as a kanji with the two basic meanings STATE and POSTURE. The sample words help you ground your learning of the kanji's meaning(s) and reading(s) in concrete examples that can be used in real-life communication.

The vocabulary items also serve as ready identifiers for referring to a kanji verbally. For example, a speaker referring to a kanji pronounced サイ would typically clarify the reference by saying "the サイ of さいばん" (裁判の裁), "the サイ of れんさい" (連載の載), "the サイ of ほんさい" (盆栽の栽), etc. For kanji with *kun* readings, a *kun* word would serve the same purpose.

I have chosen the suggested vocabulary entries to help you learn and remember the basic meaning(s) and principal readings of each kanji, and to point out particularly useful or instructive words that will allow you to begin communicating through kanji, whether actively or passively. While the suggested words will not be the most useful ones for everyone in every case, I felt it would be advantageous

for you to have some sound basis for selection when an overriding criterion does not present itself. I encourage you to replace them with any words familiar to you from other contexts.

I have not included vocabulary suggestions when I felt there was no particular justification for recommending one word over others. Nor have I included them in the first fifty entries, whose didactic vocabulary is of limited usefulness as a result of the requirement of using only such kanji as have already been introduced.

The didactic vocabulary assumes knowledge of hiragana and katakana, as well as some knowledge of Japanese grammar. Familiarity with word endings and the use of transitive and intransitive verbs is particularly important, as knowledge of the latter will allow you to make sense of examples such as 花を傷める (はなをいためる, spoil a flower) and 傷んだトマト (いたんだトマト, rotten tomato). Always compare the examples given in the didactic vocabulary with the forms listed in the readings field.

Some didactic compounds have irregular readings not listed in the readings field. These can be personal names (e.g., 正男, まさお), place names (北京, ベキン), or words with irregular readings (一人, ひとり). Of this last group, many appear in the appendix “Selected Compounds with Irregular Readings.” These compounds combine characters chosen for their semantic value for writing a pre-existing Japanese word, without regard to their phonetic value. For example, 大人 (*big + person*) corresponds to the meaning of the indigenous Japanese word for “adult,” おとな, even though 大 is never read as オト and 人 is never read as ナ. A limited number of such compounds, known as *ateji* (suitable characters), appear in this course, including some which also have a regular *on* reading with the same meaning or a related one. An example of the latter case is 今日 (*present/this + day*). Its regular *on* reading (こんにち) means “today” as in “in this day and age,” while its irregular *kun* reading (きょう) means “today” as in “this day.”

Learning to Write Kanji

This course is appropriate both for those who aim to learn how to write kanji by hand and for those who are happy just to produce them on a keyboard. The step-by-step introduction of graphemes, and the unwavering emphasis on learning to differentiate among graphically similar kanji, will make it much easier for you to write kanji accurately. At the same time, learning the reading of at least one didactic vocabulary word per kanji will make it easy for you to produce kanji with a keyboard. While this course assumes that your first priority is to learn to *read* the kanji in the shortest time possible, you should still practice writing every kanji as you learn it (if only for the purpose of better recognizing it), and learn to write all the graphemes from memory.

Learning Nonstandard Forms

It is helpful to be able to recognize traditional forms, not only because of their use in names, but also because kanji not included in the Joyo list (or belatedly added to it) often appear in traditional form.

In many cases, postwar revisions were applied to all of the characters based on a revised form. Thus, the short stroke deleted from the traditional form 者 to make the revised form 者 was also deleted from 諸, 緒 and other traditional forms based on 者. In some cases, different traditional forms (such as the crowns of 榮 and 學) were conflated into a single revised form (榮/学), rendering the origin of some revised characters unclear.

Self-Testing

The kanji entries in the main section of this course have been laid out in regular columns to allow you to test your recollection of the kanji after you have learned them. By preparing a card of the proper dimensions, you can cover up all of the entry to the right of the kanji, and test your recollection of its mnemonic keyword(s). By cutting a small notch into the side of your self-testing card, you can also test yourself on the didactic vocabulary (the superscript circles to the left of the suggested vocabulary entries allow you to limit your self-testing to these words). The same card can be used with the appendixes, at an advanced stage of study, to test your ability to differentiate among related or look-alike kanji, to recognize nonstandard forms, and to pronounce compounds with irregular readings. Both the Radical Index and the Table of Related and Look-Alike Kanji facilitate self-testing by bringing together groups of related kanji in a different sequence from that used in the main entries. You can simulate the use of flash cards by testing yourself on these kanji in random order and checking off those you have mastered.

Making the Transition into Reading

This course is designed to reduce the difficulty of initially acquiring the kanji, but it is no replacement for using the kanji by reading real Japanese. You should not attempt to complete the entire course before doing so, or without concurrently studying grammar and other aspects of the language. The 1200-kanji mark is a realistic point at which to plunge into some kind of authentic reading material. This inevitably will expose you to many kanji outside your 1200, which will serve as an impetus to continue adding to that number. It will also tell you what other areas you may need to improve in your knowledge of the language generally.

If you find these first forays into authentic reading too halting, you may be tempted simply to redouble your efforts at studying kanji rather than to apply what you already know. In fact you should pursue the two tasks together, immersing yourself in reading ever deeper as your supply of kanji increases. For one thing, this will help you maintain your knowledge of the kanji you have already studied. In addition, it will force you to explore senses and applications of kanji that go beyond the core meanings provided in this volume.

If you read authentic texts, you will encounter kanji not covered in this course. Make a mental note of these, and perhaps write them in the margin of the Table of Related and Look-Alike Kanji, next to a group of similar kanji. It is helpful just to know that they exist. Do not worry about studying these in the same systematic way you study the kanji in this course. Instead, focus on learning the compounds that contain them. If such a compound contains another kanji that *is* covered in this course, make a note of the compound at that entry.

You may prefer to use a graded reader, or a website that allows you to read Japanese webpages even without having an advanced vocabulary. While this course is not designed specifically to be used with graded readers, it is certainly possible to do so. When you run across kanji you haven't studied yet, you can always flip ahead and preview their entries. But don't let flipping ahead degenerate into skipping around—always go back to the place in the sequence where you left off, and continue forward in order.

Ultimately, you should keep the goal of 2300 kanji firmly in mind, and eventually press on to the end, always reviewing as necessary. Completing the course will create the space in your memory for these 2300 kanji, and hundreds more you will encounter elsewhere, to fit together in an organized way. Naturally, you may prefer

at first to set a goal of 1000 or 1200. But in the long run, while a partial knowledge of the kanji may help you complete a college course or pass an intermediate-level proficiency exam, it will not allow you to read authentic Japanese texts with real fluency. Every aspect of this course reflects the assumption that your ultimate goal in studying kanji is to read authentic texts.

When you begin reading real Japanese, you will notice that a large portion of the kanji unfamiliar to you will be those found in names. Before long you will learn to identify personal names within a text. To pick out name kanji more easily, do cast your eye over the Table of Jinmeiyo Kanji in the appendixes. Compare these kanji with similar kanji you have already learned. Be aware that they exist. If any seem familiar, by all means look them up in Halpern or elsewhere. Practice pronouncing the personal or place names in which they appear. Write them out a few times. When you encounter a name in your reading, try to guess its pronunciation, or part of it. If there are *furigana*, read the name out loud. The important thing is to become familiar with the more common pronunciations of the name kanji—not their meanings.

A Final Note

In the early stages, you will no doubt find many of the memory aids superfluous. Indeed, to remember the most unique, vivid, or frequently encountered kanji, you hardly need a mnemonic system in the first place. These early stages will impart the useful lesson that a memory aid is only to be used as long as it is needed.


Later on—during the long, critical period in which you know too few kanji to be literate and yet too many to keep track of without help—this text will be a source of order, clarity, handy solutions, and encouragement in the belief that your goal can be achieved. It will also make remembering many of the complicated, the unintuitive, and the look-alike characters as painless, or almost as painless, as remembering the easy ones.

Still, no matter how useful any part of this course may turn out to be, it is not intended to be an end in itself, but merely a temporary expedient by which you may, in a reasonable amount of time, learn to read kanji naturally and without conscious effort. That feat shall be a testimony to the energy and perseverance you bring to this task, far more than to the method provided in the pages that follow.

THE KODANSHA

**KANJI
LEARNER'S
COURSE**

<div> </div>	<div> 1 SUN 2 DAY 3 JAPAN </div> <div> ニチ ジツ ひ -び -か </div>	<div> 2 日々 ひび daily; days 2 ひにち date; number of days (also written 日にち) 2 日に日に ひにひに day by day, every day 2 ある日 あるひ one day, a certain day 3 日ソ にっソ Japan and the Soviet Union, Japanese-Soviet </div>
<div>0001</div> <div>日 72</div> <div>2606</div> <div> <div>常</div> <div>4</div> </div>	We begin with the most common character and the source of all life, the SUN . 日 depicts the SUN with a line drawn along its equator. It also means DAY , as well as JAPAN (as an abbreviation for 日本 [にほん]). In the didactic vocabulary, note the symbol 々, which means "repeat last character"; thus, 日々=日日.	
<div> </div>	<div>ONE</div> <div> イチ イツ ひと ひとつ </div>	<div> 一日 いちにち one day... 0001 ついたち 1st of the month 一々 いちいち one by one; in detail 一つ ひとつ one (of something) 一つずつ ひとつずつ one at a time </div>
<div>0002</div> <div>一 1</div> <div>2850</div> <div> <div>常</div> <div>1</div> </div>	The next three entries, representing the numbers ONE , TWO , and THREE , are classic examples of Chinese characters as ideographs—written symbols that represent abstract ideas. But one could also argue that they are in fact pictographs, representing ONE , TWO , or THREE fingers. 𠄎 𠄎 2115	
<div> </div> <div> </div>	<div>TWO</div> <div> ふた ふた(つ) </div>	<div> 二日 ふつか two days; 2nd of the month... 0001 ニメートル にメートル 2 meters ニラウンド にラウンド two rounds, Round 2 レモン二つ レモンふたつ two lemons 一つ二つ ひとつふたつ one or two... 0002 </div>
<div>0003</div> <div>二 7</div> <div>1688</div> <div> <div>常</div> <div>2</div> </div>	The first didactic vocabulary word (hereafter, "V1") is one of the many words whose pronunciation cannot be derived from the readings listed in these entries. A selection of compounds with irregular readings appears in Appendix 3. 𠄎 𠄎 0110	
<div> </div> <div> </div> <div> </div>	<div>THREE</div> <div> サン み み(つ) みつ(つ) </div>	<div> 三つだけ みっただけ just three 三日 みっか three days; 3rd (of the month) 0001 三日まで みっかまで by the 3rd... 0001 二三日 にさんにち two or three days... 0003, 0001 三グラム さんグラム three grams </div>
<div>0004</div> <div>一 1</div> <div>1689</div> <div> <div>常</div> <div>3</div> </div>	As these first four entries have made clear, the didactic compounds include only such kanji as have been introduced previously.	

	TEN	二十 にじゅう twenty 0003 はたち twenty years old 十日 とおか ten days; 10th of the month 0001 二十日 はつか twenty days; 20th of the month 0003, 0001 一から十まで いちからじゅうまで without exception 0002
	ジュウ ジツ とお と	

0005 We now skip forward to the kanji for TEN, so that we can start learning two-digit compounds in the didactic vocabulary. Cross your hands in the shape of 十: two hands = TEN fingers. As a component grapheme (a meaningful contrastive unit within a character), 十 can also denote *abundant/complete, cross shape/cross-shaped, or needle*.

十 24

2855

常 2

	FOUR	四日 よっか four days; 4th of the month 0001 十四 じゅうし (=じゅうよん) fourteen 0005 四十四 しじゅうし (=よんじゅうよん) forty-four 0005 十四日 じゅうよっか fourteen days; 14th of the month 0005, 0001 四ミリ よんミリ 4 millimeters
	シ よ よ(っ) よっ(っ) よん	

0006 The kanji for FOUR is based on a square, which has FOUR sides. Needless to say, you really have no need of memory aids for such elemental kanji as these numerals. But you may rest assured that this course will grow in usefulness in proportion to the number of kanji you try to learn. 𠄎 匹 1801

□ 31

2620

常 5

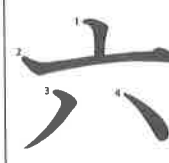
	FIVE	五日 いつか five days; 5th of the month 0001 四、五日 し、ごにち four or five days 0006, 0001 五十五 ごじゅうご fifty-five 0005 五つほど ひとつほど around five ダイヤの五 ダイヤのご five of diamonds
	ゴ いつ ひとつ	

0007 You can approximate this shape using FIVE fingers: first, hold out the first three fingers of your right hand, then lay the first two fingers of your left hand across them. 𠄎 丑 0590

二 7

2892

常 4

	SIX	六日 むいか six days; 6th of the month 0001 六日ぶりに むいかぶりに for the first time in six days 0001 十六 じゅうろく sixteen 0005 六つ むっつ six; six years old 六トン ろくトン 6 tons
	ロク む む(っ) むっ(っ) むい	

0008 To repeat, you really do not need memory aids for these most basic kanji, but if you wish to use one for 六, you might see S1 (stroke 1, as marked in the head character) as the letter "i," and S3-4 as the intersecting lines of the letter "x," spelling the "ix" of SIX. Note that the stroke-order numbers in the head character are placed at the starting point of each stroke. 𠄎 穴 0397

八 12

1710


常 4

	SEVEN シチ なな なな(つ) なの	七日 なのか (=なぬか) seven days; 7th of the month 0001 十七日 じゅうしちにち (=じゅうななにち) seventeen days; 17th of the month 0005, 0001 七十五 ななじゅうご (=しちじゅうご) seventy-five 0005, 0007 七五三 しちごさん the lucky numbers; festival for children of three, five, and seven 0007, 0004
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0009 一 1	Write a numeral 7 European-style, with a line slicing through the middle. Then turn it upside down.	
2854 常 2		

	EIGHT ハチ や や(つ) やっ(つ) よう	八日 ようか eight days; 8th of the month 0001 十八日 じゅうはちにち eighteen days; 18th of the month 0005, 0001 八ユーロ はちユーロ eight euros 一か八か いちかばちか all or nothing, hit or miss 0002
---	---	---

0010 八 12	Put your EIGHT fingers (no thumbs) together in prayer (actually, <u>almost</u> together, imitating 八). Inside other kanji, 八 will sometimes mean <i>split</i> , so the <i>split</i> between S1 and S2 deserves special attention. Note that in these annotations, <i>italics</i> indicate meanings of component graphemes, whereas CAPS indicate mnemonic keywords of whole kanji.	
2536 常 2		

	NINE キユウ ク ここの ここの(つ)	九日 ここのか nine days; 9th of the month 0001 九十九 きゅうじゅうきゅう ninety-nine 0005 九九 く multiplication table 九つ ここのつ nine (of something) 九日から ここのかから starting on the 9th 0001
---	--	--

0011 乙 5	The trick with this entry is distinguishing it from 力 0084 POWER. To do so, associate the wide, round hook at the end of S2 with the loop in the arabic numeral 9. ㊦ 力 0084, 丸 0012	
2858 常 2		

	ROUND ガン まる まる(い) まる(める)	一丸となって いちがんとなって as one, all together 0002 日の丸 ひのまる Rising Sun flag 0001 丸い まるい round, spherical 丸める まるめる make round, roll up
---	---	---


0012 、 3	Similar to 0011, so let the difference between them (S3) suggest the meaning. Because S3 curves slightly, we can see it as part of the circumference of a circle (geometrically speaking, an arc of about 20°), suggesting the meaning ROUND . Pencil 丸 into the margin of this page, then draw a dotted line to complete the imaginary circle. ㊦ 力 0087, 丸 0011	
2883 常 3		

	¹CIRCLE ²YEN	¹ 円 い まるい circular, round ¹ 円さ まるさ roundness ¹ 円グラフ えんグラフ pie chart ² 一円 いちえん one yen 0002 ² 十四円 じゅうえん fourteen yen 0005, 0006
	エン まる (い) まる	


0013	See the enclosure 冂 as a hand, wrapped in a CIRCULAR shape around two Japanese YEN coins.	
冂 13*	Kanji do not make use of true CIRCULAR shapes, so the coins are drawn square. 円 overlaps in meaning with 丸, which can also mean "spherical." Note the traditional form, shown in the reference data beneath the head character.	
圓		
2555		
常 4		

	¹ZERO, placeholder ²CIRCLE MARK; "blank"	¹ 六五〇円 ろっぴゃくごじゅうえん 650 yen 0008, 0007, 0013 ¹ 二三〇の九四二二 にさんれいのきゅうよんにに 230-9422 [telephone number] 0003, 0004, 0011, 0006 ¹ 二〇六のロッカー にまるろくのロッカー locker number 206 0003, 0008 ² 〇をつける まるをつける mark (an answer) with a circle mark; mark as correct ² 〇〇さん まるまるさん Mr. X
	レイ ぜろ まる	

0014	Rounding out our trio of circle characters is the non-traditional kanji 〇, long used in China but probably derived from the Indian "0." It functions as a placeholder in kanji numerals, and like the letter "O" in English expressions such as "room two-oh-six."	
〇 31		
外 1		

	HUMAN BEING	ロシア人 ロシアじん a Russian 一人 ひとり one person 0002 一人二人 ひとりふたり one or two people 0002, 0003 二十人 にじゅうにん twenty people 0003, 0005 人々 ひとびと people
	ジン ニン ひと	


0015	This minimal sketch of a HUMAN BEING is most often modified to 亻 when it appears as a component grapheme in other kanji (first at 休 0061). It can also be modified to 宀, which usually appears at the top of other kanji, but in those cases it will be better for us to see it as a roof or other covering . 入 0039	
人 9		
2857		
常 2		


	HUNDRED	百日 ひゃくにち a hundred days, a long time 0001 百人 ひゃくにん a hundred people 0015 六百円 ろっぴゃくえん 600 yen 0008, 0013 三百六十六日 さんびゃくろくじゅうろくにち 366 days 0004, 0008, 0005, 0001
	ヒャク	


0016	See the number 100, turned sideways. A little line attaches the 1 to the place-holding zeroes.	
白 106		
1746		
常 6		

	THOUSAND	千人 せんじん a thousand people 0015 一千 いっせん one thousand 0002 三千 さんぜん three thousand 0004 八千円 はっせんえん 8000 yen 0010, 0013 千々に ちちに in pieces
	セン ち	


0017 十 24	Think of this as a stylized letter T, to represent the distinct sound “th” in “ THOUSAND .” Like the Greek letter for the same sound θ (theta), it has a line running across the center. Write the word “ THOUSAND ” a few times, replacing “th” with 千, and it should stick. ㊦ 千 0408	
2881 常 3		

	TEN THOUSAND, myriad, all	万人 ばんにん (=ばんじん) all people 0015 万一 まんいち if by any chance 0002 一万 いちまん ten thousand 0002 百万 ひゃくまん one million 0016 三万円 さんまんえん 30,000 yen 0004, 0013
	マン バン	





0018 一 1*  2542 常 3	As a temporary expedient, see 一 (one) plus an upside-down numeral 4, suggesting a 1 with four zeroes after it: TEN THOUSAND . The mnemonic should shortly become unnecessary for this frequently seen kanji. Often used generically to mean a number that is so large as to be practically countless. ㊦ 万 0173	





	MOUTH	人口 じんこう population 0015 一口 ひとくち a mouthful 0002 口コミ くちコミ word of mouth 口バク くちバク lip synch 口にする くちにする eat; say, speak of
	コウ ク くち	


0019 口 30 2865 常 3	Depicts a MOUTH . As we saw with 円, even a round object like MOUTH is drawn as a square in the kanji. Just as the English word MOUTH can refer to the end of a river or the entrance to a cave, 口 can refer to any mouth-like opening. Thus as a grapheme, 口 will sometimes mean <i>opening or entrance</i> .	

	RICE FIELD	田んぼ (田圃*) たんぼ rice field ガス田 ガスでん gas field 三田 みた Mita [surname] 0004 田口 たぐち Taguchi [surname] 0019
	デン た	

0020 田 102 2617 常 5	Here we look down from the sky on a RICE FIELD , divided into four equal plots. As we'll see later at 男 0092, 田 will also be able to take on the meaning <i>head</i> when it appears as a grapheme. The × appearing after 圃 in the first sample compound indicates that this kanji is not introduced in this course.	

	<p>¹ EYE</p> <p>² ITEM; subdivision; order</p> <p>モク ボク め -め ま-</p>	<p>¹ 一目 ひとめ (=いちもく) a look, a glimpse 0002</p> <p>¹ 人目 ひとめ attention, public notice 0015</p> <p>¹ 目つき めつき look, expression</p> <p>² 五十人目 ごじゅうにんめ fiftieth person 0007, 0005, 0015</p> <p>² 六日目 むいかめ the sixth day 0008, 0001</p>
<p>0021</p> <p>目 109</p> <p>2619</p> <p>常 5</p>	<p>This kanji depicts an EYE propped up sideways; the middle section represents the iris. It also has a second meaning that is more abstract, but just as easy to see: each of the three rectangles represents one ITEM in a list three items long. See <i>The Kodansha Kanji Learner's Dictionary</i> by Jack Halpern for additional nuances of this and many other important kanji. Now a word about formatting: in the didactic vocabulary section, the superscript ¹ in ¹ 一目 indicates that this example illustrates meaning ¹ EYE.</p>	
	<p>RIVER</p> <p>セン かわ</p>	<p>ボルガ川 ボルガがわ Volga River</p> <p>川 べり かわべり riverbank</p> <p>川口 かわぐち mouth of a river 0019</p> <p>かわぐち Kawaguchi [surname]</p> <p>川田 かわだ (=かわた) Kawada (= Kawata) [surname] 0020</p>
<p>0022</p> <p>川 47</p> <p>川</p> <p>0001</p> <p>常 3</p>	<p>Depicts a RIVER, with banks at the left and right, and water flowing through the middle. See 山 0037 and 河 0818 for sample compounds using this character's <i>on-yomi</i> (Chinese-derived reading). 河 0818</p>	
	<p>¹ MOON</p> <p>² MONTH</p> <p>ゲツ ガツ つき</p>	<p>² 一月 いちがつ January 0002</p> <p>² ひとつき (=いちげつ) one month</p> <p>² 三月八日 さんがつようか March 8 0004, 0010, 0001</p> <p>² 月日 がっぴ date 0001</p> <p>² つきび time, days</p>
<p>0023</p> <p>月 74</p> <p>2556</p> <p>常 4</p>	<p>Focus on the curves of the two upright lines and let them suggest a crescent MOON: the line at left outlines the dark portion of the sphere, while the line at right outlines the bright portion. 月 will frequently be incorporated as a component grapheme in other characters, where it can also mean <i>meat, flesh, or body part</i> (see 肉 0216).</p>	
	<p>¹ BRIGHT, cheerful</p> <p>² CLEAR</p> <p>メイ ミョウ あ(かり) あか(るい) あか(るむ) あか(らむ) あきら(か) あ(ける) -あ(け) あ(く) あ(くる) あ(かす)</p>	<p>¹ 明月 めいげつ bright moon, full moon; harvest moon 0023</p> <p>¹ 明るい あかるい bright, light; clear; cheerful</p> <p>² 明らかな あきらかな clear, distinct, apparent</p> <p>明日 あす (=あした) tomorrow 0001</p> <p>明るる日 あくるひ the following day 0001</p>
<p>0024</p> <p>日 72</p> <p>0756</p> <p>常 8</p>	<p>This is our first two-grapheme kanji. In it we see the <i>sun</i> (日) shining on the <i>moon</i>, making it brilliantly BRIGHT and CLEAR. Notice how the two forms have been compressed; this is because all kanji must occupy a square space of regular size. In the next entry, which combines <u>three</u> graphemes, 日 will become even narrower.</p>	

	DAY OF THE WEEK ヨウ	日曜(日) にちよう(び) Sunday 0001 月曜(日) げつよう(び) Monday 0023, 0001 曜日 ようび day of the week 0001 七曜 しちよう seven days of the week 0009
0025 日 72 1014 常 18	隹 is a <i>small bird</i> (S11 shows its head and beak, S12 its breast, S13-18 its tucked-back wings). ヨヨ also looks like a pair of wings—let them suggest the bird's flapping movement. Combined with 日 <i>day</i> , the image depicts the little bird taking flight from one day to the next, to the next, as the DAYS OF THE WEEK fly by. 曜 濯 1328, 躍 1327	
	FIRE カ ひ -び ほ-	火曜(日) かよう(び) Tuesday 0025, 0001 火口 かこう crater 0019 ひぐち cause of a fire 口火 くちび fuse; pilot burner; cause (of a war) 0019 火田 かてん slash-and-burn agriculture 0020
0026 火 86 2911 常 4	A pyramid-shaped bonfire, from which flames leap to the left and right. As a grapheme, 火 means <i>fire</i> or <i>burn</i> , and takes either the narrowed form 𤇀 or the completely different form 𤇁, resembling four fingers of flame.	
	WATER スイ みず みず-	火水 ひみず (as opposite as) fire and water 0026 水口 みずぐち spout, nozzle 0019 水田 すいてん paddy field, rice field 0020 水曜(日) すいよう(び) Wednesday 0025, 0001 月水 げつすい Mondays and Wednesdays 0023
0027 水 85 0003 常 4	Looks roughly like 川 0022 RIVER pinched from both sides, making WATER splash out. Though it can appear in this form as a grapheme, it almost always changes to the completely different form 𤇀, easily recognizable as drops of water. 𤇀 水 1690	
	1 TREE 2 WOOD ボク モク き こ-	木曜(日) もくよう(び) Thursday 0025, 0001 1月7日(木) いちがつなのか(もく) January 7 (Thursday) 0023, 0001 火木 かもく Tuesdays and Thursdays 0026 2 木目 きめ (=もくめ) (wood) grain 0021 2 一木 いちぼく one tree 0002
0028 木 75 2901 常 4	Another simple pictograph. Besides TREE , 木 also means WOOD or timber . In its narrower grapheme form (𣎵) the fourth stroke is foreshortened. To make sense of V4, see the entry for 目 in Halpern (2619).	

	1 METAL 2 GOLD 3 MONEY	1 口金 くちがね metal clasp, snap; metal cap 0019 2 金メダル きんメダル gold medal 3 お金 おかね money 金曜(日) きんよう(び) Friday 0025, 0001 月水金 げっすいきん Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays 0023, 0027
	キン コン かね かな -かね	

0029

金 167

In addition to **GOLD**, **METAL**, and **MONEY**, 金 is also the "Fri" in "Friday." Visualize it as a stack of gold bars kept under a *roof* (人) (S6-7 show the gold's glitter). The basic meaning is **GOLD** (hence **MONEY**), but 金 can also convey the more generic meaning **METAL**. The grapheme form (金) carries the more general meaning.

1771

常 8

	SOIL, land	土曜(日) とよう(び) Saturday 0025, 0001 土日 とにち Saturday and Sunday, weekend 0001 土木 とぶく engineering works 0028 土人 とじん aborigines 0015 土いじり つちいじり fiddling with dirt, puttering in the garden
	ド ト つち	

0030


土 32

See this as a sprout coming forth from the surface of the **SOIL**. Its shades of meaning extend to earth, land, ground, etc. As with 金 and numerous other kanji, the *ben* (left-hand grapheme) form of 土 (土) is written with its last horizontal stroke sloping upward, to make way for the *tsukuri* (right-hand grapheme) to extend leftward (as in 場 0445).

𡗗 土 0350

2875

常 3

	1 BASIS, origin, root 2 BOOK 3 THIS	本土 ほんど mainland 0030 日本 にほん (=にっぽん) Japan 0001 あの人 の本 あの一と のほん that person's book 0015 3 本人 ほんにん the person himself, the said person 0015 本日 ほんじつ today, this day 0001
	ホン もと	

0031


木 75

本

2937

常 5

To 木 **TREE** a stroke was added to indicate the tree's **roots**. This gradually developed into the meaning **BASIS**. The **root** or **BASIS** of movies, plays, and many other things is in **BOOKS**. The visual focus should be on S5, suggesting an **origin**, a source, a **BASIS**. Indicating the time or place in which the speaker is **BASED**, 本 also means **THIS**.

	EAST	東日本 ひがしにほん eastern Japan 0001, 0031 東口 ひがしぐち east exit 0019 東アジア ひがしアジア East Asia 東チモール ひがしチモール East Timor
	トウ ひがし	

0032

木 75

This character can be broken down into two component graphemes. Visualize the **sun** (日) rising from behind a **tree** (木): **EAST**. An *on-yomi* compound appears in the next entry.

2987

常 8

大	¹ BIG	¹ 大金 たいきん large sum of money 0029
	² UNIVERSITY	¹ 大きい おおきい big, grand
ダイ タイ おお おお(きい) おお(いに)		¹ 大いに おおいに very, highly
		¹ 大人 おとな adult 0015
		² 東大 とうだい University of Tokyo (short for 東京大学) 0032

0033	Stretch out your arms, and spread out your legs: make yourself BIG . The second meaning UNIVERSITY comes from 大's use as an abbreviation for 大学 (だいがく, university or, literally, "big school"). As a grapheme, 大 can also appear as 𡗗 as in 暮 1342.	
大 37		
2882		
常 3		

小	SMALL	小の月 しょうつき month with thirty or fewer days 0023
		大小 だいしょう large and small; size 0033
ショウ ちい(さい) こ- お-		小口 こぐち small lot, small sum [amount]; end, edge 0019
		小川 おがわ brook, streamlet 0022
		小さい ちいさい small


0034	Now bring your legs back together, and pull your arms back down: make yourself SMALL . As a grapheme, 小 can also appear as ㇰ or ㇱ, though we'll treat those graphemes as visual elements and ignore their etymological derivation from 小.	
小 42		
0002		
常 3		

中	¹ MIDDLE	¹ 中東 ちゅうとう Middle East 0032
	² IN, throughout	¹ 中ヒール ちゅうヒール medium-high heel
チュウ ジュウ なか	³ CHINA	² 中に なかに in; in the middle of; between, among
		² 日中 にっちゅう during the day 0001
		³ にっちゅう Japan and China, Japanese-Chinese

0035	Right down the MIDDLE . 中 also serves as an abbreviation for CHINA , the MIDDLE Kingdom. IN , the second meaning (hereafter, "M2"), is likewise related to MIDDLE . To start, then, you might simply memorize the keyword " MIDDLE ."	
2		
2902		
常 4		

生	¹ LIFE, grow	¹ 人生 じんせい human life, life 0015
	² BE BORN, give birth to	¹ 一生 いっしょう a lifetime, all one's life 0002
セイ ショウ い(きる) い(かす) い(ける) う(まれる) う(まれ) うまれ う(む) お(う) は(える) は(やす) き なま なま-	³ STUDENT	¹ 生ビール なまビール draft beer
		² 生まれる うまれる be born
		³ 東大生 とうだいせい student of the University of Tokyo 0032, 0033

0036	Behold a young plant springing up from the ground and growing its first leaf. See BIRTH and LIFE symbolized in this first leaf, which you should make the focal point of this character. This entry has as many readings as any character you'll find, but as explained in the Introduction, you need not trouble yourself to memorize readings for their own sake. Instead, focus on expanding your vocabulary, and let your repertoire of kanji readings grow naturally as you acquire new words. That said, for 生, I suggest you memorize セイ, ショウ, and なま from the start. Numerous examples to illustrate other readings can be found in Halpern.	
生 100		
2933		
常 5		

	MOUNTAIN	火山 かざん volcano 0026
	サン やま	山水 さんすい landscape 0027 山川 さんせん mountains and rivers 0022 小山 こやま hill 0034 山々 やまやま mountains; very much

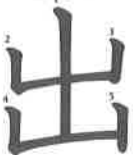
0037

山 46

Three towering **MOUNTAIN** peaks. Some typefaces obscure the fact that the left and bottom lines are written in a single stroke. This is a good reminder that you should practice writing the basic forms you are learning until you can reproduce them from memory. Follow the stroke-order numbers shown in the head character.

2544

常 3

	¹ GO OUT ² PUT OUT	¹ 出る てる go out, depart; go to, be present
	シュツ スイ て(る) -て だ(す) -だ(す)	¹ 出口 てぐち exit 0019 ¹ 日の出 ひので sunrise 0001 ² 出す だす put out, produce; expose ² 出生 しゅっしょう (=しゅっせい) birth 0036


0038

山 17

Visualize the actions **GO OUT** and **PUT OUT** right in the character, by seeing one character for *mountain* (山) rising out of another. The lower mountain **PUTS OUT** the upper; the upper mountain **GOES OUT** from the lower. Imitate this action a couple of times with three fingers from each hand, and the image should stick.

2934

常 5

	¹ ENTER ² PUT IN	¹ 入る いる enter
	ニユウ い(る) -い(る) -い(り) い(れる) -い(れ) はい(る)	¹ はいる enter; join; contain; have; begin ¹ 入口 いりぐち entrance 0019 ² 入れる いれる put in, let in; accommodate; accept ² 入金 にゅうきん payment, deposit 0029


0039

入 11

The projecting line at the top (distinguishing 入 from 人 0015) indicates the onward flow of a river that has just absorbed a tributary. See one river's flow **ENTER** the other's. Note that the distinction between 入 and 人 is especially noticeable in the handwritten form: in 入, the right-hand stroke dominates; in 人, the left-hand stroke dominates. 人 0015

2859

常 2

	DOWN, lower, below	下水 げすい sewerage, drainage 0027 目下 めした subordinate 0021 もつか now, at present
	カ ゲ した しも もと さ(げる) さ(がる) くだ(る) くだ(り) くだ(す) -くだ(す) くだ(さる) お(ろす) お(りる)	川下 かわしも downstream, downriver 0022 川田さんの下に かわださんのもとに under Ms. Kawada's supervision 0022, 0020


0040

一 1


In 下 and 上 (the next entry), the long horizontal stroke indicates a baseline, and the short horizontal stroke (sloping downward, in 下's case) indicates the relative position either below or above that baseline. 下 means **DOWN** below. 上 means **UP** above. By now you will have noticed that capitalized words not shown in boldface indicate keywords for other entries.

2862


常 3

	UP, rise, raise, above ジョウ ショウ うえ -うえ うわ- かみ あ(げる) -あ(げる) あ(がる) -あ(がる) あ(かり) -あ(かり) のぼ(る) のぼ(り) のぼ(せる) のぼ(す)	上下 じょうげ high and low; rise and fall; first and second (volumes) 0040 目上 めうえ one's superiors, one's seniors; one's elders 0021 川上 かわかみ upstream, upriver 0022 上がる あがる go up, rise; be finished 上る のぼる go up
--	---	--


0041 一 1 2876 常 3	Having explained this kanji in the previous entry, I will use this space to explain something about the next one: Note that the asterisks after the readings や(める)* and や(む)* indicate that these readings are not officially recognized in the Ministry of Education's Joyo (regular-use) Kanji List. This does not stop writers from using them.
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	STOP シ と(まる) -ど(まり) と(める) -と(める) -ど(め) や(める)* や(む)*	中止する ちゅうしする suspend, stop, discontinue, cancel 0035 止まる とまる [vi] stop 止まり木 とまりぎ perch, roost; footrail 0028 止める とめる [vt] stop やめる stop (performing an action)
---	---	---


0042 止 77 2545 常 4	Let S1-2 suggest the figure of a man holding out his arms to STOP himself. To distinguish from 上, see S3 as another man pushing him from behind. The bottom stroke will be the first man's <i>feet</i> , which he is using to STOP himself (we'll revert to 止's primitive meaning of <i>foot</i> only when it appears inside other kanji, such as in 走 0140 RUN and 歩 0679 WALK).
--	---

	RIGHT, upright, correct, exact セイ ショウ ただ(しい) ただ(す) まさ まさ(に)	正本 せいほん original document; authenticated facsimile 0031 大正 たいしゅう Taisho (era) (reign of Emperor Taisho, 1912-26) 0033 正月 しょうがつ New Year's holiday; January 0023 正しい ただしい right, correct 正に まさに just, exactly; surely, certainly
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0043 止 77 2926 常 5	See S1 as a line that is added at the top of 止 to ensure that all the strokes are set at RIGHT angles. It is there to make certain that the vertical lines are perfectly upright , and that every angle is exactly 90°. The image of straightness also suggests the English word correct , which derives from the Latin word for "straight," <i>rectus</i> .
--	---

	¹ FOOT, leg; step ² SUFFICE ソク あし た(りる) た(る) た(す)	¹ 一足 いっそく one pair (of shoes/socks) 0002 ¹ ひとあし a step ¹ 足下 あしもと at/under one's feet; gait, pace, step 0040 ¹ 土足 どそく shoes 0030 ² 千円で足りる せんえんでたりる A thousand yen will suffice 0017, 0013
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0044 足 157 1873 常 7	Represents the Japanese word あし, which conflates the English words "foot" and "leg." Here we add a head (口) to the image of a body with outstretched arms we saw at 止. 止 appears in a modified form here, with "high heels" to emphasize the FEET and legs. While the earlier image emphasized the idea of STOPPING , this image emphasizes the FEET .
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	FIX, decide, settle テイ ジョウ さだ(める) さだ(まる) さだ(か)	一定する いっていする fix, define, unify 0002 定木 じょうぎ ruler [cf. 規 0624] 0028 定める さだめる fix, decide, settle 定め さだめ law; decision; destiny; certainty 定かに さだかに clearly
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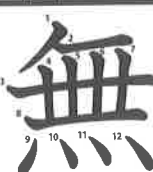
0045 宀 40 1916 常 8	宀 means <i>roof</i> or <i>house</i> (S1 suggests a chimney). Here the <i>roof</i> has been added to FIX the lower portion in place (modified from 正 0043). In 正 we added the top stroke to set the figure RIGHT; that achieved, we now add 宀 to FIX it in place.
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	¹HAND, arm; labor; skill ²PERFORMER OF AN ACTION, -er シュ て て- た-	1 入手する にゅうしゅする obtain, procure 0039 1 手の中に しゅちゅうに in the hands 0035 1 上手な じょうずな skillful, proficient 0041 1 下手な へたな unskillful, clumsy 0040 1 人手 ひとで hand, manpower 0015 2 やり手 やりて doer, dealer, highly capable person
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0046 手 64 2907 常 4	Depicts a HAND . This is usually abbreviated to 才 as a grapheme, which we'll interpret as either <i>hand</i> or <i>arm</i> . See 話 0053, 買 0352, and 投 0517 for examples of compounds using M2.
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	¹EMPLOY, use ²THINGS TO DO, business ヨウ もち(いる)	1 用いる もちいる employ, use 1 用人 ようにん steward, manager 0015 1 用水 ようすい [tap [irrigation] water] 0026 1 日用 にちよう everyday use 0001 2 用がある ようがある have things to do
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0047 用 101 2569 常 5	Because it will often appear inside more complex kanji, it is wise to give this kanji the concrete, visible meaning <i>container</i> , by picturing the crisscrossing lines as the intersecting staves and hoops of a barrel or bucket. For the present entry, simply let the image of a bucket suggest the notion of EMPLOYING an instrument or having THINGS TO DO .
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	¹WITHOUT ²NOTHING ム ブ な(い)	1 無人の むじんの uninhabited; unmanned 0015 1 無用 むよう useless; unnecessary; forbidden 0047 2 無にする むにする bring to naught 金が無い かねがない have no money 0029 無口 むくち taciturnity, reticence 0019
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0048 火 86 1832 常 12	火 means <i>fire</i> (see 火 0026). Imagine what's above it as a bookcase, utterly consumed in the flames, leaving NOTHING . 焦 1654, 舞 0961
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<p>1 不</p>	<p>NOT, un-</p> <p>フ ブ</p>	<p>不用 ふよう of no use 0047</p> <p>不正 ふせい injustice, wrong, illegality 0043</p> <p>不定の ふていの uncertain, indefinite 0045</p> <p>不足 ふそく insufficiency; want; dissatisfaction 0044</p>
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<p>0049</p> <p>一 1</p> <p>2890</p> <p>常 4</p>	<p>Representing negation, 不 can be seen as a bird attempting to fly directly upward but being halted by S1. Up, up into the sky we go ... NOT. This character is sometimes interchangeable with 無 when the reading is ブ.</p>
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<p>1 回</p>	<p>¹TURN ROUND</p> <p>²TIME</p> <p>カイ エ</p> <p>まわ(る) -まわ(る) -まわ(り) まわ(す)</p> <p>-まわ(す) まわ(し) -まわ(し)</p>	<p>¹ 回る まわる [vi] turn around</p> <p>¹ 回す まわす [vt] turn around</p> <p>¹ 上回る うわまわる exceed, go/be over 0041</p> <p>¹ 手回り てまわり at hand; personal [items] 0046</p> <p>² 一回 いったい one time, once 0002</p>
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<p>0050</p> <p>口 31</p> <p>回</p> <p>2630</p> <p>常 6</p>	<p>TURN ROUND this wheel-like shape in your imagination. As you do, count each TIME it turns round: one TIME ROUND, two TIMES ROUND, three TIMES ROUND ...</p>
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<p>1 言</p>	<p>¹SAY</p> <p>²SPEECH, word</p> <p>ゲン ゴン</p> <p>い(う) こと</p>	<p>① 言う いう say, speak, state; call, refer to</p> <p>¹ 言い回し いいまわし expression, turn of phrase 0050</p> <p>¹ 言明 げんめい declaration, announcement 0024</p> <p>② 無言 むごん silence, muteness 0048</p> <p>² 一言 ひとこと (=いちげん, いちごん) a word 0002</p>
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<p>0051</p> <p>言 149</p> <p>1698</p> <p>常 7</p>	<p>See the four horizontal lines as sound waves emanating from the small mouth (口) at the bottom, indicating SPEECH. As a grapheme, 言 will mean <i>say, speech, or word</i>. Starting in this entry, a superscript circle indicates suggested words to memorize in the didactic vocabulary section. Meaning numbers appear inside circles when both apply. See entry 0222 for an important vocabulary word using ゲン.</p>
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<p>1 舌</p>	<p>TONGUE</p> <p>ゼツ</p> <p>した</p>	<p>舌ぼう(舌鋒[×]) ぜっぼう (sharp) tongue</p> <p>じょう舌(饒[×]舌) じょうぜつ garrulity, loquacity</p> <p>○舌を出す したをだす stick out one's tongue 0038</p> <p>舌がもつれる したがつれる one's tongue gets (twisted)</p>
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<p>0052</p> <p>舌 135</p> <p>1871</p> <p>常 6</p>	<p>This pictograph, stylized over the centuries, shows a <i>mouth</i> at the bottom and a TONGUE sticking out towards the top (it reminds one of the expression “forked tongue”). To remember the <i>on-yomi</i>, memorize the compound appearing at 毒 0133. 古 0254</p>
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	SPEAK ワ はな(す) はなし	○話す はなす speak; tell 手話 しゅわ sign language 0046 話し手 はなして speaker, person speaking 0046 話し中 はなしちゅう while talking, busy [telephone line] 0035 話が無い はなしがない nothing to say 0048
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0053 言 149 1388 常 13	To SPEAK , we must produce a flow of sound in our vocal cords, and adjust this sound using the tongue. Both ingredients are present here, in their compacted grapheme forms. Train your eye to see the <i>tongue</i> (舌) jutting out to regulate the sound waves (S1-4). The difference between 話 and 言 0051 is roughly that between "talk" and "say" in English.
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	¹ ACTIVE ² LIVE, lead one's life カツ	①活用する かつようする utilize, apply; conjugate, inflect 0047 ①活火山 かつかざん (=かっかざん) active volcano 0026, 0037 ②生活 せいかつ life, existence; livelihood 0036
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0054 水 85 0345 常 9	We now encounter the grapheme version of <i>water</i> (氺), introduced at 水 0027. In this character it indicates a moist <i>tongue</i> , suggesting LIFE and, by extension, ACTIVITY .
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	¹ GO, proceed ² ACT, perform ³ LINE (of print) コウ ギョウ アン い(く) ゆ(く) -ゆ(き) -ゆき -い(き) -いき おこな(う)	①行く いく (=ゆく) go, proceed; attend ①行く手 ゆくて one's way, ahead (of one) 0046 ②行う おこなう act, do, perform; practice, carry out ②言行 げんこう speech and conduct 0051 ③二行 にぎょう two lines (of text) 0003
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0055 行 144 0187 常 6	At the top see two intersecting roads. Let this suggest GO and, by extension, ACT . For M3, let the space between S4 and S5 suggest a LINE of text. In the margin, copy 行 big enough that you can write a LINE of text in the space between S4 and S5, then write something in. The usual grapheme form, 行, will suggest <i>go</i> or <i>act</i> .
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	HEART, mind, center, core シン ころろ -ごころ	本心 ほんしん one's true mind, one's real intention; one's conscience 0031 ○中心 ちゅうしん center, middle 0035 心中 しんちゅう heart, mind, true motives 0035 しんじゅう lovers' suicide, double suicide 心行くまで ころろゆくまで to one's heart's content 0055
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0056 心 61 0004 常 4	Primitive picture of a HEART organ, surrounded by various arterial valves. The meaning extends to spirit and mind , so when it appears as a grapheme (sometimes in this form, but frequently as 心, and infrequently as 小), we may call it either <i>heart</i> or <i>mind</i> .
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<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> 	EAR ジ みみ	○耳目 じもく eyes and ears; one's attention... 0021 中耳 ちゅうじ inner ear... 0035 耳かき みみかき earpick 耳たぶ みみたぶ earlobe
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0057 耳 128 2948 常 6	Differing from 目 in the way its top, bottom, and right-hand strokes jut out, 耳 represents the three sections of the outer EAR . With an earlobe projecting down from the bottom right, 耳 looks like someone's right EAR , or your own left EAR seen in the mirror. 耳's writing is unusual, so practice it carefully—you'll need it for writing other kanji.
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<div>1</div> <div>2</div> 	¹ AGAIN; also ² OR, in other words また また- また(の)-	①又明日 またあした See you tomorrow... 0024, 0001 ①又の日 またのひ another day... 0001 ②又は または or; in other words
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0058 又 29 2853 常 2	Derives from a picture of one hand crossed over another hand, implying the idea of duplication (AGAIN), as well as alternate choices (OR). As a grapheme, 又 will usually mean <i>hand</i> . 𠂇 亦 0773
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<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> 	TAKE シュ と(る) と(り) と(り)- とり- -ど(り)	取水 しゅすい drawing water... 0027 取り入れる とりいれる take in; harvest; accept, adopt... 0039 取り上げる とりあげる take/pick up; confiscate; deliver (a baby); accept, listen to; adopt (a proposal)... 0041 取り出す とりだす take out, get out, pick up... 0038 日取り ひどり schedule... 0001
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0059 又 29 1162 常 8	See this as a <i>hand</i> (又) reaching out to TAKE someone's <i>ear</i> (耳; note the slight difference from 耳). You will notice in these mnemonic annotations a strong preference for the active participle, such as "reaching" in the previous sentence. These "-ing" verbs, while not the most elegant choice, help us see actions taking place and avoid abstract statements.
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<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> 	¹ BODY ² ONE'S PERSON ³ SOCIAL POSITION シン み	①心身 しんしん mind and body... 0056 ①出身 しゅっしん one's place of origin... 0038 ②身の上 みの上 one's career, one's fortune... 0041 ②身の回り みのまわり one's person, personal circle/belongings... 0050 ③小身 しょうしん humble position... 0034
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0060 身 158 2977 常 7	See as a BODY with a long cane (S7) carried on ONE'S PERSON . The image of standing with a cane also suggests SOCIAL STANDING . Take special care to learn 身's unusual writing.
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<div style="text-align: center;"> ¹ ⁴ 休 ³ ⁵ ⁶ </div>	REST, suspend キュウ やす(む) やす(まる) やす(める)	○休日 きゅうじつ holiday, day off 0001 定休(日) ていぎゅう(び) regular holiday 0045, 0001 休止 きゅうし pause, standstill, dormancy; rest 0042 ○休み やすみ rest, recess; suspension; vacation, holiday; absence
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0061 人 9 0037 常 6	Now we'll learn the first of many characters incorporating イ , a compact form of 人 0015 HUMAN BEING. We'll usually refer to イ as <i>man</i> , which is less abstract, and which allows us to contrast it with 女 <i>woman</i> (see 0093). Here see a <i>man</i> RESTING against a <i>tree</i> (木). Its sloping branches make a comfortable bed to REST on. 休 体 0062
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<div style="text-align: center;"> ¹ ⁴ 体 ³ ⁵ ⁶ </div>	1 BODY 2 FORM タイ テイ からだ	1 身体 しんたい (=からだ) body 0060 ① 人体 じんたい human body 0015 1 大体 だいたい outline; generally, roughly, on the whole 0033 1 体の中 からだのなか inside the body 0035 2 正体 しょうたい one's true shape; consciousness 0043
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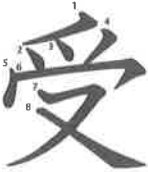
0062 人 9* 身体 0055 常 7	Here the focus shifts to the tree's roots or physical <i>basis</i> (see 本 0031). A <i>man</i> (イ)'s physical <i>basis</i> is his BODY . 休 体 0061
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<div style="text-align: center;"> ¹ ⁴ 信 ³ ⁵ ⁶ </div>	1 BELIEVE, trust 2 MESSAGE, signal シン	① 信用 しんよう trust, credit, confidence 0047 1 信心 しんじん faith, belief, piety 0056 1 入信 にゅうしん joining the faith 0039 1 不信 ふしん distrust, discredit 0049 1 信じる(=信ずる) しんじる(=しんずる) believe; believe in
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0063 人 9 0084 常 9	Review 言 0051. Here we observe the mouth <i>speaking</i> a MESSAGE to a <i>man</i> (イ), who trusts/ BELIEVES it. See 受 0065, 書 0079, and 通 0159 for sample compounds using M2 MESSAGE.
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<div style="text-align: center;"> ¹ ⁴ 付 ³ ⁵ </div>	ATTACH, be attached to, hand over フ つ(ける) つ(ける) づ(ける) つ(け) つ(け)- つ(け) づ(け) づ(け) つ(く) づ(く) つ(き) つ(き) づ(き) づ(き) づ(き)	付言 ふうげん postscript, additional remarks 0051 ○付く つく attach (to), adhere (to); be connected with 付ける つける attach, fasten; put (one thing on another) 付け足す つけたす add on, append 0044 身に付ける みにつける acquire (knowledge), learn 0060
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0064 人 9 0019 常 5	In 寸 see a man reaching out his arm (S3), carrying a small object (S5) (this is also an independent kanji we shall meet at entry 0381). Here, see the <i>outstretched arm</i> ATTACH (or <i>hand over</i>) this small object to the <i>man</i> at the left. Take a moment to visualize the arm ATTACHING the object, sticking it on, handing it over , delivering it. 附 2214
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	RECEIVE, accept	○受信 じゅしん reception (of radio waves); receipt of a message... 0063 ○受ける うける receive, accept
	ジュ う(ける) う(け) う(かる)	受け身 うけみ passiveness; passive voice... 0060 受け入れる うけいれる accept, consent to; receive, accommodate... 0039 受付 うけつけ receipt; reception desk... 0064


0065 又 29	The opposite of "hand over" is "RECEIVE." Here we meet two new graphemes. <i>Claw</i> (爪), at the top, derives from 爪 0201 CLAW. 冫, in the middle, looks like 冫 roof without the chimney, and means <i>cover</i> . See a <i>claw</i> (爪) handing over the <i>cover</i> and a <i>hand</i> (又) RECEIVING it. 愛 0778, 授 1123	
2146 常 8		

	1 TO THE ... OF 2 BY MEANS OF イ もつ(て)*	①以下 いか not more than, under; the following... 0040 ①以上 いじょう not less than; beyond; the above-mentioned; now that; that's all... 0041 ①二人以上 ふたりにいじょう two or more people... 0003, 0015, 0041 ②これを以て これをもつて with this; because of this

0066 人 9 0026 常 5	The primary meaning of this kanji is TO THE... OF . This is a rather abstract idea, but with a little imagination we can actually <u>see</u> it in 以. Copy 以 on a piece of scratch paper such that S4 is the length of your hand. Place your left hand edgewise over S4, palm facing toward the bottom of the page (you'll have to bend your fingers backward a bit). Your thumb should be hanging down in the position of S5. Now make a sweeping motion in the direction your thumb is pointing. Anywhere TO THE southeast of S4 is indicated in the phrase " TO THE... OF " (the area occupied by S1-3 is left out). See Halpern for information on M2 BY MEANS OF . 似 1354	
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	1 STAND 2 ESTABLISH リツ リュウ た(つ) -た(つ) た(ち) -た(てる) -た(てる) た(て) -た(て) -た(て) -だ(て) -だ(てる)	①中立 ちゅうりつ neutrality... 0035 ①立つ たつ stand, rise ①立ち上がるたちあがる stand up, rise to one's feet... 0041 ①立ち話たちばなし chatting while standing up... 0053 立てる たてる stand, make stand, establish

0067 立 117 1723 常 5	Depicts a STANDING person. For a sample compound using M2, see 設 0520... Now to prepare for the next entry (部), we need to learn the grapheme 阝, which derives from a drawing of a hillside. When it appears at the right side of a kanji it will denote <i>town</i> ; at the left (as in 陸) it will denote <i>hill(s)</i> . To allow 阝 to suggest both meanings, visualize it as the town's perimeter walls on the straight side, and as the hills outside of town on the curving side. While on the <i>town</i> side the hills have been landscaped into a sheer wall, on the outside the <i>hills</i> maintain their natural contours. In both cases, 阝 acts as a barrier separating a town from the outlying wilderness...	
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	SECTION, division, department ブ	○一部 いちぶ part, portion, section; a copy (of printed matter)... 0002 上部 じょうぶ upper part [section], top; surface... 0041 東部 とうぶ east, eastern part... 0032 部下 ぶか subordinate... 0040 ...の部に入る ...のぶにはいる fall under the heading of; be classed among... 0039

0068 邑 163 1498 常 11	(Continued)... Here 阝 appears at the right, so the other graphemes (<i>person standing</i> and <i>mouth</i>) appear in the <i>town</i> position, <u>inside</u> the barrier. When you see <i>person standing</i> above <i>mouth</i> , imagine a <i>very short person standing on a box</i> . Thus here we observe a short person attempting to scale the wall to escape the city. He's not tall enough to surmount the wall from the ground, so he divides the task into two SECTIONS , ascending the first SECTION with a box and the second SECTION under his own power. 陪 1263	
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	1 TIMES, -fold 2 DOUBLE	1 人一倍話す ひといちはいばなす speak twice as much as others 0015, 0002, 0053 ① 二倍 にばい double 0003 1 二倍以上 にばいいじょう at least twice as much 0003, 0066, 0041 2 倍にする ばいにする double
	バイ	

0069	We bring in 倍 at this point to show that the <i>very short person standing on a box</i> can also appear at the right, in which case the kanji will be pronounced バイ (as in 陪 1263, the inverse of the last entry). Here the <i>very short person</i> encounters a <i>man</i> of average height, DOUBLE his own. Again, the box is his equalizer. 位 0577
人 9	
0090	
常 10	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	1 BECOME; form 2 ACHIEVE	1 成立する せいりつする come into existence; be formed, be organized 0067 2 大成する たいせいする achieve greatness 0033 ○成人 せいじん adult, grown-up 0015 成る なる become, form, consist of; be accomplished 成す なす form, make; accomplish
	セイ ジョウ な(る) な(す) -な(す)	





0070	The next two characters introduce the graphemes 弋 and 戈, which we shall conflate under the label <i>spear</i> . 弋 can be seen as a spear thrower (the dot stroke shows the spearhead). Here, 戈 appears with an extra stroke (𠂇), which we'll interpret as an optional "guide" that helps the weapon reach its target accurately. To 𠂇 we need only add the angled stroke at the left (S3) to complete 成. Thus S3's function is to <i>complete the form</i> . As a mnemonic, let S3 trigger the idea of BECOMING whole or ACHIEVING completeness, as in the word 成人 せいじん (coming of age, adult), which we might associate with "attaining one's spear."
戈 62	
2964	
常 6	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	1 REPLACE, substitute 2 GENERATION, age 3 CHARGE, fare	○代わる かわる substitute, take the place of 代える かえる substitute, replace (something) with (another) 身の代金 みのしろさん ransom 0060, 0029 大正の代 たいしょうのよ Taisho era 0033, 0043 タクシー代 タクシーだい taxi fare
	ダイ タイ か(わる) か(わり) -が(わり) か(える) よ しろ	

0071	From the idea of "axing" a person, we can perceive the concept "REPLACE" in this image of "giving a <i>man</i> (人) the <i>spear</i> (弋)." REPLACE is intuitively related to the other two meanings: just as one GENERATION (or age) "replaces" another, a CHARGE (i.e., a fee) "replaces" the resources spent in rendering a service. 伐 1361
人 9	
0018	
常 5	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	KING	王手 おうて check, checkmate 0046 メディア王 メディアおう media magnate 王を立てる おうをたてる enthrone a king 0067 王のように おうのように like a king
	オウ	

0072	A common etymological interpretation provides an easy way to remember 王. From top to bottom, the horizontal lines originally represented heaven, man, and earth. The vertical line represented the symbolic union of all three in the KING .
玉 96	
2895	
常 4	

	GEM; round or spherical object ギョク たま たま- だま	水玉 みずたま polka dots 0027 百円玉 ひゃくえんだま hundred-yen coin 0016, 0013 シャボン玉 シャボンだま soap bubble 目玉 めだま eyeball; loss leader 0021 玉にきず(玉に疵) たまにきず flaw in the crystal, fly in the ointment
0073 玉 96 2919 常 5	See S5 as the <i>king</i> (王)'s GEM . When 玉 is used as the <i>hen</i> (left-side, usually meaning-bearing grapheme) in other kanji (such as 理 0532), it loses the short "gem" stroke, but nonetheless denotes <i>gem</i> or, more generally, a <i>round/spherical object</i> . The <i>on</i> (Chinese-derived) reading ギョク is unique in this course.	
	TREASURE ホウ たから	○宝玉 ほうぎよく gem 0073 東宝スタジオ とうほうスタジオ Toho [film] Studios 0032 宝くじ たからくじ lottery
0074 へ 40 寶 1910 常 8	See へ roof as an indication of the unusual value of the <i>gem</i> the king holds in 宝. The roof is present to protect this special TREASURE . Write 宝 and 玉 in alternation: in 玉, you are depicting an average GEM, in 宝, a rare TREASURE , demanding protection.	
	COUNTRY コク くに	王国 おうこく kingdom 0072 国王 こくおう king 0072 国宝 こくほう national treasure 0074 ○国立 こくりつ national (park, etc.) 0067 ○国々 くにぐに nations
0075 □ 31 國 2659 常 8	□ means <i>border</i> , though we shall be flexible and see it more generally as an <i>enclosure</i> or <i>precinct</i> , or sometimes a box. Here it indicates the <i>enclosure</i> around a king and his gems (the crown jewels, if you wish): the borders of his COUNTRY .	
	WHITE ハク ビヤク しろ しら- しろ(い)	○白い しろい white 白人 はくじん white person, Caucasian 0015 白日 はくじつ broad daylight 0001 白金 しろがね silver; silver coin 0029 はっくん platinum ○明白な めいはくな clear, plain, obvious 0024
0076 白 106 2929 常 5	Let S1 suggest a blinding WHITE beam radiating from the <i>sun</i> (日). Kanji in which 白 appears at the right generally have the <i>on</i> reading ハク. This and other such groups are listed in Appendix 2, a resource you will want to take full advantage of as you study the kanji. 𠂇 白 0081	

	EMPEROR コウ オウ	皇国 こうこく [archaic] Japan 0075
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0077 A white (白) crown atop the head of a *king* (王) signals a still more exalted status: **EMPEROR**. Don't just link the elements semantically, but rather visualize the crowned head. Useful compounds to learn appear at 居 0255 and 天 0270, 星 0755

白 106

2223
常 9

	WHOLE, all ゼン まったく(く) すべて(て)	全国 ぜんこく the whole country 0075 ○全部 ぜんぶ all, the whole; wholly, entirely 0068 万全の ばんぜんの perfect, infallible, absolutely secure 0018 ○全く まったく entirely, utterly 全ての すべての all, entire, whole
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0078 As we learned earlier, 人 is a flattened form of 人, but it will be simpler to see it as a *roof* or other covering (overlapping in meaning with 宀 and 冫). In 王 we have the union of heaven, man and earth in the *king*. Here, see 人 as emphasizing this wholeness. All three parts are covered under this one roof—the **WHOLE** thing.

人 9
全
1743
常 6

	1 WRITE 2 BOOK シヨ か(く) -が(き) -がき	①書く かく write ①書き取り かきとり dictation 0059 ①信書 しんしょ correspondence, letter 0063 ①白書 はくしょ white paper 0076 ②全書 ぜんしょ comprehensive treatise; complete works 0078
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0079 See a three-fingered hand (三) holding a pen and **WRITING** on a pad of paper. Etymology teaches us that 57-10 do not in fact represent 日 *sun* but the obsolete 日 *say*—we'll ignore both and instead see a stack of writing paper. 書 and 本 0031 both mean **BOOK**: 書 suggests a product of writing, while 本 suggests a product made from the material of a tree.

日 73

2314
常 10

	1 AFFAIR 2 ABSTRACT THING ジ ズ こと	①火事 かじ fire 0026 ①無事に ぶじに without incident 0048 ①用事 ようじ things to do, errands, business 0047 ②行く事にする いくことにする decide to go 0055 ②書く事が無い かくことがない There is nothing to write about 0079, 0048
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0080 This time see the hand turn the pen upward, holding in the air some **THING** it has skewered. Exactly what the hand is holding up should be left vague, for 事 does not in fact refer to a physical object, but to an **ABSTRACT THING** or **AFFAIR**. Remember, the hand goes at the top for **WRITING** (書), at the bottom for holding a **THING** (事) up in the air. 物 0172

事
2986
常 8

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	SELF ジ シ みずか(ら) おの(ずから)*	白 じはく confession 0076 ○ 自体 じたい itself; one's own body 0062 自信 じしん self-confidence 0063 自明の じめいの self-evident, obvious 0024 ○ 自ら みずから oneself
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0081 白 132 2954 常 6	The much-stylized result of what began as a drawing of a nose. It will be wise to retain this association, for in Japan one points to the nose to indicate one's SELF , and 白 appears later in the kanji for NOSE 1558 and BAD SMELL 1560. Take S1 as that little stubby thing you see in front of your eyes (目) when you look at the world: your nose. 𠂇 白 0076
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	SHELLFISH かい	宝貝 たからがい cowrie shell 0074 ホラ貝 ホラがい conch shell 貝ボタン かいボタン shell button
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0082 貝 154 2200 常 7	Ignore <i>eye</i> (目) and see the whole character as a striated SHELLFISH , with two little legs for scampering across the seabed. As a grapheme, 貝 often means <i>money</i> or <i>wealth</i> , from the use of seashells as a primitive form of currency. 見 0083, 具 0837
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	SEE ケン み(る) み(える) み(せる)	○ 一見 いっけん a look, a glance; apparently 0002 ○ 見る みる see, view 見出し みだし headline, heading, caption; title; index 0038 見える みえる be visible; look like, appear; be able to see 見-せる みせる show, let see; pretend
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0083 見 147 2201 常 7	This character is similar to 貝, so focus on what distinguishes them. 見 is a <u>real</u> pair of <i>legs</i> , longer and more flexible than the little stubs the shellfish scurries around on. 目 thus stands taller in 見, the better to SEE. From here on we'll usually assign 見 the meaning <i>human legs</i> , or simply <i>legs</i> , but now and then also <i>roots</i> (when they depict the "legs" of a plant). 貝 0082
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	POWER, strength, force リョク リキ ちから	○ 体力 たいりよく physical strength 0062 活力 かつりよく vital force, vitality, energy 0054 百人力 ひゃくにんりき the strength of a hundred men; great strength 0016, 0015 力む りきむ strain (oneself), show one's best effort ○ 力を入れて ちからをいれて with effort [emphasis] 0039
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0084 力 19 2860 常 2	See as a heavy iron plow (handle on the upper left, cutting blade on the lower right), and imagine the POWER that forces it through the hard-packed soil at the end of the dry season. Though we visualize a plow, the meaning it conveys is POWER . Contrast with 九 0011: 力's blade must angle backward, not forward, or it could not plow ahead smoothly. 𠂇 九 0011, 刀 0085
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刀	SWORD	大刀 たいとう long sword.....0033
	トウ かたな	○小刀 こがたな (=しょうとう) pocketknife.....0034 山刀 やまがたな machete.....0037 日本刀 にほんとう japanese sword.....0001, 0031 刀の付いた かたなのついた (equipped) with a blade.....0064

0085 Derives from a drawing of a **SWORD**. Similar to the previous entry, so here let the simplified handle shift our visual focus to the blade. As before, see the cutting edge on the lower right. As a grapheme, 刀 is usually modified to 刂, which we shall associate with *swords, knives, cutting, and slicing*. 力 0084, 九 0011, 刃 0087

2534

常 2

切	CUT, sharp	一切の いっさいの all, entire, whole.....0002
	セツ サイ き(る) -き(る) き(り) -き(り) -ぎ(り) き(れる) -き(れる) き(れ) -き(れ) -ぎ(れ)	○大切な たいせつな important, weighty; valuable.....0033 ○切る きる cut, slice, sever 切れる きれる be cut (off); run out, expire ケーキ一切れ ケーキひときれ a piece of cake.....0002

0086 Recall the slashing line in the European-style handwritten numeral 7 (see 0009). Here see the *sword (刀)* making the sideways **CUT** across the numeral. This entry clearly illustrates an important rule for writing kanji: in writing "left-right" kanji, we must generally make the left side more compact than the right.

0015

常 4

刃	BLADE	刀刃 どうじん sword blade.....0085
	ジン は	○白刃 はくじん drawn sword.....0076 自刃する じじんする die by one's own sword.....0081 刀の刃 かたなのは edge of a sword.....0085 よく切れる刃 よくきれるは a sharp blade.....0086

0087 See S3 as a slash made across the *sword (刀)* by the blade of another. Feel and hear the cutting sharpness of the razor-edged **BLADE** as it leaves this mark. This mark should suggest the lacerating edge of the **BLADE**, whereas 刀 means **SWORD** in general. Practice writing both characters in turn until you've internalized the difference. 刀 0085, 丸 0012

2537

常 3

分	¹ DIVIDE	①分ける わける divide into parts, distribute
	² PART	②部分 ぶぶん part, section, portion.....0068
	³ MINUTE	² 身分 みぶん social position; rank, identity.....0060
	ブン フン プ わ(ける) わ(け) わ(かれる) わ(かる) わ(かつ)	² 自分 じぶん self, oneself.....0081 ³ 二十分 にじゅうぶん (=にじゅうふん) twenty minutes.....0003, 0005


0088 Here *sword* cuts up not a 7 (七, as in 切 0086), but an 8 (八). We learned before that as a grapheme 八 0010 can take on the meaning of *split*. See the *sword splitting*, or **DIVIDING**, the top of the character into two **PARTS**. Associate **MINUTE** (the time unit) with the idea of **DIVIDING** time into **PARTS**. 公 0089

1713


常 4

	PUBLIC コウ おおやけ	○公の おおやけの public, formal, official ○公立の こうりつの public (institution) 0067 公定 こうてい official, officially fixed 0045 公言する こうげんする declare in public; profess 0051 公明 こうめい fairness, justice 0024
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0089 八 12 1715 常 4	Here we add the grapheme 厶, another drawing of the <i>nose</i> , more convincing than the one we saw a while ago at 自 0081. As we did then, we should associate the nose with the <i>self</i> , for we shall also take 厶 to mean <i>self</i> or <i>private</i> . Thus 公 gives us <i>split</i> (八) and <i>private</i> : see a <i>private</i> place <i>splitting</i> its doors wide open to welcome the PUBLIC . ㄣ 分 0088
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	1 SEPARATE 2 ANOTHER ベツ わか(れる)	①別々に べつべつに separately 1 分別する ぶんべつする classify, distinguish; divide, separate 0088 ①別れる わかれる separate, part from 2 別人 べつじん another [different] person 0015 2 別の本 べつのほん another [different] book 0031
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0090 刀 18 1032 常 7	Picking up where we left off at 刀, 刂 gives us <i>cutting</i> or <i>slicing</i> . At the left we find a single grapheme meaning <i>bone</i> , deriving from an old drawing of a skeleton showing head and body. Imagine the <i>sword</i> chopping it into two SEPARATE parts. Now, a note about 刂 and kanji structure: As we saw in the Introduction, in most left-right kanji, the <i>hen</i> is the semantic element, while the <i>tsukuri</i> is the phonetic element (though the phonetic hint is often not useful in Japanese). There are a <i>few</i> exceptions to this positioning, including 刂, which despite being a semantic element appears at the right. ㄣ 列 0718, 号 0300
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	1 LONG 2 CHIEF, senior チョウ なが(い)	1 身長 しんちょう stature, height 0060 ①成長 せいちょう growth 0070 ①長い ながい long 1 長話 ながばなし long talk 0053 ②部長 ぶちょう division chief 0068
--	---	---

0091 長 168 2212 常 8	To visualize both LONG and CHIEF , see 長 as an old man with LONG locks of hair streaming to the right. The more senior he gets, the LONGER his hair grows. S5 shows his outstretched arms, while the lower part of the character shows the pleats of his garments (see 衣 0700 GARMENT). Note that the main vertical line is written in two strokes (S1, S6). ㄣ 辰 0510
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	MAN ダン ナン おとこ	男二人 おとこふたり two men/males 0003, 0015 男らしい おとこらしい manly, masculine ○長男 ちやうなん eldest son 0091 三男 さんなん third son 0004 正男 まさお Masao [male given name] 0043
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0092 田 102 2199 常 7	It is natural to associate MAN with <i>rice fields</i> (田) and <i>plow</i> (力), but it's more direct just to see the top as a MAN 's large head and the bottom as his legs, running. From this point on, the grapheme 田 will be able to take the meaning <i>head</i> in addition to <i>rice field</i> .
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<div>女</div>	WOMAN ジョ ニョ ニョウ おんな め	○長女 ちょうじょ eldest daughter 0091 男女 だんじょ men and women, both sexes 0092 皇女 こうじょ imperial princess 0077 女人 によにん woman 0015 女の人 おんなのひと woman 0015
0093 女 38 2884 常 3	The product of many modifications on an ancient drawing of a kneeling WOMAN , facing toward our left. In today's version, it will be easier to see her facing forward or toward our right, crossing one leg behind the other in an elegant feminine curtsy. Contrast her gentle curtsy with the POWER(力)-ful forward motion in 男.	
<div>子</div>	¹ CHILD, son ² NOUN SUFFIX, small object シ ス こ -こ -(っ)こ	¹ 子女 しじょ children, sons and daughters 0093 ^① 女子／女の子 じょし／おんなのこ girl 0093 ^① 男子／男の子 だんし／おとこのこ boy 0092 ¹ 王子 おうじ prince 0072 ² 玉子 たまご egg [cf. 卵 1141] 0073
0094 子 39 2872 常 3	An infant CHILD , recognizable by his oversize head and arms outstretched for hugging. 子 is written in three strokes. 𠤎 子 0163	
<div>好</div>	¹ LIKE ² FAVORABLE コウ この(む) す(く) よ(い)* い(い)*	^① 好み このみ taste, liking; choice; wish ^① 大好き だいすき very fond of 0033 ¹ 女好き おんなずき fondness for women; amorous man 0093 ² お人好し おひとよし good-natured person 0015 ² 好事 こうじ fortune; good deed 0080
0095 女 38 0184 常 6	The analytical mnemonic " <i>women (女) LIKE children (子)</i> " is straightforward enough to do the trick here, but I encourage you to <u>see</u> the <i>woman</i> and <i>child</i> LIKING each other. Notice how <i>woman</i> changes in the <i>hen</i> form. One <i>on-yomi</i> compound is provided here; a more useful one to memorize appears at 物 0172.	
<div>安</div>	¹ PEACEFUL ² INEXPENSIVE アン やす(い) やす(まる) やす やす(らか)	^① 安心 あんしん peace of mind, relief 0056 ¹ 安定な あんていな stable, composed 0045 ¹ 安らかな やすらかな peaceful, tranquil ^② 安い やすい inexpensive, cheap ² 十円安 じゅうえんやす down ten yen [foreign exchange market] 0005, 0013
0096 𠤎 40 1859 常 6	Depicts a <i>woman</i> in a PEACEFUL state, at home (under the <i>roof</i>). Don't try to memorize an abstract statement like "A <i>woman</i> feels peaceful under a <i>roof</i> "; instead, <u>see</u> the PEACE and calm in the picture of the woman under the roof. When applied to products for sale, 安 means INEXPENSIVE , as in promoting financial PEACE of mind.	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	PROPOSAL, plan, idea	案出する あんしゅつする think out, contrive, devise ... 0038 立案する りつあんする make a plan, devise, draft ... 0067
	アン	○案を立てる あんをたてる draft a proposal ... 0067 案の定 あんのじょう as feared, sure enough ... 0045 案ずる(=案じる) あんずる (=あんじる) ponder; worry over

0097 木 75 1960 常 10	Peacefulness (安) at the top of a tree (木): this is where the woman goes to think out, design, and plan a PROPOSAL (the three verbs all refer to secondary meanings). 案 has a rather businesslike connotation, so don't imagine her loafing around up there.	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	CHARACTER	活字 かつじ movable type, printing type ... 0054 字体 じたい character form, type ... 0062 ○ローマ字 ローマじ Roman letters
	ジ あざ	正字 せいじ traditional form of a kanji ... 0043 大きな字 おおきなじ large character/print ... 0033

0098 子 39 1860 常 6	Here too we find some serious work going on. See the <i>child</i> (子) at home under her <i>roof</i> (宀), practicing her CHARACTERS. With that image, let me remind you to write out the kanji as you learn them, even if you don't plan to learn how to write them by heart. 字 1542	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	¹STUDY ²SCHOOL	¹学力 がくりょく scholarship, scholastic ability ... 0084 ①学生 がくせい student ... 0036 ①学ぶ まなぶ study, learn
	ガク まな(ぶ)	②大学 だいがく university ... 0033 ²入学する にゅうがくする enter a school, matriculate ... 0039

0099 子 39 學 2211 常 8	ㄣ is a variant of 小 <i>small</i>, but is actually used here as shorthand for the cumbersome eleven-stroke crown on the old version 學. We'll interpret ㄣ flexibly, according to the image we want to give the kanji. Here, see little bits of knowledge cramming themselves into the head of this STUDYING SCHOOLchild. Distinguish ㄣ from 爪 <i>claw</i>.	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	FATHER	○父子 ふし father and child ... 0094 代父 だいふ godfather ... 0071 ○父の日 ちちのひ Father's Day ... 0001
	フ ちち	お父さん おとうさん father, daddy, papa

0100 父 88 1714 常 4	FATHER's slanting eyebrows, long pointy nose, and 人-shaped moustache.	

<div>文</div>	1 WRITINGS, learning, culture 2 LETTER, script	① 文書 ぶんしょ (=もんじょ) document, letter, note 0079 1 文学 ぶんがく literature, letters 0099 1 文明 ぶんめい civilization, culture 0024 2 文字 もじ character, letter 0098 もんじ character, letter; writings
	ブン モン ふみ	

0101

文 67

See a person sitting behind a desk with crossed legs, **WRITING LETTERS**. The desktop is high, so we can't see the writer's body; only her head pops out at the top. 文 means **LETTERS** both in the sense of "written symbols" and in that of "correspondence." Fix the images of 文 and 父 in your memory, so that the next entry will not jar them loose.

1708

常 4

<div>交</div>	1 INTERCOURSE, association 2 CROSS, intersect, interchange	1 国交 こっこう diplomatic relations 0075 ① 交じる (=交ざる) まじる (=まざる) [vi] be mingled, intermingle ② 交わす かわす exchange ③ 交代する こうたいする take turns, alternate, relieve (someone) 0071 2 交付する こうふする hand over, deliver, grant 0064
	コウ まじ(わる) まじ(える) ま(じる) ま(ざる) ま(ぜる) -か(う) か(わす)	

0102

一 8

To avoid confusing this entry with the last two, focus on how it has even more **intersecting** lines than the others. 交 picks up all their criss**CROSSING** lines and combines them into one kanji meaning **CROSS** and **INTERCOURSE**. Now practice writing all three in turn, repeating their meanings out loud as you go. In later entries, 一 will take the meaning *lid*.

1738

常 6

<div>校</div>	1 SCHOOL 2 PROOFREAD	① 学校 がっこう school 0099 1 小学校 しょうがっこう primary school 0034, 0099 1 校長 こうちょう principal, schoolmaster 0091 1 女子校 じょしこう girls' school 0093, 0094 ② 校正 こうせい proofreading 0043
	コウ	

0103

木 75

An important meaning of 交 is *associate*. 木, the *hen* form of 木 0028 **TREE**, can imply **wood** or things made of it. Thus 校 suggests a **wooden** building for **associating** or socializing with others: **SCHOOL**. It's also where we go to have our written work **PROOFREAD**.

0840

常 10

<div>母</div>	MOTHER	○ 母子 ぼし mother and child 0094 父母 ふぼ father and mother, parents 0100 母校 ぼこう alma mater, one's old school 0103 ○ 母の日 ははのひ Mother's Day 0001 お母さん おかあさん mother, mommy, mama
	ボ はは	

0104

母 80

MOTHER's breasts.

2917


常 5

	EVERY マイ -ごと(に)*	○毎日 まいにち every day 0001 毎月 まいつき (=まいげつ) every month 0023 毎回 まいかい every time 0050 毎土曜日 まいどようび every Saturday 0030, 0025, 0001 ○二日毎に ふつかごとに every other day 0003, 0001
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0105 母 80 毎 1751 常 6	ㄣ is a version of 𠂔 <i>man</i> , inverted and turned sideways. We shall follow the etymological meaning here, but in other cases interpret it flexibly. The bottom portion is 母 MOTHER, but with her nipples combined into one stroke. This combination implies EVERY , for EVERY man has a <i>mother</i> .
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	SEA カイ うみ	大海 たいかい (=おおうみ) ocean 0033 海上 かいじょう oceangoing, maritime, marine 0041 カスピ海 カスピかい Caspian Sea ○日本海 にほんかい Sea of Japan 0001, 0031 ○海の日 うみのひ Ocean Day/Japanese national holiday, third Monday in July 0001
--	----------------------------	--


0106 水 85 海 0344 常 9	This kanji incorporates the previous one in its entirety. In such cases, it is generally best to use the subsumed character as an integral whole, this being one way in which we simplify complex kanji. Thus here we treat 毎 as <i>every</i> (rather than <i>man</i> + <i>mother</i>), producing the mnemonic "Every drop of <i>water</i> (雫) flows to the SEA ." When you find kanji split between left and right, you can normally use the <i>hen</i> as a semantic hint and the <i>tsukuri</i> as a phonetic hint. But to repeat, the phonetic element is often not very useful in Japanese; witness the <i>on-yomi</i> of 海 and 毎. In any case, we must use the <i>tsukuri</i> as a secondary semantic clue if we are to make sense of the character.
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	PERSON シャ もの	信者 しんじゃ believer 0063 話者 わしゃ speaker 0053 ○学者 がくしゃ scholar, learned person 0099 本学の者です ほんがくのものです (I am) from [with] this university 0031, 0099 ○よそ者 よそもの outsider
--	-------------------------------	---

0107 老 125 者 2765 常 8	Review 土 0030. Diagonal S4 points under the <i>soil</i> , so take 𡵈 to mean (literally) <i>buried underground</i> or (figuratively) <i>old</i> . Let 者 suggest a PERSON growing <i>old</i> from exposure to the <i>sun</i> (日). Note the tiny extra stroke in the old form, which also appears in the old forms of the many kanji that incorporate 者.
--	--

	¹ MANUFACTURE; workmanship, work ² CONSTRUCTION コウ ク	1 人工 じんこう man-made 0015 1 工学 こうがく engineering 0099 1 大工 だいく carpenter 0033 ② 工事 こうじ construction 0080 2 工事中 こうじちゅう Under Construction [sign] 0080, 0035
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0108 工 48 互 2866 常 3	Imagine that this character depicts an I beam, as viewed from one end. I beams are MANUFACTURED at steel plants and used in the CONSTRUCTION of buildings. When we find 工 used as a grapheme, we can give it either of these meanings, or the related meanings <i>work</i> or <i>workmanship</i> . Do not confuse with the katakana エ.
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	1 FORM, style, manner 2 CEREMONY, rite 3 FORMULA	① 正式に せいしきに formally, regularly 0043 1 ...式に ...しきに after the fashion ② 成人式 せいじんしき coming-of-age ceremony 0070, 0015 ③ 入学式 にゅうがくしき school entrance ceremony 0039, 0099 ④ 公式 こうしき formula; formality 0089
	シキ	


0109

弋 56

2623

常 6

Here we combine 工 *workmanship* with 弋 *spear*. The meanings **FORM, style, CEREMONY, and FORMULA** can all be derived from the underlying concept of an *action done according to a prescribed form*, so let 工 suggest the spear-thrower's professional workmanship in performing his act *according to prescribed form*. 式 0110, 武 0111

	TWO (in legal documents)	金弌阡×円 きんにせんえん the sum of two thousand yen 0029, 0013
	二	

0110

弋 56*

貳

2752

常 6

A special set of kanji exists for writing numbers in bank notes and other legal documents, so as to prevent people from adding a stroke here or there to easily altered characters like 一 and 二. A few of them appear in the Joyo Kanji List and thus in this course. Here, the number **TWO (二)** is hidden in the lower left of the character. 式 0109, 武 0111, 二 0003

	MILITARY; warrior	○武力 ぶりよく military power 0084 ○武者 むしゃ warrior, soldier 0107 武人 ぶじん warrior 0015 文武 ぶんぶ literary and military 0101
	ブ ム	

0111

止 77

2764

常 8

See a **MILITARY** man stepping forward to *stop* (止) an invader with his *spear*. Following the principle mentioned in the annotation for 取 0059, we deliberately avoid the more concise but abstract statement, "**MILITARY** men *stop* invaders with *spears*." 式 0109, 武 0110

	THREAD	○金糸 きんし gold thread 0029 一糸もまとわずに いっしもまとわずに without a stitch of clothing on, stark naked 0002 生糸 きいと raw silk 0036 ○糸口 いとぐち beginning, first step; clue 0019 白い糸 しろいいと white thread 0076
	シ いと	

0112


糸 120

絲


1866

常 6

Here we encounter for the first time the grapheme 纟, which you should learn to see as a *child*. In 糸, visualize S4-6 as **THREADS** the *child* is playing with. 糸 1077

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	BEFORE, ahead ゼン まえ まえ	以前 いぜん before, ago, since 0066 事前 じぜん before the fact 0080 前者 ぜんしゃ the former 0107 ○前回 ぜんかい last time 0050 ○の前に のまえに ahead of, before
--	---	---


0113 刀 18 1957 常 9	Here for the first time we'll let 月 denote <i>meat</i> (see 肉 0216 for this derivation). 丿 derives from 八 (EIGHT), and S3 is 一 (ONE), but instead visualize two strips of <i>meat</i> that have been sliced (刂) and placed in front of a line. See 月 and 刂 behind the line, and 丿 ahead of or BEFORE the line.
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	AFTER, later, rear, behind ゴ コウ のち うし(ろ) うしろ あと おく(れる)	○以後 いご after this, from now on, in future; thereafter 0066 事後 じご after the fact, ex post facto 0080 ○後者 こうしゃ the latter 0107 後回し あとまわし deferment, postponement 0050 後ろから うしろから from behind
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0114 彳 60 0321 常 9	Now we add the grapheme 父. When we find it at the bottom of a kanji, we'll take it to mean <i>crossed legs</i> . Here 彳 (from 行 0055) indicates that you're trying to <i>go</i> somewhere, but your <i>child</i> (乚) is <i>lagging behind AFTER</i> you with <i>crossed legs</i> . At 条 0119 we'll add a second meaning for 父.
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	¹NOON ²(sign of) THE HORSE ゴ	午前 ごぜん morning, a.m. 0113 午前中 ごぜんちゅう in the morning; all morning 0113, 0035 午後 ごご afternoon, p.m. 0114 正午 しょうご noon 0043
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0115 十 24 1720 常 4	Originally depicting the head of a <i>horse</i> , 午 came to mean NOON because the sign of THE HORSE was the central sign of the twelve Chinese horary or zodiac signs, corresponding to the middle of the day. We might ignore such trivia, but 午's similarity to 牛 CATTLE (in the next entry) presses us to see the difference between them in the variation between the head of a horse and that of a bovine. Naturally this is the male's horn, which you should see in the protruding tip of S4 in 牛 CATTLE . 午 has no such horn, but like 牛 it does have a tag clipped to one ear (S1). Use 馬 0336 for referring to an actual horse. 𠂇 午 0116, 干 0408, 年 0117
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	CATTLE ギュウ うし	水牛 すいぎゅう water buffalo 0027 牛後 ぎゅうご rump of a cow 0114 ○子牛 こうし calf 0094
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0116 牛 93 2903 常 4	Like 午, 牛 depicts the animal's head. A bull's horns are on the sides of its head, but here see them symbolized in the middle (top of S4), so as to distinguish 牛 from 午. See 乳 0160 and 肉 0216 for other <i>on-yomi</i> compounds. 𠂇 午 0115, 丑 0590
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年	YEAR	年中無休 ねんじゅうむきゅう open all year 0035, 0048, 0061
		○年代 ねんだい age, era, period; date 0071
	ネン とし	(生)年月日 (せい)ねんがっぴ (birth)date 0036, 0023, 0001
		長年 ながねん many years 0091
		○年上の としうえの older, senior 0041

0117	午 0115, marking the return of the sun to the top of the sky each day, represents the completion of one rotation by the earth. Similarly, 年 marks the return of the sun to the same position in the sky each YEAR, representing the completion of the earth's revolution around the sun. It has an extra horizontal stroke, so we can interpret the two lower horizontal strokes as the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. Let the short vertical stroke represent the sun's path from directly over one tropic, to directly over the other tropic, and back. 𠂇 午 0115
干 51	
1752	
常 6	

件	MATTER, case	○用件 ようけん matter (of business), things to be done 0047
		事件 じけん affair, incident, case, event 0080
		案件 あんけん matter, case, item 0097
	ケン	五十件 ごじゅっけん (=ごじっけん) fifty cases, fifty items 0007, 0005
		その件について そのけんについて Regarding that matter


0118	A man (イ)'s cow (牛) is his own MATTER. 𠂇 伴 0743	
人 9		
0035		
常 6		

条	ARTICLE, section, clause; strip	条目 じょうもく article, stipulation 0021
		○条件 じょうけん condition(s), term(s); item, proviso 0118
		信条 しんじょう principle, creed, article of faith 0063
	ジョウ	条文 じょうぶん text (of a regulation), provision 0101
		一条 いちじょう a line; a matter; a quotation 0002


0119	Review 後 0114. Now when we find 欠 at the <u>top</u> of a kanji, we'll see it as an <i>angled rooftop</i> viewed from one end. Picture using strips of wood from the <i>tree</i> (木) below it for constructing the gable formed by S2-3. Associate this image of linear strips of wood with the image of lines or ARTICLES in a document. 𠂇 柔 0688
木 75	
條	
1882	
常 7	

化	CHANGE INTO, convert	化成 かせい chemical synthesis, transformation 0070
		○化学 かがく chemistry 0099
		コンピュータ化 コンピュータか computerization
	カ ケ ば(ける) ば(かす)	○化ける ばける change oneself into, take the form of; disguise oneself
		化かす ばかす bewitch, deceive


0120	匕 means <i>spoon</i> (cf. 匙 1682), but sometimes, as here, we shall see it as a <i>person who has fallen on his rear</i> . See the standing person at the left CHANGE INTO the seated person at the right. Do not confuse 匕 with 七 SEVEN.
匕 21	
0012	
當 4	

	FLOWER	○国花 こっか national flower.....0075 花見 はなみ flower[cherry blossom]viewing.....0083
	カ はな	○花火 はなび fireworks.....0026 生け花 いけばな flower arrangement.....0036 お花 おはな flower; flower arrangement


0121 艸 140 1894 常 7	艸, resembling two blades of grass sticking out of the ground, implies that a kanji has something to do with <i>grass, herbs</i> , or, more generally, <i>plants</i> . Thus 艸 and 化 (<i>change</i>) suggest plants that transform themselves: FLOWERING plants. Note that in kanji that are split between top and bottom, the semantic clue generally appears at the top.
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	NORTH	○北部 ほくぶ north, northern part.....0068 北東 ほくとう northeast.....0032 北北東 ほくほくとう north by northeast.....0032 東北 とうほく Tohoku (northeastern Honshu).....0032
	ホク きた	○北口 きたぐち north exit.....0019

0122 匕 21 0176 常 5	The figure at the left resembles the <i>seated person</i> at the right, in mirror image. We thus visualize two people sitting back-to-back on the NORTH pole. Draw 北 on a piece of scratch paper above a small coin-size circle representing the earth, and take a few moments to fix this image in your memory. The <i>on</i> reading ホク is unique in this course. ㊦ 比 0123
--	---

	1 COMPARE, contrast, match 2 PHONETIC [hi]	①無比 むひ incomparable, peerless, unparalleled.....0048 ①比を見ない ひきみない unparalleled.....0083
	ヒ くら(べる)	①比べる くらべる compare, contrast ①Aと比べて エーとくらべて compared with A ②日比 にちひ Japan and the Philippines; Japanese-Filipino.....0001

0123 比 81 0014 常 4	Here the figure at the left looks even more like the <i>seated person</i> at the right, and they face the same way. Think of them as lining up with one another to COMPARE their shape and size. Used in place names not for its meaning but for its phonetic value (thus M2), 比 is the source for <i>hi</i> (ひ, 比) in the kana syllabaries. ㊦ 北 0122, 此 1756
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	BACK; stature	○背部 はいぶ back.....0068 背比べ せいくらべ comparison of statures.....0123 ○背中 せなか back.....0035
	ハイ せ せい そむ(く) そむ(ける)	○背く そむく go against, disobey 背ける そむける turn (one's face) away

0124 肉 130 2230 常 9	From 北, we have <i>people sitting back-to-back on the North Pole</i> . To that we add <i>flesh</i> (月), to refer literally to their BACKS (the body part). As the image suggests, 背 is also used to mean <i>turning one's BACK on someone/something</i> . ㊦ 脊 2153, 皆 1427
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車	¹VEHICLE, car	①車体 しゃたい body (of a car) 0062
	²WHEEL	¹ 人力車 じんりきしゃ rickshaw, human-pulled cart 0015, 0084
シャ くるま		¹ 下車する げしゃする alight, get off 0040
		①車で行く くるまでいく go by car 0055
		² 水車 すいしゃ waterwheel 0027

0125 A bird's-eye view of a chariot gives us the character for **VEHICLE**. As in the original Chinese model, the chariot has only one axle (S7). We can clearly discern a **WHEEL** on either side (S1 and S6), and a chassis in between.

車 159

2976

常 7

気	¹GAS	①気体 きたい gas, vapor 0062
	²SPIRIT	¹ 大気 たいき atmosphere 0033
キ ケ		² 本気 ほんき seriousness, earnestness 0031
		² やる気 やるき motivation, willingness, mind [determination] to do (something)
		②気に入る きにいる like, be pleased with 0039

0126 S1-2 are ㄟ sideways, but see 气 as lines of vapor (like in the Japanese symbol for hot springs 湯), escaping from an enclosure (S4) in which an active **GAS** is contained. The “メ” (米 in the old form) shows the **GAS** floating around to every corner of the container, revealing the vital energy and **SPIRIT** of this genie in a bottle.

气 84

氣

2751

常 6

汽	STEAM	○汽車 きしゃ (steam) train 0125
	キ	

0127 Water (氺) + gas (气): **STEAM**.

水 85

汽

0234

常 7


性	¹NATURE, innate quality	¹ 人の性 ひとのせい human nature 0015
	²SEX, gender	①本性 ほんしやう (true) nature, (true) personality 0031
セイ ショウ	³-ITY	² 男性 だんせい male/man 0092
		②性別 せいべつ distinction of sex; gender 0090
		③安定性 あんていせい stability 0096, 0045

0128 Review 心 0056. † denotes *heart/mind* and 生 denotes *life/be born*. Together these clues suggest the *heart/mind* we are *born* with, that is, our **NATURE**.


心 61

0266

常 8

	(cultivated) FIELD はた はたけ ばたけ	田畑 たはた (＝でんばた) fields and rice paddies 0020 ○花畑 はなばたけ field of flowers, flower garden 0121 コーヒー畑 コーヒーばたけ coffee plantation
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0129 田 102 0812 常 9	Review 火 0026. The present entry means CULTIVATED FIELD : see a <i>rice field</i> (田) burned to clear it for cultivation. Compare 𤇀 with 𤇁 from the previous entry, noting the difference in the direction of the second short stroke (S2).
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	BLUE; green セイ ショウ あお あお あお(い)	○青年 せいねん youth, young man 0117 ○青い あおい blue, green 青白い あおじろい pale, pallid 0076 青ざめる あおざめる become pale
--	---	--

0130 青 174 青 2152 常 8	The color indicated by 青 is a broad one, ranging from BLUE to green in their lighter shades. It also suggests “youth.” See a young, blue/green plant growing on the <i>moon</i> (the <i>growing plant</i> is simplified here from 生 0036). As a grapheme in other kanji, 青 will sometimes lend connotations of <i>clarity, purity, or calm</i> , which we can associate with a <i>clear, pure, calm, BLUE</i> sky. 青 責 0831
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	WHEAT バク むぎ	○小麦 こむぎ wheat 0034 大麦 おおむぎ barley 0033 ライ麦 ライむぎ rye 麦畑 むぎばたけ wheat field 0129 蕎麦 そば buckwheat noodles, soba; buckwheat
--	------------------------------	--

0131 麥 199 麥 2133 常 7	Growing plant + <i>crossed legs</i> (又). Picture WHEAT waving back and forth in the wind, firmly planted in the earth with <i>crossed legs</i> . 表 0705
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	1 ELEMENT 2 PLAIN, bare ソ ス	①水素 すいそ hydrogen 0027 2素手 すて bare hands 0046 ②素足 すあし bare feet 0044 2素人 しろうと amateur, novice, outsider 0015
--	---	--

0132 糸 120 2171 常 10	Be flexible about exactly what kind of <i>growing plant</i> you imagine, for here it yields not wheat grain but <i>thread</i> (see 糸 0112), as if it were cotton . Imagine yourself pulling the thread downward, leaving the poor plant utterly without a stitch, in its PLAIN, naked, most ELEMENTAL state. 索 1735
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<div>毒</div>	POISON	毒素 とくそ toxin 0132 毒舌 とくぜつ wicked tongue, abusive language 0052
	ドク	毒ガス とくガス poison gas ○中毒 ちゅうどく poisoning; addiction 0035 気の毒な きのとくな pitiable, miserable; regrettable, too bad 0126

0133 Think of yourself as a child, approaching this strange *growing plant* out of innocent curiosity. Suddenly your *mother* jumps between you and the plant, her arms outstretched (S8) to block your approach. The plant is **POISONOUS**. It will help if this image of a mother's urgent intervention induces a tinge of dread, for 毒 is the Japanese skull and crossbones.

母 80
毒

2150

常 8

<div>先</div>	AHEAD (of), previous	○先月 せんげつ last month 0023 先行する せんこうする precede, go ahead of. 0055 三キロ先に さんキロさきに 3 kilometers ahead 0004 刃先 はさき edge of a blade 0087 ○行き先 いきさき (=ゆきさき) one's destination 0055
	セン さき ま(ず)*	

0134 Since we saw the sprout appear through the soil back at 土, it has grown a leaf (S1) and roots (JL, a plant's *legs*). Picture this leaf as the plant's leading edge, physically **AHEAD** of the rest of the plant.

几 10

2123

常 6

<div>洗</div>	WASH	水洗 すいせん flushing, washing 0027 ○洗車 せんしゃ carwash 0125 ○洗う あらう wash, cleanse 手洗い てらい lavatory, restroom 0046
	セン あら(う)	

0135 Water (ㇿ) + ahead of (先): **WASH**. The logic of this character is obvious—as natural as washing one's hands before a meal. 冼 洪 0358

水 85

0350

常 9


<div>元</div>	ORIGIN	元素 げんそ element, chemical element 0132 ○元氣 げんき vigor, energy; spirits; health 0126 元金 げんきん principal, capital 0029 火の元 ひのもと origin of a fire 0026 ○元々 もともと originally, from the first; by nature
	ゲン ガン もと	

0136 See S1 as a thing (any thing) and S2–4 as the **ORIGIN** of or basis for that thing. S2 can be seen as the ground and S3–4 as roots, suggesting the idea of genesis.

几 10

1690


常 4

	LIGHT, glow コウ ひか(る) ひかり	○日光 にっこう sunshine, sunlight..... 0001 月光 げっこう moonlight..... 0023 光年 こうねん light year..... 0117 ○光る ひかる shine, emit light 光ファイバー ひかりファイバー optical fiber, fiber-optic
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0137 At 金 we let the two dot strokes at the bottom suggest GOLD's glitter. Here we see a candle with three glowing rays of LIGHT (㚔). 㚔 is a variant of 小 0034, but we'll use it as a visual element distinguished by the way the three lines radiate from (or converge upon) a single point. Distinguish from 㚔 and 㚔. 晃 2240

2121

常 6


	GO AWAY, leave; go by, elapse キョ コ ざ(る) -さ(る)	○去る さる go away, leave; go by, elapse; get rid of 洗い去る あらいさる wash away..... 0135 立ち去る たちさる leave, walk out..... 0047 取り去る とりさる take away, leave out..... 0059 ○去年 きょねん last year..... 0117
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0138 Review 公 0089. Here we see the self(厶) go "underground(土)," in order to "get away from it all," to just GO AWAY.

厶 28

1850

常 5


	¹LAW ²METHOD, way ホウ ハツ ホツ	①法案 ほうあん bill, legislative proposal..... 0097 ①法学 ほうがく law, jurisprudence..... 0099 ①法学部 ほうがくぶ law department/school..... 0099, 0048 ②手法 しゅほう technique, mechanism, style... 0046 ②生活法 せいかつほう way of life, art of living..... 0036, 0054
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0139 According to one theory, the first states and LAWS arose along with the need to control the flow of water in dry regions with rivers flowing through them. Here water(氵) turns go away(去) into "flow away," which, in keeping with our theory, we can associate with the need for control, or LAW. Connect with M2 METHOD via the idea of control or discipline.

水 85

0295

常 8

	RUN ソウ はし(る)	走者 そうしゃ runner..... 0107 ○走行 そうこう traveling, driving..... 0055 ○走る はしる run 走り書き はしりがき running script, scribble..... 0046 走り去る はしりさる run away..... 0138
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0140 Foot (review 止 0042 and 足 0044) and ground(土). Associate this image of a foot hitting the ground with the phrase "hit the ground RUNNING."

走 156

走

1877

常 7

<div>当</div>	1 THE PRESENT, the said, this/that 2 HIT (the mark); correspond to; allot	① 当日 とうじつ the appointed day, that day 0001 2 本当の ほんとうの true, real, genuine 0031 ② 当たる あたる hit (the mark) 2 日当たり ひあたり exposure to the sun 0001 2 一日当たり千円 いちにちあたりせんえん a thousand yen a day 0002, 0001, 0017, 0013
	トウ あ(たる) あ(たり) あ(てる) あ(て)	

0141 At the bottom is a trimmed variant of ⇨ *three-fingered hand* (in other contexts we shall see ⇨/⇨ as a *claw, pitchfork, or shovel*). At 光 we let the three radial lines 𠄎 suggest light rays radiating outward; here see them converging inward, like three darts **HITTING THE MARK** of a bull's eye painted on one's *hand*. To assimilate **MI THE PRESENT/this**, see the darts as pointing to one's present time or location, or the thing one is referring to.

小 42*
當
1865
常 6

<div>思</div>	THINK, feel; wish	○ 思案する しあんする think, consider, reflect 0097 ○ 思う おもう think, feel; wish 思い付く おもいつく think of, hit upon 0064 思い切る おもいきる resign oneself to, give up; resolve, determine 0086 思い出 おもいて recollections, memory 0038
	シ おも(う)	

0142 A *head* pictured above a *heart* (see 男 0092 and 心 0056). Between the *head* and the *heart* we can find a range of ideas from **THINK** to **feel** to **wish**. 思 1728

心 61

2221
常 9

<div>早</div>	1 EARLY 2 QUICK	1 お早う おはよう Good morning! 1 早立ち はやだち early morning departure 0067 1 早めに はやめに a little early, with time to spare 2 早口 はやくち fast talking 0019 ○ 早々 そうそう (=はやばや) quickly, without delay; early
	ソウ サツ はや(い) はや はや- はや(まる) はや(める)	

0143 At 土 0030 we learned to see 十 as a cross-shaped plant sticking out of the ground. Here we look out over the eastern horizon and see the *sun* rising over a *plant*: it is **EARLY**. M2 **QUICK** is an easily associated meaning.

日 72

2120
常 6

<div>草</div>	GRASS	毒草 どくそう poisonous plant 0133 ○ 草木 そうもく (=くさき) trees and plants, vegeta- tion 0028 草書 そうしょ cursive writing 0079 草案 そうあん (rough) draft 0097 草花 くさばな (=そうか) flowering plant 0121
	ソウ くさ くさ- -くさ	

0144 To refer to **GRASS** we throw in some *grass* to the vegetation obscuring the *early* morning sun. Practice writing the last two entries in turn, and distinguishing their meanings.

艸 140

1953
常 9

<div>朝</div>	¹ MORNING ² DYNASTY	¹ 早朝 そうちょう early morning 0143 ¹ 朝日 あさひ rising sun, morning sun(light) 0001 ^① 毎朝 まいあさ every morning 0105 ¹ 朝早く あさはやく early in the morning 0143 ^② 王朝 おうちょう dynasty, Imperial regime 0072
	チョウ あさ	

0145	Here the <i>sun</i> rises through two <i>cross-shaped plants</i> while the <i>moon</i> is still visible, signaling MORNING . To remember M2, let the rising sun of MORNING suggest the dawn and rise of a DYNASTY . 𠄎 胡 0258, 期 0486
月 74	
朝	
1513	
常 12	

<div>潮</div>	(morning) TIDE	潮水 しおみず seawater 0027 潮入り しおいり coming in of the tide 0039
	チョウ しお	

0146	Water of the morning: morning TIDE . See 満 0179, 干 0408 and 汐 0268 for sample <i>on-yomi</i> compounds. 𠄎 湖 0259
水 85	
0675	
常 15	

<div>形</div>	SHAPE, material form	○体形 たいけい form, figure 0062 ○人形 にんぎょう doll 0015 形成する けいせいする form, make up, mold 0070 ○形だけ かたちだけ merely for appearances [form] 花形 はながた floral pattern; leading, popular 0121
	ケイ ギョウ かた ーがた かたち	

0147	Two more graphemes to pick up here. See 开 as a <i>torii</i> (a <i>japanese shrine gate</i>), distinguished by its parallel crossing lintels. We shall interpret 𠄎 flexibly, depending on the image we wish to make from the character. Here let it suggest three strikes of the stonemason's chisel, giving SHAPE to the gate. 𠄎 彫 1279
𠄎 59	
0749	
常 7	

<div>発</div>	¹ START, generate ² EMIT, issue ³ OPEN UP, develop	¹ 発明 はつめい invention, contrivance 0024 ¹ 発つ たつ start (on a journey), depart ² 発する はつする emit, radiate ² 発行する はっこうする publish, issue 0055 ^③ 発見 はっけん discovery, revelation 0083
	ハツ ホツ た(つ)*	

0148	𠄎 means <i>outspreed legs</i> . The image of <i>spreading out</i> or OPENING UP is reinforced by the legs of the <i>torii</i> gate, which here OPEN UP much more than in the previous entry. To associate the image with M1-2, see the point where the legs are joined as the STARTING point, from which something is issued or EMITTED , from which the whole character OPENS UP .
𠄎 105	
發	
2222	
常 9	

	1 ABANDON, abolish 2 WASTE	① 廃止 する はいする abandon, abolish 0042 1 廃案 はいあん rejected bill/project 0097 1 全廃 ぜんばい total abolition 0078
	ハイ した(れる)	① 廃れる したれる fall into disuse 2 廃ガス はいガス waste gas

0149 尸 (slanting roof or shelter) differs from 厂 (cliff) only by the dot stroke at the top. While 発 means **START/generate; OPEN UP/develop, etc.**, 廃 means virtually the opposite: **ABANDON/abolish; WASTE**. Thus see 尸 negating the earlier kanji's meaning: what was earlier *started up and developed* is now **ABANDONED** in a storage *shelter*, **WASTING AWAY**.

2712
常 12

	SOUND オン イン おと ね	○ 発音 はつおん pronunciation 0148 本音 ほんね one's real intentions 0031 ○ 母音 ぼいん (=ぼおん) vowel 0104 子音 しいん (=しおん) consonant 0094 ○ 足音 あしおと sound of footsteps 0044
--	-----------------------------------	---

0150 *Man standing on the sun.* 音 appears in two later kanji meaning **DARK**, so though it means **SOUND** by itself, we'll reap benefits later if we can also let it suggest the absence of light. The *man standing on the sun* succeeds in blocking the light but produces an ear-splitting scream of pain from the heat. He can make it dark, but his **SOUND** gives him away.

1783
常 9

	1 MIND, thoughts; opinion; will 2 MEANING, sense イ	① 意見 いけん opinion, view 0083 1 好意 こうい goodwill, favor, kindness 0095 1 用意する よういする prepare, make arrangements 0047 1 不意に ふいに by surprise; all of a sudden 0049 2 文意 ぶんい meaning (of a passage), purport 0101
--	--	---

0151 As with 海 and 廃, we can simplify this kanji by using the meaning of another kanji (音) lying inside it. We thus have the "sound" inside your *heart*: your **MIND** or **MEANING**. A useful compound for M2 appears at 味 0273.

1834
常 13

	1 MAKE, produce, cultivate 2 WORK, do サク サ つく(る) つく(り) -づく(り)	① 作成する さくせいする make, produce, prepare 0070 1 麦作 むぎさく wheat cultivation 0131 ① 作る つくる make, create; grow 2 作用 さよう action, operation, function; effect 0047 2 作法 さほう manners, etiquette, decorum 0139
--	--	---

0152 We'll interpret 作 as a *saw*. Here see a *man* (イ) with a *saw* **WORKING/MAKING** something. Let the word "saw" suggest the *on* readings サ and サク, one or both of which apply to all the kanji in this course that contain 作.

人 9

0052
常 7

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	1 YESTERDAY 2 LAST	① 昨日 さくじつ (=きのう) yesterday 0001 1 一昨日 いっさくじつ (=おととい) the day before yesterday..... 0002, 0001 2 昨年 さくねん last year 0117 2 一昨年 いっさくねん (=おとし) the year before last..... 0002, 0117
	サク	

0153 Saw (乍) off a day(日), and it's YESTERDAY.

日 72

0795

常 9

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	RAIN	○ 雨水 あまみず (=うすい) rainwater 0027 雨上がり あめあがり just after a rainfall 0041 雨が止んだ あめがやんだ It stopped raining 0042 大雨 おおあめ heavy rain 0033 小雨 こさめ drizzle 0034
	ウ あめ あま-	

0154 Picture this as a RAINcloud. Other sample compounds using the *on-yomi* appear at 林 0240 and 季 0395.

雨 173

2983

常 8

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	ELECTRICITY	○ 電気 てんき electricity; electric light 0126 電力 てんりょく electric power, electricity 0084 発電 はつてん generation of electricity 0148 電話 てんわ telephone; phone call 0053 電車 てんしゃ train, electric train, trolley 0125
	デン	

0155 At the top we have a *raincloud* (雨雲). At the bottom, a thundercloud with a lightning bolt shooting out of it: **ELECTRICITY**. 雷 0900

雨 173

2431

常 13

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	PAGE	一頁 いちページ page 1, one page 0002 九十頁 きゅうじゅうページ (=きゅうじゅうページ) page 90, ninety pages 0011, 0005 頁付け ページづけ pagination 0064 五百頁の本 ごひゃくページのほん book of five hundred pages 0007, 0016, 0031
	ケツ ページ	

0156 By itself means PAGE. Practice by penciling in after page numbers and pronouncing the number in Japanese followed by "peeji." 頁 seldom appears by itself but is found in many other kanji, where we shall give it the meaning *head*: see the wide *head* (頁) attached to the top of a *shellfish* (see 貝 0082), via a stubby neck. 頁 1158, 首 0157, 夏 0363

頁 181

1795

名 9

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	1 HEAD	①部首 ぶしゆ radical (of a Chinese character) 0068
	2 NECK	2 バイオリンの首 バイオリンのくび neck of a violin
	3 LEADER	③手首 てくび wrist 0046
	シュ くび	3 元首 げんしゆ ruler, sovereign 0136 3 首長 しゆちょう leader, chief 0091

0157 Here 頁's two feet have been removed and replaced by two hairs on top of its **HEAD**. 首 also means **HEAD** in the sense of **LEADER**, as well as **NECK**. Practice writing 頁 and 首 until the two images are clear and distinct in your mind. ㊦ 頁 0156

首 185

1956

常 9

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	WAY	水道 すいどう waterworks [supply]; channel 0027
		気道 きどう air passage 0126
		○書道 しやうどう calligraphy, penmanship 0079
	ドウ トウ みち	人道 じんどう humaneness, humanity 0015 北海道 ほっかいどう Hokkaido (island and prefecture) 0122, 0106

0158 Here *head* rides atop 辶, which we shall see as a vehicle with the driver and front wheels visible at the left and a long bed stretching out to the right. To assimilate the characters containing 辶 (or its four-stroke variant, 辵), it's best just to see it as an image of forward motion or conveyance, rather than to focus on its semantic label (though for convenience, we'll refer to it as a *truck*). As Halpern notes, 道 means **WAY** not only as in "road," but also as in "WAY of moral conduct" or "the WAY of an art." Visualize the *head* guiding the *conveyance* along the proper **WAY**. ㊦ 通 0159

辵 162

2701

常 12

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	1 PASS (through)	①通る とおる pass (by), get through
	2 COMMUNICATE	1 通す とおす let pass (by); admit; carry through
		③通学 つうがく attending school; commuting to school 0099
	ツウ ツ とお(る) とお(り) -とお(り) -どお(り) とお(す) とお(し) -どお(し) かよう)	2 通信 つうしん correspondence, communication 0063 2 交通 こうつう traffic; communication; transportation 0102

0159 用 0047 means *container* when used as a grapheme. See マ as a bent arm carrying the *container*, with its elbow pointing forward to indicate progress (unlike 厶 in 公 0089). Thus regard 甬 as *carrying/moving forward*. In this entry we observe *carrying forward* on a *conveyance*, illustrating the ideas **PASS (through)** and **COMMUNICATE**. ㊦ 道 0158

甬 162

2678

常 10

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	MILK, breast	○牛乳 ぎゅうにゅう cow's milk 0116
		母乳 ぼにゅう mother's milk 0104
		○乳首 ちくび (=ちくちく) teat, nipple 0157
	ニユウ ちち ち	乳母 うば wet nurse 0104 乳母車 うばぐるま baby carriage 0104, 0125

0160 As we saw back at 受 0065, 孚 *claw* derives from 爪 0201. See a *claw* holding a small *child* to a pendulous *breast* (乳), feeding it **MILK**. ㊦ 孚 0613, 乳 1559

乙 5

1306

常 8

1
3
4
5
6
7

BEAN, pea

トウ ズ
まめ まめ

○豆乳 どうにゅう soybean milk 0160
○豆本 まめほん miniature book 0031
青豆 あおまめ green peas 0130
○大豆 だいず soybean 0033
小豆 あずき adzuki bean 0034

0161

豆 151

Picture a BEAN (豆) popping out of its pod. Because 豆 is often used to refer to small things, we'll sometimes give it the diminutive-sounding label *pea*.

1700

常 7

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16

HEAD, top, beginning

トウ ズ
あたま かしら -がしら

頭部 とうぶ head 0068
出頭する しゅつとうする attend, present oneself 0038
○先頭 せんとう forefront, head, top 0134
頭上 ずじょう overhead 0041
○頭に入れる あたまにいれる keep in mind 0039

0162

頁 181

Bean + head. The visual focus on *head* is naturally always at the top, S8. Here it is given a mirror reflection in S1 of *bean*, to emphasize the idea of **HEAD**. Like 頁, 頁 is a *tsukuri* that nonetheless functions as a semantic clue. The grapheme at the left therefore serves as the phonetic clue; compare the *on-yomi* of 豆 and 頭.

1450

常 16

1
2
3
4
5

IN ADVANCE

ヨ
あらかじ(め)*

予言 よげん prediction, forecast 0051
予言者 よげんしゃ prophet, prognosticator 0051, 0107
予見 よけん foresight 0083
○予定 よてい schedule, plan, prearrangement; expectation; estimate 0045
予め あらかじめ in advance

0163

予 6*

The forward-pointing elbow we saw at 通 0159 is replicated here. See both the top and bottom parts of 予 pointing ahead in time, that is, **IN ADVANCE**. 予 0164, 予 0094

豫

1719

常 4

1
2
3
4
5

HALBERD

ム
ほこ

○矛先 ほこさき spearhead; the aim (of an attack); the brunt (of an argument) 0134

0164

矛 110

To distinguish this from the previous entry, see the diagonal stroke S5 as a long, pointy **HALBERD**. Practice writing out 矛 several times, reminding yourself each time that the last stroke makes this character **HALBERD**. See the *on-yomi* compound at 盾 1551. 矛 0163

1732

常 5

<div>預</div>	DEPOSIT	○預金 よきん deposit, bank account 0029 預金者 よきんしゃ depositor 0029, 0107 預ける あずける deposit, entrust ○預かる あずかる receive on deposit, take charge of
	ヨ あず(ける) あず(かる)	

0165

頁 181

Inherent in the concept of **DEPOSIT** is the idea of planning forward for a future time when an item or sum of money will be returned, ideally with interest. Looking at this image of *head* (頁) and *in advance* (予), try to see the idea of thinking ahead towards one's future interests and thus laying one's capital aside for the moment.

0954

常 13

<div>句</div>	¹ PHRASE ² HAIKU	¹ 成句 せいく set phrase, idiom 0070 ①文句 もんく phrase, expression; complaint 0101 ² 句作する くさくする compose haiku 0152 ² 発句 ほうく haiku, hokku 0148
	ク	

0166

口 30

See 𠂔 as the profile of an elephant's ear, head, and trunk, which curls inward to wrap around something (𠂔 will mean *wrap up/around*). Here see the elephant *wrap up* a group of words (symbolized by 口 *mouth*): a **PHRASE**. As for M2, a **HAIKU** consists of seventeen syllables (symbolized by 口) *wrapped up* (see 俳 0740 for the relevant compound). 𠂔 句 0167, 拘 1070

2561

常 5

<div>旬</div>	TEN-DAY PERIOD	旬日 じゅんじつ ten-day period 0001 ○上旬 じょうじゅん first ten days of a month 0041 ○中旬 ちゅうじゅん middle ten days of a month 0035 ○下旬 げじゅん final ten days of a month 0040 旬の花 じゅんのはな flowers in season 0121
	ジュン シュン	

0167

日 72

Here the elephant *wraps up* (𠂔) a bunch of *days* (日)—**TEN DAYS**, to be exact. 𠂔 旬 0166, 殉 1090

2572

常 6

<div>勺</div>	SHAKU (0.018 liters)	一勺 いっしゃく 1 shaku 0002
	シャク	

0168

𠂔 20

Refers to the old unit of measure **SHAKU** (0.018 liters). Though the old units are not often used today, some old-unit kanji still appear in the Jōyō Kanji List (though this one was delisted in 2010). In any case, it will be helpful to learn 𠂔 as a building block. Here see the elephant (𠂔) hold out a small ladle containing exactly 1 **SHAKU**.

2540

外 3

的

¹ TARGET

² ADJECTIVAL SUFFIX

テキ
まと

① 目的 もくてき object, purpose 0021

① 的に当たる まとにあたる hit the target 0141

② 公的 こうてき public, official 0089

² 全体的に ぜんたいてきに in general, on the whole 0078, 0062

² 文学的 ぶんがくてき literary 0101, 0099

0169

白 106

Let white (白) suggest the elephant (象) s tusk (S8), the poacher's TARGET. This kanji also serves as a SUFFIX FOR FORMING ADJECTIVES, which we can associate with the attributive relationship between white and elephant's tusk.

1040

常 8

約

¹ PROMISE

² SHORTEN, summarize

³ APPROXIMATELY

ヤク

① 予約 よやく reservation, preengagement 0163

¹ 公約 こうやく public pledge 0089

¹ 条約 じょうやく treaty 0119

² 約言 やくげん contraction, abbreviation, simplest terms 0051

③ 約三年 やくさんねん about three years 0004, 0117

0170

糸 120

We saw 糸 thread at the bottom at 素 0132; now we find it at the left, where it usually is. Picture the elephant (象) pulling on the thread (i.e., SHORTENING it) to tighten a knot (i.e., a PROMISE). Associate APPROXIMATELY with the idea of SHORTENING the figures required for measurement.

1177

常 9

勿

DO NOT, not, never

モチ モツ
なか(れ)

勿体無い もったいない wasteful; be more than one deserves 0062, 0048

...勿れ ...なかれ Do not ...

0171

ㄅ 20

Rarely used as an independent kanji in Japanese—just remember the meaning DO NOT from the phrase 勿論 (もちろん, of course or, literally, "unarguably," from 勿 DO NOT and 論 0942 ARGUE). More importantly, we must add 勿 to our alphabet of graphemes. As it resembles ㄅ with hair, see it as a woolly mammoth, or just a furry beast in general.

2547

名 4

物

THING

ブツ モツ
もの もの-

物的な ぶつてきな material, physical 0169

○書物 しょもつ book, volume 0079

○好物 こうぶつ favorite dish 0095

○物事 ものごと things, matter; everything 0080

本物 ほんもの real thing [stuff], genuine article 0031

0172

牛 93

This is the first kanji we have seen with 牛, which is the *hen* form of 牛 0116 CATTLE. Unlike 事 0080, which refers to abstract things, 物 generally refers to material THINGS, aptly illustrated by a pair of substantial creatures, a cow and a woolly mammoth (勿). 事 0080

0777

常 8

<div style="font-size: 4em; text-align: center;">方</div>	¹ DIRECTION, side; locality; person ² WAY, method ³ SQUARE ホウ かた -かた -がた	¹ ...の方に ...のほうに in the direction of..., toward ... ¹ あの方 あのかた that gentleman/lady, he, she ^① 方言 ほうげん dialect, regional speech 0051 ^② 方法 ほうほう method, way; system; means; process 0139 ³ 正方形 せいほうけい square 0043, 0147
--	--	--

0173 方 70 1709 常 4	See a person (M1) with his arms outstretched, running toward a particular DIRECTION or side . Let DIRECTION suggest locality and WAY . M3 SQUARE can be remembered by association with side . As a grapheme, 方 will usually mean <i>person</i> , and may sometimes mean <i>direction</i> or <i>side</i> . Written in four strokes. ㊦ 万 0018
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<div style="font-size: 4em; text-align: center;">防</div>	DEFEND AGAINST ボウ ふせ(ぐ)	防止する ぼうしする prevent, hold in check 0042 ○予防 よぼう prevention, protection, precaution 0163 防音 ぼうおん soundproof 0150 国防 こくぼう national defense 0075 ○防ぐ ぶせぐ prevent, ward off, protect (against)
--	--	---

0174 阜 170 0242 常 7	Review 部 0068. Now 阝 appears at the left, so 方 is outside the barrier, on the other side of the <i>hills</i> surrounding the town. See a brave <i>person</i> (方) running outside the barrier to DEFEND the town behind him AGAINST attackers.
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<div style="font-size: 4em; text-align: center;">面</div>	FACE; facet; surface; mask メン おも おもて つら	○正面 しょうめん façade, front 0043 方面 ほうめん direction, district; field, sphere 0173 川面 かわづら (=かわも) surface of a river 0022 法的な面 ほうてきなめん the legal aspect 0139, 0169 ○面白い おもしろい interesting, amusing 0076
--	--	---

0175 面 176 1796 常 9	See the box at the bottom as a FACE . The three small white boxes down the center depict the forehead, nose, and chin (S7 shows the eyes and S8 the mouth). The empty spaces on either side are the cheeks. ㊦ 画 0176
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<div style="font-size: 4em; text-align: center;">画</div>	¹ PICTURE; draw; kanji stroke ² DRAW UP A PLAN ガ カク	○画面 がめん picture; television field; screen 0175 ¹ 山水画 さんすいが landscape painting 0037, 0027 ¹ 画一的な かくいつてきな uniform, standardized 0002, 0169 ¹ 字画 じかく kanji strokes; stroke count 0098 ○画する かくする mark off, demarcate; plan, map out
--	---	--

0176 田 102 <div style="font-size: 4em; text-align: center;">畫</div> 2586 常 8	Distinguish from 面 by seeing a PICTURE being lowered from above into a frame (the space separating the central shape from the outer enclosure, not present in 面, can be seen as the picture "frame"). With PICTURE we associate draw , which in turn leads us to kanji stroke , and DRAW UP A PLAN . See compounds for M2 at 企 0502 and 計 0555. ㊦ 面 0175
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両

BOTH

リョウ

両面 りょうめん both sides 0175
 ○両方 りょうほう both 0173
 両手 りょうて both hands 0046
 両用 りょうよう dual use 0047
 車両 しやりょう vehicle, car 0125

0177

一 1*

兩

2949

常 6

This kanji's axial symmetry suggests its meaning. See how **BOTH** sides are joined to a central axis, by which they hang from a single horizontal stroke at the top. Other than the minute serif at the end of S3, **BOTH** sides hang in perfect equilibrium. Ignore *mountain* (S4-6) and just focus on the balance between **BOTH** sides. 岡 0178

岡

HILL

おか

○岡山 おかやま Okayama [city and prefecture] 0037
 岡本 おかもと Okamoto [surname] 0031
 岡田 おかだ Okada [surname] 0020
 上岡 かみおか Kamioka [surname] 0041

0178

山 46

垠

2584

常 8

Here the two sides don't hang from a top horizontal stroke as in 両, so there is less visual emphasis on the balance between both sides. Instead we have two small strokes (S3-4) suggesting two minuscule climbers standing on top of the *mountain*. The mountain itself is rather undersized—it's more of a **HILL**. 岡 0177

満

FULL, whole

マン

み(ちる) み(つ) み(たす)

満月 まんげつ full moon 0023
 満潮 まんちょう high tide 0146
 ○満足 まんぞく satisfaction, contentment 0044
 円満な えんまんな perfect, harmonious, well-rounded 0013
 ○水を満たす みずをみたす fill (a glass) with water 0027

0179

水 85

満

0553

常 12

ㇿ implies that now what hangs balanced on *both* sides (両) is a pair of *water* pails we've just **FILLED** at the river. The pails are heavy when they're **FULL**, so we've added *grass* padding (S4-6) around the pole (S7) we use to carry the pails. Note that ㇿ, covering the full extent of the kanji, overrides ㇾ semantically.

顔

FACE

ガン

かお

○顔面 がんめん face 0175
 洗顔 せんがん washing one's face 0135
 顔付き かおつき countenance; expression, look 0064
 ○素顔 すがお face without makeup; true face 0132
 丸顔 まるがお round face 0012

0180

頁 181

顔

1608

常 18

彦 resembles the *very short person* from 部 0068, except that now his face has grown whiskers (彡). Combined with 頁 *head*, this means **FACE**. 須 1928

	¹ GIVE BIRTH ² PRODUCE	^① 産む うむ give birth (to), bear ^① 出産する しゅっさんする give birth (to), bear 0038 ^② 生産 せいさん production, manufacture... 0036
	サン う(む) う(まれる) うぶ-	² 国産 こくさん domestic production... 0075 ² 物産 ぶっさん product, produce... 0172

0181 Following the pattern of the previous entry, here we observe a *very short woman* standing on the delivery table, **GIVING BIRTH** to a new *life* (生).

生 100

産

2812

常 11

	SAME, similar	同一 どういつ sameness, identity... 0002 同好 どうこう similar tastes... 0095 ○同意 どうい consent, approval... 0151
	ドウ おなじ(じ)	同上 どうじょう as above, ditto... 0041 ○同じ おなじ same, similar

0182 The line (S3) and the box (S4-6) are on the **SAME** side of the enclosure. 同 0183, 司 0820

口 30

全

2578

常 6

	TURN TOWARD, direction; other side	意向 いこう intention, inclination... 0151 ○方向 ほうこう direction, bearing; course... 0173 向く むく [vi] face; turn toward
	コウ む(く) む(き) -む(き) む(ける) -む(け) む(かう) む(こう) む(こう)-	○向かう むかう [vi] face; head toward 向こう むこう the other side; the other party

0183 Now the "line" has **TURNED TOWARD** the **other side**. Practice writing out 同 and 向 in turn, remembering what is signified by the location of the short "line." 同 0182, 尚 0184

口 30

2627

常 6

	¹ STILL (MORE) ² VALUE HIGHLY	¹ 尚早の しょうそうの premature... 0143 ^① 尚の事 なおのこと all the more, still more... 0080
	ショウ なお*	¹ この方が尚面白い このほうがなおもしろい This is more interesting still... 0173, 0175, 0076 尚又 なおまた moreover, also... 0058

0184 Compared to 向, 尚 has **STILL MORE** strokes on the other side of the enclosure. Taking 向 as a baseline, see the additional strokes suggesting **STILL (MORE)**. Also see them adding extra **VALUE** to 尚, thus suggesting M2. Borrowing the next entry 高 **HIGH**, we can make a compound for M2: 高尚 (こうしょう, noble, refined). Also see 古 0254. 同 0183, 宵 1293, 肖 1288

小 42

1919

常 8

高

¹ HIGH, tall; expensive

² AMOUNT, quantity

コウ

たか(い) たか -だか たか(まる)
たか(める)

¹ 高山 こうざん high mountain, lofty peak... 0037

① 高校 こうこう high school... 0103

② 背が高い せがたかい (he/she) is tall... 0124

③ 高まる たかまる rise, be raised; increase

² 生産高 せいさんだか (amount of) output, yield... 0036, 0181

0185

高 189

高

1803

常 10

Derives from a picture of a **tall** building: we can see the entrance at the bottom, a window on the second story, and a roof **HIGH** up on top. To connect with M2, see a "high" **AMOUNT** of stuff piled up. As a grapheme 高 will mean *high* or *tall*, and will sometimes be abbreviated to the roof and second story window, as in 京 0245.

圧

PRESSURE; overwhelm

アツ

○圧力 あつりょく pressure... 0084

水圧 すいあつ water pressure... 0027

汽圧 きあつ steam pressure... 0127

大気圧 たいきあつ atmospheric pressure... 0033, 0126

圧する あつする pressure, oppress; overwhelm

0186

土 32

壓

2563

常 5

See the *cliff* exert overwhelming **PRESSURE** on the *soil* beneath it. Do not confuse 圧 with the name-use kanji 庄 FEUDAL VILLAGE (no other kanji differ only by 广 *slanting roof/shelter* vs. 厂 *cliff*). Also, note that the *on* reading アツ is unique in this course.

地

¹ GROUND, land

² PLACE

チ ジ

① 土地 とち land... 0030

¹ 地下の ちかの underground, subterranean... 0040

² 地方 ちほう district, region, area... 0173

② 地元 じもと local area, local end... 0136

² 見地 けんち standpoint, viewpoint... 0083

0187

土 32

Now we see 土 at the left for the first time (notice how its form changes). See 也 as a scorpion: at the top right hangs its menacing stinger, filled with venom and poised to strike. The *scorpion* is on guard, for its *land* has been invaded. Imagine the scorpion backed up into a corner, holding its **GROUND**.

0181

常 6

池

POND, reservoir

チ
いけ

○用水池 ようすいち reservoir... 0047, 0027

電池 でんち electric cell, battery... 0155

池田 いけだ Ikeda [surname]... 0020

池上 いけがみ Ikegami [surname]... 0041

小池 こいけ Koike [surname]... 0034





0188


水 85

If the right side of S4 is the scorpion's stinger, the left side is its mouth. See the *scorpion* (也) stick its mouth into a **POND** of drinking *water* (ヰ). 池 also refers to **reservoirs** or **cisterns**.


0191

常 6


	OTHER タ ほか	他方 たほう other side [hand]; on the other hand 0173 他面 ためん other side; on the other hand 0175 他人 たにん another person, other people; stranger 0015 他国 たこく foreign countries 0075 ○その他 そのた (=そのほか) the others, the rest
0189 人 9 0023 常 5	One can only know oneself by contrasting oneself with "the OTHER ." A <i>man</i> (人) placed side-by-side with a <i>scorpion</i> (也) makes a graphic image of OTHER -ness. The stroke order for 也 may seem unnatural to you at first, another reminder that it is important to practice writing out each kanji on a pad of paper as you learn it.	
	GATHER, collect シュウ あつ(まる) あつ(める) つど(う)	集金 しゅうきん collecting money 0029 ○集中する しゅうちゅうする concentrate, focus; converge 0035 中上全集 なかがみぜんしゅう the complete works of Nakagami 0035, 0041, 0078 ○集まる あつまる [vi] gather, meet; be collected 集う つどう [vi] gather, meet
0190 佳 172 2413 常 12	Recall 佳 <i>small bird</i> from 曜 0025. Here imagine a whole flock of <i>small birds</i> GATHERING in a tree (木). 𪖇 隻 1658	
	ADVANCE シン すす(む)すす(める)	進行する しんこうする advance, make progress, go forward 0055 進学 しんがく advancing to the next level of schooling 0099 ○進化 しんか evolution, progress 0120 ○進むすすむ advance, make progress, go forward 進めるすすめる [vt] advance, move forward
0191 𪖇 162 2689 常 11	<i>Small bird</i> 佳 (𪖇) in <i>motion</i> (進): an intuitive image for ADVANCE .	
	1 MOVE INWARD, into 2 EMPHATIC VERBAL SUFFIX -こ(む)こ(む)こ(み)-こ(み)こ(める)	①込むこむ put into; go into; be crowded 1 入り込む はいりこむ go into, penetrate 0039 1 見込み みこみ outlook, prospects, promise 0083 1 込めるこめる put into, include 1 心を込めて こころをこめて with all one's heart 0056
0192 𪖇 162 込 2608 常 5	<i>Motion</i> 進 + <i>enter</i> (入): MOVE INWARD . Examples of M2 can be found at 刈 0524, 冷 0675, 眠 1009, and 煮 1188.	

	KIN (600 grams) キン	一斤 いっさん one kin 0002
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0193 斤 69 2551 常 4	See as picture of a hacksaw standing on end: S1 is the handle and S4 is the blade. We'll mainly use it as a grapheme meaning <i>hacksaw</i> or <i>cut</i> . The independent kanji, seldom used, represents the former unit of measure KIN (about 600 grams) , easy enough to remember if we consider that a <i>hacksaw</i> weighs about one KIN . 斤 0906, 斥 1707
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	¹ NEAR ² RECENT キン ちか(い)	¹ 付近 ふさん neighborhood, environs, vicinity 0064 ① 近道 ちかみち shortcut 0158 ¹ 身近な みぢかな close to one, familiar 0060 ² 近年 きんねん recent years, late years 0117 ② 近代 さんだい modern [recent] times 0071
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0194 是 162 2634 常 7	Cut (斤) + motion (辶): NEAR . To have something NEARby cuts the <i>motion</i> required to get there. M2 RECENT means "NEAR in time." 辺 0195
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	¹ VICINITY, side ² BORDERLAND, outer regions ヘン あた(り) べ	¹ 近辺 きんべん vicinity, neighborhood 0194 ① どの辺? どのへん? Where/Whereabouts? ① 一昨年 辺り いっさくねんあたり the year before last or thereabouts 0002, 0153, 0117 ① 川辺 かわべ riverside 0022 ² 辺地 へんち remote place 0187
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0195 是 162 邊 2607 常 5	Slice (刀) + motion (辶): VICINITY . To be in the VICINITY of something <i>slices</i> the <i>motion</i> required to get there. While 近 NEAR refers to a shortness of distance, 辺 VICINITY refers to the space next to something, or the "side" of something. Thus it can also refer to BORDERLANDS and outer regions , places which are by no means near. 近 0194
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	MOST, -est サイ もっと(も)	最高の さいこうの maximum, supreme, highest 0185 最大の さいだいの biggest, largest, greatest 0033 ○最後の さいごの last, final 0114 最近 さいきん recently 0194 ○最も大事な事 もっともだいじな事 the most important thing 0033, 0080
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0196 日 73 2181 常 12	Take (取) + sun (日). In English we refer to a superlative feat as "shooting the moon" and a superlative gift as "giving someone the moon," but in the kanji, <i>taking</i> the <u>sun</u> is the superlative act, the MOST one can do. As in 書 0079 and some other kanji, 日 technically derives from 日 say, but we shall ignore this etymological distinction in every case.
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	PLATE さら	○皿洗い さらあい dishwashing; dishwasher 0135 スープ皿 スープざら soup plate 受け皿 うけざら saucer 0065
--	------------------------	---

0197 Here we observe a **PLATE** with food on it, like a slice of layer cake. We'll mostly see it as a grapheme used in other characters, such as the two that follow.

皿 108

2916

常 5


	BLOOD ケツ ち	○出血 しゅっけつ bleeding; hemorrhage 0038 無血の むけつの bloodless, without bloodshed 0048 高血圧 こうけつあつ high blood pressure 0185, 0186 ○血だらけ ちだらけ covered in blood 血止め ちどめ styptic 0042
---	-----------------------------	---

0198 A single drop of **BLOOD** on a *plate* (皿).

血 143

2955

常 6

	WARM オン あたた(か) あたた(かい) あたた(まる) あたた(める)	温血 おんけつ warm-blooded 0198 水温 すいおん water temperature 0027 ○気温 きおん atmospheric temperature 0126 体温 たいおん body temperature 0062 日光で温まる にっこうであたたまる be warmed in the sun 0001, 0137
---	--	---

0199 *Water* (水) on a *plate* (皿) under the *sun* (日). ☀ 盟 1305, 湯 0446, 湿 0200

水 85

温

0554

常 12

	MOIST シツ しめ(る) しめ(す)	○湿気 しっけ (=しつき) humidity, moisture 0126 湿地 しっち damp ground, swamp 0187 ○湿す しめす dampen, moisten タオルを湿す タオルをしめす dampen a towel 湿っぽい しめっぽい damp, humid; gloomy, depressing
---	---------------------------------------	--

0200 业 looks a little like the water on the plate in 温 0199 evaporating under the sun's warmth. See the evaporating **MOISTURE** fill the air, making everything muggy and damp. ☁ 温 0199

水 85

湿

0555

常 12

CLAW, nail, plectrum

つめ つま-

爪先 つまさき tip of a toe, tiptoe.....0134

① 爪切り つめきり nail clipper.....0086

爪立つ つまだつ stand on tiptoe.....0067

0201

爪 87

Here we find three **CLAWS** extending from a paw. We have already encountered the grapheme version 𠂔 at 受 0065 and 乳 0160. 𠂔 爪 0202

2605

常 4

MELON, gourd

カ
うり

① 瓜二つ うりふたつ as alike as two melons.....0003

水瓜 すいか watermelon.....0027

0202

瓜 97

Picture S4-5 as a slice of **MELON** speared by the middle claw. The “名” in the reference data section indicates that this kanji appears in the Japanese government’s Jinmeiyo (人名用, name-use) Kanji List. Entries marked “常” appear in the Jōyō (常用) Kanji List. 𠂔 瓜 0201

2626

名 5

CLOTH

キン

① 頭巾 ずきん hood, kerchief

0203

巾 50

See as a bolt of **CLOTH** rolled around a central tube. 𠂔 巾 0205

2879

常 3

¹ **CLOTH**

² **SPREAD**

フ
ぬの

¹ 布巾 ふきん dishcloth, napkin.....0203

① 画布 がふ, canvas.....0176

① 布地 ののじ cloth.....0187

² 發布する はつぷする promulgate.....0148

² 分布 ぶんぷ distribution.....0088

0204

巾 50

See 𠂔 as a **hand** (S1 are the fingers pointing downward and S2 is the thumb reaching out to the right). Like 巾, 布 means **CLOTH**. It also means **SPREAD**, so visualize the **hand SPREADING** out the **cloth**. Now a word about grapheme meanings. As we add graphemes, we shall start to accumulate more of them that mean the same thing (e.g., for **hand** we have already learned the forms 手, 扌, 又, 𠂔, and 𠂔, and there are others yet to come). While this may seem confusing at first, do not be overly concerned. Once you get used to seeing these forms, you will have no trouble recognizing them.

2566

常 5

市	1 CITY	①市立 いりつ (=いちりつ) municipal.....0067
	2 MARKET	1 市長 しちょう mayor.....0091
		1 市電 しでん municipal railway.....0155
	シ	②朝市 あさいち morning market.....0145
	いち	2 のみの市 のみのいち flea market

0205 In typical printed fonts, this character appears to have a single central stroke, but is actually composed of 一 *lid* and 巾 *cloth*. Picture a bolt of *cloth* stored under a *lid* in an old-fashioned MARKET. As for M1, a CITY is defined by the presence of a MARKET. 𠄎 巾 0203

巾 50

1724

常 5

吊	HANG, suspend	○吊る つる hang, suspend 吊り上げる つりあげる lift, raise; jack up (prices).....0041
	チヨウ つ(る) つ(り) つ(るす)	ズボン吊り ズボンつり suspenders 吊り目 つりめ slanted [upturned] eyes.....0021 首吊り くびつり hanging (by the neck).....0157

0206 Visualize *cloth* (巾) HANGING from a "loop" (口), like one of those hotel-room hangers with the loop-and-pin hook. The "外" in the reference data section indicates that this is a 表外 *hyogai* (off-list) kanji, meaning that it is not included in either the Joyo list or the Jinmeiyo list.

口 30

外 6

泉	SPRING	泉水 せんすい fountain.....0027
	セン いずみ	○温泉 おんせん hot spring.....0199 温泉地 おんせんち hot spring (area).....0199, 0187 アルカリ泉 アルカリせん alkaline spring

0207 Visualize the meaning of this kanji even as you retain the semantic values of *white* (白) and *water* (水). Rather than relying on an abstraction like "*white water* signals a *SPRING*," it is better to perceive this meaning directly by seeing the *white* froth welling up from the *water* at the *SPRING*'s source. Whenever possible, we should let a kanji represent its meaning pictorially rather than detaching the meaning from the image through the use of a conceptual mnemonic phrase. Here, while 白 does mean *white*, it also represents a visible object, the *white* foam of bubbly water.

水 85

涓

2224

常 9





原	1 PLAIN, field	①高原 こうげん plateau.....0185
	2 ORIGINAL, primitive	1 原田 はらだ Harada [surname].....0020
		2 原作 げんさく original (work).....0152
	ゲン はら	2 原案 げんあん original bill/plan.....0097
		③原子 げんし atom.....0094

0208 Again, let *white* (白) play a dual semantic/pictographic role, this time as a *white* parachute. 小 can also play a dual role, as a *small* skydiver, who drops from the edge of a *cliff* 厂 down to the wide-open PLAIN below. Associate with M2 ORIGINAL/primitive by thinking of PLAINS and fields as the ORIGIN of our sustenance.

厂 27

2593

常 10

	SOURCE, origin ゲン みなもと	源泉 げんせん fountainhead, source 0207 水源 すいげん headwaters 0027 ○電源 てんげん power source, electrical outlet 0155 ○川の源 かわのみなもと headwaters 0022 その源は明らかではない そのみなもとはあきらかではない It is of obscure origin 0024
0209 水 85 0600 常 13	Overlaps with M2 of 原 above. Here the <i>water</i> (氵) image emphasizes the idea of origin or SOURCE , by suggesting the SOURCE or fountainhead of a <i>waterway</i> in a high <i>plain</i> .	
	LINE セン	○電線 でんせん electric wire 0155 無線 むせん wireless, radio 0048 光線 こうせん ray (of light), beam 0137 前線 ぜんせん front lines; (weather) front 0113 東海道線 とうかいどうせん Tokaido (railway) Line 0032, 0106, 0158
0210 糸 120 1273 常 15	Let 糸 <i>thread</i> suggest the straight LINE along which the water rises up at this <i>spring</i> (泉). See it <i>spring</i> straight up in a LINE , right from the bottom straight up to the top. The presence of the <i>water</i> is important to this character, as we shall see in the next entry. 𣎵 綿 0211	
	COTTON メン わた	綿布 めんぷ cotton cloth 0204 原綿 げんめん raw cotton 0208 ○木綿 もめん cotton, cotton cloth 0028 ○綿を入れる わたをいれる wad with cotton 0039
0211 糸 120 緋 1254 常 14	The difference between <i>water</i> (水) and <i>cloth</i> (巾) changes everything here, so make that your visual focus. 巾 shows us that we're looking not at a spring but at a COTTON plant. Again 白 <i>white</i> can play a dual semantic/pictorial role, as a <i>white COTTON</i> boll. See the <i>white</i> boll being spun into COTTON thread and <i>cloth</i> . 𣎵 線 0210, 錦 0213	
	SILK ケン きぬ	人絹 じんけん artificial silk; rayon 0015 絹布 けんぷ silk, silk cloth 0204 ○絹糸 けんし (=きぬいと) silk thread 0112 正絹 しょうけん (pure) silk 0043 絹地 きぬじ silk fabrics 0187
0212 糸 120 1243 常 13	Here let <i>flesh</i> (月) suggest a silkworm, spinning <i>thread</i> (糸) out of its <i>mouth</i> (口). See the SILK thread issuing out of the worm's <i>mouth</i> and dangling down the left side.	

<div>錦</div>	BROCADE	絹の錦 きぬのにしき silk brocade 0212 錦の金糸 にしきのきんし gold thread of a brocade 0029, 0112
	キン にしき	

0213 金 167 1549 常 16	Gold (金) woven through white (白) cloth (巾) makes BROCADE . 𦵏 綿 0211
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<div>願</div>	¹WISH ²ASK A FAVOR	¹大願 たいがん ambition 0033 ¹心願 しんがん heartfelt wish 0056 ②出願 しゅつがん application 0038 ○願う ねがう wish, hope for; pray; request 願い事 ねがいごと one's wish/request 0080
	ガン ねが(う)	

0214 頁 181 1637 常 19	“Original (原) head (頁)”: in other words, the thing one wanted to begin with, one's WISH . 𦵏 願 1918
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<div>内</div>	INSIDE	内線 ないせん internal (phone) line, extension 0210 内耳 ないじ inner ear 0057
	ナイ ダイ うち	○内部 ないぶ interior, inner parts 0068 以内 いない within, less than 0066 ○早い内 はやいうち while it is early, soon 0143

0215 𠂔 13* <div>内</div> 2914 常 4	See S3-4 penetrate INSIDE the enclosure. 𦵏 丙 1523
---	--

<div>肉</div>	FLESH	肉体 にくたい body, flesh 0062 肉の にくてき physical, of the body 0169 ○牛肉 ぎゅうにく beef 0116
	ニク	肉付けする にくづける flesh out 0064 肉入れ にくいれ ink pad 0039

0216 肉 130 2756 常 6	A picture of FLESH : see a rectangular steak with a pair of wishbone-shaped bones. Abbreviated in grapheme form to 月 <i>meat/flesh</i> , which is identical to <i>moon/month</i> (the meaning we attach to 月 will depend on the character). Note that the <i>on</i> reading ニク is unique in this course.
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猪

WILD BOAR

チヨ
いのしし い

猪口 ちよこ sake cup, small cup 0019
猪武者 いのししむしゃ fool/hardy warrior; hotspur 0111, 0107
猪首 いくび bull neck 0157

0217

犬 94

猪

0489

名 11

豕 (a variant of 犬 0293) is a semantic grapheme that refers to *dogs* or other smallish four-legged creatures. Picture a *person* (者 0107) out walking his four-legged ... WILD BOAR.
𪛗 豚 0218

豚

PIG

トン
ぶた

○豚肉 ぶたにく pork 0216
子豚 こぶた piglet 0094
豚足 とんそく pig's feet 0044
○豚カツ とんカツ pork cutlet

0218

豕 152

0889

常 11

Turn 豕 *dog/four-legged creature* into 豕 *pig* by adding a stroke at the top for the railing of a PIG pen, and a few extra strokes at the bottom for PIGlets, scrambling toward their mother's teats from every direction. 豕 is no longer used by itself; the kanji used for PIG combines it with the general classifier 月 *meat*. 𪛗 猪 0217

家

¹HOUSE, home
²FAMILY, House

カ ケ
いえ や うち

①家事 かじ household affairs, housework 0080
①自分の家 じぶんのいえ one's own house 0081, 0088
②家宝 かほう family treasure, heirloom 0074
③家の人 うちのひと my husband; one's family 0015
作家 さつか writer, novelist, author 0152

0219

宀 40

1963

常 10

The roof (宀) over the *pig* (豕) shows us that the *pig* has come inside the HOUSE! See 我 just ahead for an example of the reading や.

吾

EGO, I

ゴ
われ わが あ-

吾人 ごじん [literary] we 0015
吾子 あこ my child 0094

0220

口 30

2132

名 7

吾 is used to refer to oneself. See it as a stylized way of writing the word "EGO": like the letters "N" and "Y" that blend together on the New York Yankees' baseball cap, see in 吾 an uppercase "E" blended together with a lowercase "g" and "o." Note that kanji incorporating 五 are pronounced ゴ.

<div>我</div>	SELF	○自我 じが self, ego 0081 無我 むが self-effacement, selflessness 0048
	ガ われ わ わ(が) わが	○我々 われわれ we 我が国 わがくに our country 0075 ○我が家 わがや our home [household] 0219

0221 See as a *hand* (才) holding a *spear* (戈), and picture a man carrying his own spear, knowing he must fend for him**SELF**.

戈 62

2971

常 7

<div>語</div>	1 WORD	①用語 ようご terminology; diction, wording; vocabulary 0047
	2 LANGUAGE	①語源 ごげん word source, etymology 0209
<div>語</div>	3 TELL	②言語 げんご language 0051
	ゴ かた(る) かた(らう)	③語る かたる tell, speak ③物語 ものがたり story, tale, legend 0172

0222 The *ego* (吾) speaking *words* (言): **WORD; LANGUAGE; TELL**.

言 149

1402

常 14

<div>伝</div>	TRANSMIT	○伝言 てんごん verbal message, word 0051 代々伝わる だいだいつたわる be transmitted [handed down] from generation to generation 0071
	デン つた(わる) つた(える) つた(う) -づた(い)	○電気を伝える でんきをつたえる conduct electricity 0155, 0126 手伝う てつだう help, assist, lend a hand 0046

0223 Visualize 云 as a towering cumulonimbus *cloud*. In this character, a *man* (亼) **TRANSMITS** data through "the *cloud*." 𩇛 仏 0811, 仁 1094

人 9

傳

0029

常 6

<div>転</div>	TURN, roll over; turn into	○回転する かいてんする revolve, rotate, turn 0050 自転車 じてんしゃ bicycle 0081, 0125 転向 てんこう turn, conversion, about-face 0183
	テン ころ(がる) ころ(げる) ころ(がす) ころ(ぶ)	○転がる ころがる roll over ○転ぶ ころぶ fall over


0224 Review 車 0125. Here, the *car* (車)'s wheels **TURN/roll over** quickly, producing a *cloud* of smoke. 𩇛 軌 0690


車 159

轉


1346


常 11

	ART, craft; performance ゲイ	工芸 こうげい technical art, technology 0108 手芸 しゅげい handicrafts, manual arts 0046 文芸ぶんげい literature, art and literature 0101 芸者 げいしゃ geisha 0107 芸をする豚 げいをするぶた pig that does tricks 0218
--	--	---


0225 艸 140  1892 常 7	Flowery grass (艸) embellishing a cloud: ART .
--	--

	¹ MEET, gather ² SOCIETY カイ エ あ(う) あ(わせる)	① 会話 かいわ conversation 0053 ① 会見 かいけん interview, audience 0083 ① 会う あう meet, encounter ② 学会 がっかい academic society 0099 ② 会長 かいちょう president, chairman 0091
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0226 人 9*  1741 常 6	Visualize clouds (云) gathering under a roof (人): MEET . As for M2, a SOCIETY is a MEETING of people on a large scale. Note the traditional form.
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	¹ COMBINE, join ² FIT ゴウ ガツ カツ あ(う) -あ(う) あ(い) あい- -あ(い) -あい あ(わす) あ(わせる) -あ(わせる)	① 集合する しゅうごうする gather, assemble; call together 0190 ② 合意 ごうい mutual agreement [consent] 0151 ② 合う あう fit, come together ② 話し合う はなしあう speak together, talk over 0053 合わせる あわせる combine, join; match; collate
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0227 □ 30 1740 常 6	Here treat 合 as a kind of lid. To avoid having to work S3 (一) by itself into the mnemonic of every kanji that has S1-3 in it, just see S1-3 as an image of a lid <i>fitting</i> snugly on top of something. Thus in 合 we see <i>fit</i> and <i>opening</i> (□): picture joining or COMBINING the snugly fitting lid to the <i>opening</i> . The similar widths of S3 and S5 show a good FIT .
--	--

	¹ PRESENT, now ² THIS コン キン いま	① 今まで いままで till now, so far, up to the present ① 今日こんにち today, these days 0001 ② きょう today ② 今月こんげつ this month 0023 ② 今回こんかい this time; lately 0050
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0228 人 9 1712 常 4	S4 depicts a sundial and its shadow, indicating the time. S1-3 give us <i>fit</i> , so 今 suggests the <i>fitting</i> (i.e., applicable) <i>time</i> : the PRESENT . Assimilate M2 THIS as an extended idea of THIS PRESENT moment. As a grapheme inside other kanji, 今 will mean <i>now</i> . ㊦ ㊧ 0229
---------------------------------------	---

	COMMAND レイ	法令 ほうれい laws and ordinances, statute 0139 ○発令 はつれい pronouncement 0148 伝令 てんれい messenger 0223 国王令 こくおうれい royal decree 0075, 0072
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0229 人 9 1725 常 5	See as a picture of a bell, used for giving COMMANDS . S1-2 form the bell's cup, which is extended down the right side by angled S4. The focal point is S5, the clapper, which sets 令 apart from 今. Picture someone lying in bed and clanging S5 against the lip of the bell to COMMAND the presence of a servant. 𠄎 今 0228, 命 0232
---------------------------------------	---

	THOUGHTS, mind, wish ネン	信念 しんねん belief, faith 0063 念頭 ねんとう mind 0162 念願 ねんがん one's heart's desire 0214 ○念入りな ねんいりな careful, elaborate 0039 無念 むねん regret, vexation, chagrin 0048
---	---------------------------------------	--


0230 心 61 1773 常 8	See the sundial's shadow pointing at what is <i>presently</i> (今) on one's <i>mind</i> (心): one's THOUGHTS . Also means thoughtfulness or attention , meanings which are easy to see in 念 by recalling the phrase "presence of mind."
--	---

	SEAL; mark イン しるし じるし	印肉 いんにく stamp pad, ink pad 0216 代印する だいいんする sign [seal] by proxy 0071 ○ゴム印 ゴムいん rubber stamp ○無印 むじるし unbranded, generic 0048 日印 にちいん Japan and India, Indian-Japanese 0001
---	--	---

0231 印 26 0733 常 6	See a hand E holding a SEAL (印). Because the end of S5 points back upward, picture 印 as one of those self-inking stamps in which the stamp die retracts upward to re-ink, and only flips back downward when you press down. 印 SEAL refers not only to the instrument but also to the mark made. Used phonetically for the イン in "India."
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	¹ORDER, command ²LIFE ³FATE メイ ミョウ いのち	①命令 めいめい command, order; edict, decree 0229 ①用命 ようめい command, order 0047 ②生命 せいめい life 0036 ②命取りの いのちとり the fatal, deadly 0059 ③本命 ほんめい probable winner, most likely candidate 0031
---	--	---

0232 口 30 1772 常 8	Here we might try to visualize an ORDER from heaven deciding one's LIFE . ㄥ suggests "coming down from heaven." 口 is a seal , used here to issue ORDERS , or to " seal one's FATE " (from a visual standpoint, the direct, top-down line made by S8 helps represent an ORDER coming down). 口 <i>mouth</i> suggests breath, as in "breath of LIFE ." M3 FATE is an ORDER coming down from heaven to decide one's LIFE . 𠄎 令 0229
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	DECEASED	亡父 ぼうふ late father 0100 亡者 もうじや the deceased 0107 ○亡命 ぼうめい exile 0232 亡命者 ぼうめいしや exile, exiled person 0232, 0107 ○亡き人 なきひと the deceased 0015
	ボウ モウ な(い) な(き)-	

0233 Visualize as the outline of a coffin, seen from one end: **DECEASED**. As a grapheme, 亡 will take the meanings *die* or *lose*.

一 8

2874

常 3


	¹RICE ²AMERICA	¹ 米作 べいさく rice crop 0152 ^① 米を作る こめをつくる grow rice 0152 ^① 白米 はくまい white [polished] rice 0076 ^② 米国 べいこく USA 0075 ² 日米 にちべい Japan and the USA, Japanese-American 0001
	ベイ マイ こめ	

0234 Depicts a bundled stack of **RICE** stalks. As the picture suggests, 米 refers to rice before it has been cooked; cooked rice has its own kanji (飯 0377). Based on an older pronunciation, 米 was once used phonetically for the 米 in "AMERICA"; it is now used as an abbreviation for the entire word.

米 119

2958

常 6


	GRAIN	○粒子 りゅうし particle, grain 0094 素粒子 そりゅうし elementary particle 0132, 0094 米粒 こめつぶ grain of rice 0234 ○雨粒 あまつぶ raindrop 0154 一粒の麦 ひとつぶのむぎ a grain of wheat [barley] 0002, 0131
	リュウ つぶ	

0235 Here *rice* appears in the more compact form 米. See a *person standing* (立) next to a bundled stack of *rice* stalks and picking off an individual **GRAIN** of rice.

米 119

1213

常 11

	¹HARMONIOUS ²PEACE, calm ³JAPAN	¹ 和気 わき harmonious atmosphere 0126 ^① 和合 わごう harmony, concord; union 0227 ² 和らぎ やわらぎ abatement, alleviation; peacefulness ^② 和やかな なごやかな peaceful, mild, gentle ³ 大和 やまと Yamato (old name for Japan) 0033
	ワ オ やわ(らく) やわ(らげる) なご(む) なご(やか)	

0236 禾 is a variant on 米, and can be seen as a bundled stack of rice stalks that has been bound neatly across the top with a string (S1), such that S1-2 of 米 disappear. It will mean *rice* or *grain*. Here, see *rice* being put into a person's *mouth* (口) to *calm* him down and *preserve* the **PEACE** and **HARMONY**. Used in 大和 (やまと), homeland of the Japanese state, and as an abbreviation for **JAPAN**. 知 0560

口 30

1044

常 8

私	¹ PRIVATE ² I	①私立 しりつ (=わたくしりつ) private, non-governmental 0067 ¹ 私立大学 しりつだいがく private university 0067, 0033, 0099 ¹ 私生活 しせいかつ one's private life 0036, 0054 ¹ 私物 しぶつ private property 0172 ②私の わたしの (=わたくしの) my
	シ わたくし わたし	

0237 Rice (禾) + self/private (亻): this suggests "things belonging to a person," i.e., one's **PRIVATE** affairs or property. Also used as the first-person pronoun. 𠂇 私 0812

禾 115

1030

常 7

広	WIDE, spacious	○広大な こうだいな vast, expansive, grand 0033 ○広い ひろい wide, extensive, spacious; generous 背広 せびろ business suit 0124 本を広げる ほんをひろげる open a book 0031 広がり ひろがり extent, expanse, stretch
	コウ ひろ(い) ひろ(まる) ひろ(める) ひろ(がる) ひろ(げる)	

0238 Here we'll add another interpretation of 厶: an *arm bent at the elbow*. Here we see a *shelter* (广) with plenty of "elbow room": a **WIDE, spacious** place. Note the traditional form.

广 53

廣

2613

常 5

細	¹ SLENDER ² MINUTE	①細い糸 ほそいと fine thread 0112 ¹ 身が細る みがほそる become thin, lose weight 0060 ² 細工 さいく work, craftsmanship; artifice, tactics 0108 ②明細 めいさい particulars, details 0024 ③細かい金 こまかいかね small change 0029
	サイ ほそ(い) ほそ(る) こま(か) こま(い)	

0239 Picture a farmer using **SLENDER, MINUTE** threads (糸) to mark off rows in his *rice field* (田) for planting. 𦵏 累 0884, 𦵏 紳 0874

糸 120

1220

常 11


林	FOREST	林立 りんりつ standing in close proximity [as of buildings] 0067 (山)林学 (さん)りんがく forestry 0037, 0099 原生林 げんせいりん virgin forest 0208, 0036 雨林 うりん rain forest 0154 小林 こばやし Kobayashi [surname] 0034
	リン はやし	

0240 Two trees: **FOREST**.

木 75

0765

常 8

	THICK WOODS	○森林 しんりん forest, woodland 0240 森林学 しんりんがく forestry 0240, 0099 青森 あおもり Aomori [city and prefecture] 0130 森田 もりた Morita [surname] 0020
	シン もり	

0241 Three *trees*: **THICK WOODS**. Practice writing and pronouncing the compounds 森林 (しんりん) or 森林学 (しんりんがく) to help yourself assimilate the respective *on-yomi*.

木 75

2184

常 12

	PINE	青松 せいしょう green pine 0130 松林 まつばやし pine forest 0240 松原 まつばら pine grove 0208 松本 まつもと Matsumoto [city in Nagano prefecture] 0031 高松 たかまつ Takamatsu [city in Kagawa prefecture] 0185
	ショウ まつ	

0242 This is the first of numerous tree species we shall learn that combine the classifier 木 *tree* with another element at the right. *Public* (公) suggests a tree that is available to all, a fitting description of the **PINE**, one of the most widely distributed, widely used tree species.

木 75

公

0769

常 8


	BAMBOO	○竹林 ちくりん (=たけばやし) bamboo grove 0240 竹の子 たけのこ bamboo shoots 0094 竹細工 たけざいく bamboo work, bamboo crafts 0239, 0108 竹内 たけうち Takeuchi [surname] 0215 竹刀 しない bamboo sword 0085
	チク たけ	

0243 A pair of tall **BAMBOO** shoots with leaves at the top. The grapheme form 々 appears in many kanji, often suggesting the idea of *counting*, *figuring*, or *keeping records*, from the ancient use of bamboo for tally sticks and writing tablets. In other kanji, 々 will refer to instruments made of bamboo.

竹 118

0201

常 6

	¹ METROPOLIS, capital ² METROPOLIS OF TOKYO	○都会 とかい city, town 0226 ¹ 大都会 だいてかい large city 0033, 0226 ² 都内 とない in Tokyo metropolis 0215 ² 都立 とりつ metropolitan, under control of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government 0067 ○都合 がつこう convenience, circumstances; in all, altogether 0227
	ト ツ みやこ	

0244 Review 部 0068 and 防 0174. Here we find *person* (者 0107) on the *town* side of the *walls* around the edge of town (邑). This entry thus depicts *persons* in a *town*, by which it implies **METROPOLIS** or **capital**. This kanji is also used as an abbreviation for the capital, **TOKYO**.

邑 163

都

1505

常 11

京	¹ CAPITAL	¹ 京都 きょうと Kyoto 0244
	² TOKYO	¹ 東京 とうきょう Tokyo 0032
	³ KYOTO キョウ ケイ	¹ 北京 ぺきん Beijing, Peking 0122 ² 上京する じょうきょうする go to Tokyo 0041 ³ 京大 きょうだい Kyoto University 0033

0245

一 8

京

1766

常 8

From the roof and upper-story window of 高 0185 we derive *tall*. Behold a *tall* building supported by a post (S6) with two diagonal buttresses (S7-8): the legislative assembly building. Used in the names of the old CAPITAL 京都 KYOTO and the new CAPITAL 東京 TOKYO, and as an abbreviation for each.

政	POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION	○行政 ぎょうせい administration 0055 行政命令 ぎょうせいめいれい administrative order 0055, 0232, 0229 内政 ないせい domestic administration, internal affairs 0215 法政 ほうせい administration of justice 0139 家政 かせい home economy 0219
	セイ ショウ まつりごと	

0246

父 66

1058

常 9

Review 後 0114 and 条 0119. Now we'll learn the four-stroke 父, which resembles three-stroke 父 but generally appears at the right, rather than at the top or bottom. Picture 父 as a hand holding "the rod" (S6 here) for *striking* things. In 政, *strike* implies decisive action, and 正 *correctness*, creating a symbolic ideal for **POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION**.

府	¹ URBAN PREFECTURE (Kyoto or Osaka) ² GOVERNMENT OFFICE	①京都府 きょうとふ Kyoto prefecture 0245, 0244 ①府立の ふりつの prefectural 0067 ②政府 せいふ, government, administration 0246 ②国府 こくふ National Government (of China); provincial capital 0075
	フ	

0247

广 53

2654

常 8

Review 付 0064. Picture a man *handing over* (付) a document under the *slanting roof* (厂) of a **GOVERNMENT OFFICE**. Most often seen in 政府 (せいふ, government, administration). Also refers to the prefectures of Kyoto and Osaka. Note that kanji incorporating 付 are pronounced フ. 守 0648

戸	¹ DOOR ² HOUSEHOLD	①戸口 とぐち door, doorway 0019 ①雨戸 あまど shutter 0154 ①ガラス戸 ガラスと glass door ②一戸 いっこ one house, one household 0002 ②戸別に べつべつに each house, from house to house 0090
	コ と	

0248

戸 63

戸

1691

常 4

Visualize as a doorframe, suggesting **DOOR**. Note that 戸 also refers to **HOUSEHOLD**, in the same sense implied by the English phrase "going from door to door." Seeing the visible portion as a door frame will help in certain characters where it is used as a grapheme to suggest the top part of a structure. The related grapheme 尸 is associated in some characters with *buttocks*. We shall take advantage of that meaning when the opportunity arises, but on the whole it will be most helpful to let both 戸 and 尸 suggest *doorframe* or *the top part of a structure/roof*.

<div>所</div>	1 PLACE, point, part	①近所 きんじょ neighborhood 0194
	2 PARTICLE OF NOMINALIZATION, "-ation"	①長所 ちょうじょ strong point 0091
	ショ ところ -ところ どころ	①今の所 いまのところ at present, so far 0228
		1 預かり所 あずかりしよ (=あずかりじよ) cloakroom 0165
		2 所信 しょしん one's belief, one's opinion 0063

0249	Imagine that in ancient China, every man kept a <i>hacksaw</i> (斤) outside his front <i>door</i> (戸).	
戸 63	所, a typical image of the entrance to a house, would have been a natural way to represent the idea of a particular PLACE or point . V5 illustrates 所's use in producing noun forms: thus 所信 "point of believing" = "belief."	
所		
0752		
常 8		

<div>至</div>	COME TO; utmost	○至る いたる come to, reach; lead to
		至東京 いたとうきょう to Tokyo [as on the edge of a map] 0032, 0245
	シ いた(る)	○至上 しじょう supremacy 0041
		至上命令 しじょうめいれい categorical imperative 0041, 0232, 0229
		至大 したい immense 0033

0250	Review 不 0049. SI-3 derive from an ancient picture of a bird flying not up towards the sky (as in 不) but down towards the ground. This image shows the bird as it arrives at or COMES TO the ground (土). Symbolizing the furthest point to which one can go, 至 also means utmost. As a grapheme, 至 will mean <i>arrive</i> or <i>come to</i> .	
至 133		
1869		
常 6		

<div>致</div>	1 BRING ABOUT, lead to	①一致 いっち accord, agreement 0002
	2 DO HUMBLY	1 致命的 ちめいてき fatal 0232, 0169
	チ いた(す)	1 合致 がっち agreement, concurrence 0227
		②お願い致します おねがいいたします (I) humbly request 0214
		どう致しまして どういたしまして You are welcome

0251	As 政 0246 implies, 父 <i>strike</i> can also suggest the more general idea of <i>taking direct action upon something</i> . Here we <i>take direct action</i> to make something <i>arrive</i> or <i>come to pass</i> : BRING ABOUT . Picture a hand <i>striking</i> the bird to BRING ABOUT its downfall (in the most literal sense). Also used as a humble form of する (do). ㊦ 到 0940	
至 133		
1202		
常 10		

<div>屋</div>	1 HOUSE; roof	①家屋 かおく house, building 0219
	2 SMALL SHOP	1 屋上 おくじょう roof 0041
	オク や	1 部屋 へや room, chamber 0068
		2 米屋 こめや rice shop, rice merchant 0234
		②肉屋 にくや butcher shop, butcher 0216

0252	Review 0248 to compare 戸 and 尸. Picture someone <i>arriving</i> (至) through the <i>door</i> of a SMALL SHOP , which in Japan may very well double as a family HOUSE . Here seeing 尸 as not only a <i>doorframe</i> but also the <i>top part of a structure</i> (see 0248) helps us visualize the secondary meaning roof . ㊦ 室 0253	
戸 44		
2669		
常 9		

<div style="text-align: center;"> ¹ 室 </div>	ROOM, chamber	温室 おんしつ greenhouse 0199 室温 しつおん room temperature 0199 和室 わしつ Japanese-style room 0236
	シツ むろ	○室内 じつない indoors 0215 皇室 こうしつ imperial family [household] 0077

0253 Here *arrive* (至) under a *roof* (宀) indicates a **ROOM** or **chamber**. To distinguish from 屋, it may help to associate **HOUSE** with the “more complete” covering 尸 and **ROOM** with the “more limited” covering 宀. 𠩺 屋 0252, 窠 1565

1943

常 9

<div style="text-align: center;"> ¹ 古 </div>	OLD	○古代 こだい ancient times, antiquity 0071 尚古 しょうこ veneration for times of old 0184 古今 ここん ancient and modern times 0228
	コ ふる(い) ふる- ふる(す)	○古い ふるい old, outdated 古本屋 ふるほんや used book store 0031, 0252

0254 Picture a tombstone, covered with a cross. It means **OLD**. There are numerous kanji that subsume this one, starting with the next entry. While their *on-yomi* vary slightly (コ, ゴ, キヨ, and ク—not including the 商 テキ group 1118–22), it is useful to remember that the vowel is always short. 𠩺 占 0348, 舌 0052

1728

常 5

<div style="text-align: center;"> ¹ 居 </div>	¹BE PRESENT ²RESIDE	①居る いる be present, be home ①長居 ながい long visit [stay] 0091 ②同居する どうきよする live together 0182
	キヨ いる(い) -い お(る)*	②別居する べつきよする live separately 0090 ②皇居 こうきょ imperial palace 0077

0255 This kanji sometimes means simply **BE PRESENT**, but more often it means **BE PRESENT over a long period**, or **RESIDE**. Think of someone **BEING PRESENT** behind the same *door* “of old” (古), i.e., from long ago. 𠩺 届 1528, 屈 1834

2653

常 8

<div style="text-align: center;"> ¹ 局 </div>	¹BUREAU, office ²LIMITED PART, locality ³SITUATION	①水道局 すいどうきょく waterworks bureau 0027, 0158 ①当局 とうきょく the authorities concerned 0141 ②局部 きょくぶ limited part, localized area 0068
	キョク	②局所 きょくしょ (limited) part, local 0249 ③政局 せいきょく political situation 0246

0256 冂 resembles 冂, but there is no ear, so this is not the wrapping elephant. Picture 尸 as an overarching administrative structure. The strokes beneath it indicate a **LIMITED PART** or space within that structure. See the structure narrow down in stages from 尸 to 冂 and finally to 口, which represents a particular **BUREAU** or **office** at the local level, like a post office or telephone exchange. 口 can also be seen to represent the “current **SITUATION**,” enveloped in the context of wider, long-term trends.

2636

常 7

<div>故</div>	1 OLD; the late 2 INCIDENT 3 REASON, cause	1 故国 ここく one's native land/country 0075 ① 故事 こじ tradition; historical fact, origin 0080 1 故川田先生 こかわだせんせい the late Professor Kawada 0022, 0020, 0134, 0036 ② 事故 じこ accident, incident, trouble 0080 ③ 故に ゆえに therefore, accordingly
	コ ゆえ	

0257	Means OLD or the late (i.e., "not around anymore"). Picture <i>striking</i> (父) something into its tombstone (古)-marked grave. The action itself helps us to remember M2 INCIDENT . We can also visualize M3 REASON/cause , as we can see the cause at the right (父) and the effect at the left (古). Incidentally, be sure not to confuse 父 with 女 WOMAN .
父 66	
1056	
常 9	

<div>胡</div>	NATIVES OF ANCIENT CHINA	○ 胡国 ここく ancient countries in the north or west of China; barbarous country 0075 胡瓜 きゅうり cucumber 0202 胡椒 こしょう pepper 胡锦涛* こきんとう Hu Jintao [Chinese Communist Party general secretary 2002-12] 0213
	コ ゴ ウ	

0258	Associate ANCIENT CHINA with its <i>old</i> (古), <i>lunar</i> (月) calendar. 胡 is used in some words referring to things that came to Japan from ANCIENT CHINA , such as 胡麻 (ごま, sesame; see 麻 0852) and 胡椒 (こしょう, pepper; 椒 unlisted). It is also a common Chinese surname. 朝 0145
月 74	
1057	
名 9	

<div>湖</div>	LAKE	○ 湖水 こすい lake 0027 湖上 こじょう on the lake 0041 湖面 こめん lake surface 0175 火口湖 かこう crater lake 0026, 0019 五大湖 ごたいこ The Great Lakes [Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Ontario, and Erie]... 0007, 0033
	コ みずうみ	

0259	Try to visualize the <i>waters</i> (水) of a LAKE lapping up on <i>ancient Chinese</i> (胡) shores. It helps if you can fill out the scene with details from your own imagination. 潮 0146
水 85	
0551	
常 12	

<div>固</div>	1 SOLID 2 FIRM	① 固体 こたい solid, solid matter 0062 1 固化 こか solidification 0120 2 固定 こてい fixed, stationary 0045 固める かためる [vt] harden, solidify; strengthen ○ 固い かたい firm, stiff, fast
	コ かた(める) かた(まる) かた(まり) かた(い)	

0260	See a <i>tombstone</i> (古) packed inside a box for delivery. Naturally this must be a very SOLID/FIRM box. 箱 0261
口 31	
2658	
常 8	

	COUNTER FOR ITEMS; item カ	二箇所 にかしょ two places 0003, 0249 〇一箇月 いっかげつ one month 0002, 0023 箇条 かじょう items, articles 0119 箇条書き かじょうがき itemization 0119, 0079
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0261 竹 118 个 2356 常 14	Review 竹 0243. Here we use our bamboo tally sticks to COUNT the number of tombstone packages we'll be shipping; the kanji itself means COUNTER FOR ITEMS . In V3-4 it simply means item . Now often replaced by ケ or カ. 固 0260, 箇 1838
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	1 INDIVIDUAL, single unit 2 GENERAL COUNTER (for things or articles) コ カ*	①個人 こじん individual 0015 ①個性 こせい individuality 0128 ①個室 こしつ private room 0253 ②りんご一個 りんごいっこ one apple 0002 ②二箇所 にかしょ two places/points 0003, 0249
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0262 人 9 个 0100 常 10	Here see an INDIVIDUAL <i>man</i> (人) opening a box with a single tombstone (古) he has ordered for his personal use. Picture him COUNTING to make sure he has received the right number. Interchangeable with the previous entry for counting certain kinds of articles, in which case 個 is pronounced カ and can be replaced by ケ or カ.
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	AS WELL AS, moreover, both ... and ... か(つ)	尚且つ なおかつ and yet; moreover, also 0184 且つ又 かつまた moreover, also 0058 早く且つ私的にできるから はやくかつしてきにて ぎるから because it can be done quickly and privately 0143, 0237, 0169
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0263 一 1 2927 常 5	且 is mainly used as a building block inside other characters, in which case it will mean ladder . By itself, it means AS WELL AS/moreover/both ... and ... , which can be visualized in the way the rungs of the ladder add upon each other.
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	1 ORGANIZE 2 ASSEMBLE ソ く(む) くみ -ぐみ	①組成 そせい composition, formation, construction 0070 ①組合 くみあい union, guild, association 0227 ①四人組 よにんぐみ foursome, the Gang of Four 0006, 0015 ②組み立てる くみたてる assemble, erect 0067 ②手を組む てをくむ join hands 0046
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0264 糸 120 1224 常 11	糸 means <i>thread</i> , but it can also mean <i>rope</i> or <i>cord</i> . See 組 as a primitive ladder ASSEMBLED from wooden poles by <i>rope</i> . When what is bound together is <u>people</u> , the applicable keyword is " ORGANIZE ": imagine the <i>rope</i> wrapping around a group of people to bind them into one unit.
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	EVENING セキ ゆう	○今夕 こうせき this evening, tonight 0228 ○夕方 ゆうがた evening 0173 夕べ ゆうべ evening 夕日 ゆうひ setting sun 0001 七夕 たなばた Festival of the Weaver [the star Vega]; the Star Festival (July 7) 0009
0265 夕 36 2871 常 3	A variant drawing of <i>moon</i> (see 月 0023), which we can see as the EVENING moon . As in 月, see two crescent lines, one outlining the dark portion of the sphere, the other outlining the bright portion. Fewer surface details (i.e., crossing strokes) are visible than in 月, for it is not yet fully dark. As a grapheme, 夕 will mean <i>evening</i> or <i>moon</i> .	
	OUTSIDE; remove, come off ガイ ゲ そと ほか はず(す) はず(れる)	○外(国)人 がい(こく)じん foreigner 0075, 0015 外交 がいこう diplomacy, foreign relations 0102 以外に いがいこ except for, excluding 0066 ○その外 そのほか besides, in addition; the rest, others ○外す はずす take off, remove; miss, dodge
0266 夕 36 0163 常 5	Let S4-5 represent an image of one thing slipping off of another (the short stroke at the right points down and away from the central vertical stroke). 夕 <i>moon</i> provides the physical context for this occurrence: picture something coming off or being removed from the <i>moon</i> , falling OUTSIDE it.	
	MANY; most タ おおい	多面 ためん many sides, many phases 0175 ○多分 たぶん probably, perhaps, maybe 0088 多目的 たもくてき multipurpose 0021, 0169 ○多い おおい many, much 多くの人 おおくのひと most people 0015
0267 夕 36 𠂔 1858 常 6	Doubling the number of <i>moons</i> (夕) implies MANY .	
	EVENING TIDE セキ しお	○潮汐 ちようせき ebb and flow, tide 0146 ○汐が満ちる前に しおがみちるまえに before the tide comes in 0179, 0113
0268 水 85 0197 名 6	Water (𣶒) of the <i>evening</i> (夕): EVENING TIDE .	

	NAME; fame; first-rate メイ ミヨウ な -な	○名前 なまえ name, given name 0113 ○名字 みょうじ surname, family name [cf. 苗 1823] 0098 ○名物 めいぶつ specialty, noted product 0172 名画 めいが famous picture, masterpiece 0176 名付ける なづける name, give a name to 0064
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0269 口 30 1857 常 6	Picture the <i>moon</i> (夕) opening its <i>mouth</i> (口) and speaking your NAME —the idea's silliness is precisely what makes it easy to remember. Thinking of the English word in its attributive sense (as in "NAME brand") will help you absorb the secondary meanings. ㊦ 各 0786
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	HEAVEN; weather; nature テン あめ あま-	天文学 てんもんがく astronomy 0101, 0099 天皇 てんのう emperor of Japan 0077 ○天の川 あまのがわ Milky Way 0022 ○天気 てんき weather, atmospheric conditions; fine weather 0126 天性 てんせい one's innate disposition, nature 0128
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0270 大 37 2898 常 4	In 王 0072 we saw that the top line referred to heaven. See 天 as a modified version in which the curving lines converge in an upward thrust to emphasize the line at the top, HEAVEN . See note at entries 0565–66. ㊦ 矢 0559, 夫 0565
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	NOT YET ミ いま(だ)* ま(だ)*	○未定の みていの undecided, pending 0045 未明 みめい before dawn, dawn 0024 未見 みけん not yet seen 0083 ○未だ まだ (not) yet, still; more, besides ○ いまだ yet, as yet; up to now
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0271 木 75 2941 常 5	See as a <i>tree</i> (木) in the process of growing a new bough at its crown. As can be seen by comparing with the next entry, the bough has NOT YET finished growing. ㊦ 末 0272, 朱 0566
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	LAST PART, end マツ バツ すえ	○年末 ねんまつ end of the year 0117 末日 まつじつ last day 0001 ○三月の末 さんがつのすえ end of March 0004, 0023 長い話の末に ながいはなしのすえに after a long talk 0091, 0053 末っ子 すえっこ youngest child 0094
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0272 木 75 2940 常 5	Suggesting its secondary meaning end/tip , 末 has finished growing the ends of the new bough, right to the very LAST PART . View alternately with the previous entry: one is NOT YET finished; the other is finished right to the very LAST PART . ㊦ 末 0271
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<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 4em;">味</div>	TASTE, flavor; contents	地味な じみな plain, sober, unpretentious 0187 後味 あとあじ aftertaste 0114 切れ味 きれあじ sharpness, cutting quality 0086
	三 あじ あじ(わう)	〇味わう あじわう taste, savor; appreciate, enjoy 〇意味 いみ meaning, intention, significance, purport 0151

0273 What has *not yet* (未) passed through one's *mouth* (口): this is what one **TASTES**. It is also the mouth's present **contents**.

口 30

0247

常 8

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 4em;">来</div>	COME	〇来月 らいげつ next month, this coming month 0023 来日 らいにち coming to Japan 0001 外来語 がいらいご loanword, foreign word 0266, 0222
	ライ く(る) きた(る) きた(す)	〇来る くる come, become 〇きたる come, arrive

0274 The word "coming" holds within it the notion "not yet here." So it is with the kanji for **COME**. To *not yet* (未), we add 来 (S2-3) to indicate two expected guests that are on their way. See S2-3 **COMING** to the center of the character. In the way they both aim toward the same point, see them **COMING** imminently to the same destination. 来 来 0419

木 75*

來

2975

常 7

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 4em;">新</div>	NEW	〇新人 しんじん new talent, rookie; newcomer 0015 新年 しんねん New Year 0117 最新の さいしんの newest, latest 0196
	シン あたら(しい) あら(た) あら- にい-	〇新しい あたらしい new 〇新たに あらたに newly, afresh; again

0275 See a person *standing* (立) on top of a *tree* (木), using a *hacksaw* (斤) to saw off some **NEW** branches that are growing there. See only the very **NEW** branches being cut, right at the very tip-top.

斤 69

1587

常 13

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 4em;">親</div>	¹ PARENT	①親子 おやこ(=しんし) parent and child 0094
	² RELATIVES	①両親 りょうしん parents 0177
	³ INTIMATE, friendly	②肉親 にくしん blood relations 0216
	シン おや おや- した(しい) した(しむ)	③親切な しんせつな kind, friendly, obliging 0086 ④親しい しい intimate, familiar, friendly





0276 Following the pattern of the previous entry, see a **PARENT** (or other older **RELATIVE**) *standing* on top of a *tree*, *looking* (見) down secretly and with tender **INTIMACY** on its child (or younger **RELATIVE**).

見 147

1599

常 16

<div>欠</div>	LACK, want ケツ か(ける) か(く) か(かす)	欠本 けっぽん missing volume 0031 ガス欠 ガスけつ running out of gas ○無欠 むけつ flawless 0048 ○欠ける かける lack, be deficient, be vacant; be broken off 一人欠けている ひとりかけている one person is missing 0002, 0015
0277 欠 76 <div>缺</div> 1721 常 4	Derives from a picture of a yawning mouth. See the jaws spreading open at the bottom. Like a hatchling's wide-open beak, 欠 easily suggests a LACK or want . As a grapheme, 欠 can mean <i>lack, gap, or yawning mouth</i> . 久 0904	
<div>次</div>	NEXT, second(ary), (numerical) order ジ シ つ(ぐ) つぎ	○次回 じかい next time 0050 次男 じなん second son 0092 目次 もくじ table of contents 0021 ○次ぐ つぐ rank next to, come next/after 次のように つぎのように as follows
0278 欠 76 0039 常 6	ゝ looks like ヱ but has only two strokes. For 次, let the <u>two</u> strokes of ゝ suggest second(ary) , so that the whole kanji suggests “a <i>second</i> thing to fill the <i>gap</i> left by the first,” i.e., NEXT . When a train conductor uses this word to announce the NEXT station, think of it as a <i>second</i> station that will fill the <i>gap</i> left by the one you’ve just departed.	
<div>席</div>	SEAT セキ	席を代わる せきをかわる change seats 0071 出席 しゅっせき attendance, presence 0038 ○欠席 けっせき absence, nonattendance 0277 席次 せきじ order of seats, seating precedence; class standing 0278 席上で せきじょうで at the meeting; on the occasion 0041
0279 巾 50 2683 常 10	See 𠂔 as the open mouth of a wood-burning stove. We’ve fired up the stove to keep warm in our <i>shelter</i> (𠂔), and tossed a <i>cloth</i> (巾) on the floor for a front-row SEAT next to the stove. After studying the next entry, practice writing it in alternation with this one, reminding yourself of their meanings as you do. 度 0280	
<div>度</div>	1°DEGREE 2°TIME ド ト タク たび	①温度 おんど temperature 0199 ①湿度 しつど humidity 0200 ②毎度 まいど every time, always 0105 ②見る度に みるたびに whenever [each time] one sees (it) 0083 二度 にど two degrees/times 0003
0280 𠂔 53 2670 常 9	See a <i>hand</i> (又) shove more fuel into the <i>stove</i> (𠂔) to raise the temperature a few DEGREES . 度 also means TIME as in “this time” or “the third time.” Connect this with M1 by recalling the phrase “by DEGREES ,” which just means “one DEGREE at a TIME .” Imagine the DEGREE measure rising one TIME after another as the fire is stoked. 席 0279	

	CROSS, ford ト わた(る) -わた(る) わた(す)	渡米 とべい going to America 0234 ○ 渡来 とらい importation, influx 0274 ○ 渡る わたる cross, ford 渡す わたす carry across (a river); hand over 手渡す てわたす hand over (to), give, deliver 0046
0281 水 85 0560 常 12	ゃ is a body of <i>water</i> that we must CROSS . 度 shows the <i>degrees</i> of longitude that we must CROSS (longitude rather than latitude, for we are moving CROSS -wise). Think of CROSSING the <i>degrees</i> of longitude one at a time on a trans-oceanic voyage.	
	LIMIT, bounds ゲン かぎ(る) かぎ(り) -かぎ(り)	限定する げんていする limit, restrict, define... 0045 限度 げんと limit, bounds 0280 ○ 最大限 さいだいげん maximum 0196, 0033 ○ 最小限 さいしょうげん minimum 0196, 0034 ○ 出来る限り できるかぎり as far as possible 0038, 0274
0282 阜 170 0357 常 9	See 良 as a picture of a little boy. When he's been good, we'll reward him with a "stroke" on top of his head (thus 良 means <i>good</i>). But when we "limit" the drawing to 艮, that is, when we "stop" before adding the reward stroke, it means <i>stop</i> or <i>limit</i> . 限 combines <i>limit</i> with <i>hills around edge of town</i> (阜) and means LIMIT or bounds . 限 郎 0286	
	SILVER ギン	○ 銀行 ぎんこう bank 0055 日銀 にちぎん Bank of Japan (short for 日本銀行) 0001 水銀 すいぎん mercury, quicksilver 0027 銀メダル ぎんメダル silver medal
0283 金 167 1534 常 14	Stop (艮) just before <i>gold</i> (金): SILVER .	
	ROOT コン ね -ね	根本 こんぽん basis, foundation; origin, source 0031 ○ 根気 こんき perseverance, patience, energy 0126 根性 こんじょう nature, temper; willpower; guts 0128 屋根 やね roof 0252 ○ 根回し ねまわし digging around the roots; maneuvering behind the scenes 0050
0284 木 75 0841 常 10	Stop (艮) just before the <i>tree</i> (木): ROOTS .	

<div>良</div>	GOOD	○最良の さいりょうの best, most excellent ... 0196 不良 ふりょう badness, inferiority; delinquency ... 0049 良心 りょうしん conscience ... 0056
	リョウ よ(い) -よ(い) い(い)・	○良い よい (=いいい) good 良い席 よいせき good seats ... 0279

0285 See 限 0282: we reward the little boy with a “stroke” on top of his head for **GOOD** behavior.

良 138

2980

常 7

<div>郎</div>	¹YOUNG MAN ²MALE NAME SUFFIX	①新郎 しんろう bridegroom ... 0275 ②一郎 いちろう Ichiro [name of eldest son] ... 0002 ②次郎 じろう Jiro [name of second son] ... 0278
	ロウ	

0286

邑 163

郎

1184

常 9

At the left side we find an abbreviated version of *good*. Unlike 限 0282, where we saw 良 outside the town limits, here we see a *good* boy (or in this case, **YOUNG MAN**) staying inside the town. 限 0282

<div>廊</div>	CORRIDOR, gallery	○廊下 ろうか corridor, hallway ... 0040 画廊 がろう picture gallery ... 0176 回廊 かいろう corridor, gallery ... 0050
	ロウ	

0287

广 53

廊

2713

常 12

See a good *young man* (郎) walking down a **CORRIDOR** covered by a *slanting roof* (广).

<div>食</div>	¹EAT ²FOOD	①食事 しょくじ meal, dinner ... 0080 ①食後に しょくごに after meals ... 0114 ①食べる たべる eat ①食う かう eat ②和食 わしょく Japanese-style food ... 0236
	ショク ジキ く(う) く(らう) た(べる)	

0288

食 184

1787

常 9

Good boy (良) under *roof* (人): picture a *good* boy who has come home to **EAT**. One is tempted to replace this phrasing with the more concise “*good* boys **EAT** at home,” but to do so would replace a visual description with a conceptual statement. However crisp such a statement might be, it is better to keep the mnemonic grounded in the kanji’s visual image.

<div style="font-size: 4em; font-weight: bold;">飲</div>	DRINK	○飲食 いんしょく eating and drinking 0288
	イン の(む)	○飲む のむ drink 飲み物 のみもの beverage 0172 飲み水 のみず drinking [potable] water 0027 飲み屋 のみや bar, tavern 0252

0289	食 is an abbreviated version of 食 EAT. See a <i>mouth held wide open</i> (欠) after <i>eating</i> , desiring something to DRINK . This entry illustrates why the <i>hen</i> forms of 良, 良, and 食 are all abbreviated in this way—so as not to get in the way of <i>tsukuri</i> like 欠 which need to extend toward the lower left.
食 184	
飲	
1510	
常 12	

<div style="font-size: 4em; font-weight: bold;">官</div>	1 GOVERNMENT	1 官用 かんよう government use; government business 0047
	2 GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL	1 官命 かんめい official order 0232 ② 長官 ちょうかん director, administrator, chief 0091 2 外交官 がいこうかん diplomat, foreign service officer 0266, 0102
	カン	

0290	Derives from a picture of a GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL inside his office, with a drooping, sleeping head (S5-6) and a fat belly (S7-8). A fitting image of GOVERNMENT in general. Kanji that contain 官, such as the next entry, are read カン. 官 1242
→ 40	
1912	
常 8	

<div style="font-size: 4em; font-weight: bold;">館</div>	PUBLIC BUILDING	○会館 かいかん hall, assembly hall 0226 本館 ほんかん main building; this building 0031 分館 ぶんかん annex, extension 0088 館長 かんちょう director, superintendent 0091 館内 かんない in the building 0215
	カン やかた	

0291	Suggests the <i>dining</i> (食) hall of a <i>government</i> (官) office, which we can think of as a kind of archetype for a PUBLIC BUILDING . Because 館 is unusual in lining up two different <i>rooftops</i> across the top, a more focused and direct way to perceive the meaning is to let this juxtaposition be a visual cue for the idea of BUILDING .
食 184	
館	
1562	
常 16	

<div style="font-size: 4em; font-weight: bold;">宿</div>	LODGE	○合宿する がっしゅくする lodge together, stay in a camp for training 0227 下宿 げしゅく lodging, boarding house 0040 宿屋 やどや inn, hotel, lodging house 0252
	シュク やど やど(る) やど(す)	○宿る やどる lodge; dwell in 子を宿す こをやどす be pregnant with a child 0094

0292	One hundred (百) persons (イ) under the same roof (宀): a LODGE .
→ 40	
1985	
常 11	

	DOG ケン いぬ いぬ-	○一犬 いっけん one dog 0002 コリー犬 コリーけん collie ○小犬 こいぬ puppy, little dog 0034 犬小屋 いぬごや doghouse 0034, 0252
--	--------------------------------	--

0293 犬 94 2912 常 4	Picture a DOG's head and neck pointing toward the left, two pairs of legs at the bottom, and a coiled-up tail sticking out to the right. Distinguish from BIG 大 0033 by focusing on S4, the coiling tail. The usual grapheme version is 𤝵 (introduced back at 猪 0217), which can also mean <i>smallish four-legged creature</i> . 𤝵 太 0294, 尤 2274
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	¹ GREAT, extremely large ² THICK, fat タイ タ ふと(い) ふと(る)	¹ 太刀 たち long sword 0085 ① 太子 たいし crown prince 0094 ¹ 太古 たいこ ancient times, remote ages ... 0254 ② 太い ふとい thick; fat ² 太る ふとる grow fat
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0294 大 37 1846 常 4	Here let the dot stroke suggest one additional step beyond BIG (大) : GREAT . That 犬 has the same extra dot stroke underscores the usefulness of seeing it in the upper position as a dog's coiled tail, so as to avoid confusion with 太. Seeing this stroke drop to the lower position suggests heaviness, which we can associate with M2 THICK . 𤝵 犬 0293
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	¹ VESSEL, container ² INSTRUMENT キ うつわ	① 食器 しょつき tableware 0288 ① ガラスの器 ガラスのうつわ glass vessel/container ② 武器 ぶき weapon 0111 器官 きかん organ (of the body) 0290 器用な きょうな skillful, ingenious 0047
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0295 口 30 器 2368 常 15	Notice the extra dot stroke in the old form. If we trace 器 back to its origins, we find that it derives from a picture of a <i>dog (犬)</i> served up on the center of a table, surrounded by four plates (口), which easily suggest VESSEL or container . 器 can also be used to refer to any kind of tangible INSTRUMENT . 益 0414
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	¹ MISFORTUNE ² EVIL キョウ	¹ 凶事 きょうじ calamity, misfortune 0080 ② 凶行 きょうこう violence, murder, crime 0055 ² 凶器 きょうき murder weapon 0295 ² 凶刃 きょうじん assassin's dagger 0087 ² 元凶 げんきょう cause of evil, culprit; ringleader 0136
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0296 口 17 2557 常 4	We saw 凵 before at 画 0176, where it contained a PICTURE . We'll give it the meaning <i>open container or pit</i> . Just as the "X" marks over a person's eyes in a drawing indicate he is dead, the "メ" mark here indicates a person who has fallen into an <i>open pit</i> and died: an EVIL MISFORTUNE . Later we'll associate "メ" with <i>violent death</i> . 区 0297
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<div>区</div>	1 DIVIDE INTO SECTIONS 2 DISTRICT 3 WARD, borough	1 区分する くぶんする divide, subdivide ... 0088 ③ 区別する くべつする distinguish; classify ... 0090 1 区切る くぎる punctuate, mark off with a comma ... 0086 ② 地区 ちく district, area, region, lot ... 0187 3 大田区 おおたく Ota ward ... 0033, 0020
	ク	

0297	See the crossing lines DIVIDING the space inside  INTO SECTIONS . If the space were a city, the sections would be called DISTRICTS or WARDS . The old form reveals the way in which “メ” was used to simplify numerous kanji, including the next entry, after the Second World War. See note at 医 0561. 𠄎 𠄎 0296	
𠄎 23		
區		
2559		
常 4		

<div>図</div>	DRAWING, plan	〇地図 ちず map ... 0187 図書 としょ books ... 0079 図書館 としょかん library ... 0079, 0291 〇意図 いと intention, aim, plan ... 0151 合図 あいず signal, sign ... 0227
	ズト はか(る)	

0298	Here let  represent the outlines of a DRAWING or map. This is a pirate's map, with an “X” to mark the spot of a buried treasure, and a couple of other symbols for nearby landmarks to help the pirates find their way. To absorb 図's more figurative meaning, plan , picture yourself DRAWING a map of your future, a plan for the time to come.	
𠄎 31		
圖		
2645		
常 7		

<div>番</div>	1 NUMERICAL ORDER 2 WATCH, duty	① 一番 いちばん first, first place; most, best ... 0002 1 三番線 さんばんせん track number 3 ... 0004, 0210 2 番犬 ばんけん watchdog ... 0293 ② 交番 こうばん police box ... 0102 2 番に当たる ばんにあたる be on duty; have one's turn ... 0141
	バン	

0299	Take 采 as a <i>crudely tied rice bundle</i> —halfway between the basic rice bundle (米) and the neatly tied rice bundle (粃). In this book 采 will appear only once without 田 below it, at 釈 1506. Here imagine a rotation of sentries who WATCH over the <i>crudely tied rice bundles</i> left out in a <i>field</i> . They take turns in ORDER . 𠄎 審 1510	
田 102		
2396		
常 12		

<div>号</div>	1 NUMBER 2 DESIGNATION, title, name 3 SIGN, signal	① 番号 ばんごう number, serial number ... 0299 1 電話番号 てんわばんごう telephone number ... 0155, 0053, 0299 1 315号室 さんいちごごうしつ room number 315 ... 0253 2 年号 ねんごう name of era, reign title ... 0117 ③ 信号 しんごう signal; traffic light ... 0063
	ゴウ	

0300	See as a number “05.” Means NUMBER as in “room number,” “train number,” etc. With this core idea of “numerical designation,” associate the other meanings DESIGNATION and SIGN . 𠄎 別 0090, 呉 1478	
𠄎 30*		
號		
1847		
常 5		

	1 ARTICLE 2 GRADE OF EXCELLENCE 3 CLASSIFICATION	① 作品 さくひん (piece of) work, product 0152 ① 品物 しなもの article, thing, goods 0172 2 品の良い人 ひんのよいひと person of refined manners 0285, 0015 ② 上品 じょうひん elegance, refinement 0041 3 品目 ひんもく list of articles/items 0021
	ヒン しな	

0301 Here we see three **ARTICLES** of merchandise, neatly stacked in their boxes. 品 also means **GRADE OF EXCELLENCE** and **CLASSIFICATION**, meanings which can likewise be visualized in the character: the three boxes represent three **CLASSIFICATIONS**; the highest **GRADE OF EXCELLENCE** is seen in the single (Grade A?) box at the top.

口 30

品

1937

常 9

	1 PLEASURE 2 COMFORTABLE 3 MUSIC	① 楽しむ たのしむ take pleasure in, enjoy (oneself) ② 楽な らくな easy, light; comfortable 2 安楽な あんらかな comfortable, carefree, cozy 0096 ③ 音楽 おんがく music 0150 3 楽器 がっき musical instrument 0295
	ガク ラク たの(しい) たの(しむ)	

0302 Think of a raucous **MUSICAL** celebration centered around a drum set. See the two halves of a hi-hat (白) clanging together as the sound waves (S6-9) shoot out in every direction. 木 can be visualized as the hi-hat's **wooden** stand. The image easily suggests not only **MUSIC** but also fun and enjoyment, **PLEASURE** and **COMFORT**.

木 75

楽

2460

常 13

	DRUG, chemical	薬品 やくひん medicine, drug; chemicals 0301 ① 薬局 やっきょく drugstore, pharmacy 0256 丸薬 がんやく pill 0012 火薬 かやく gunpowder 0026 ① 薬屋 くすりや drugstore 0252
	ヤク くすり	

0303 Grass (艸) producing *pleasure* (楽): **DRUGS**.

艸 140

薬

2100

常 16

	PERIPHERY, around; cycle	① 周辺 しゅうへん environs, outskirts; circumference 0195 周回 しゅうかい circumference; lap/circling 0050 円周 えんしゅう circumference 0013 三周 さんしゅう three rounds [laps] 0004 ① 周りの人 まわりのひと the people around one 0015
	シュウ まわ(り)	

0304 In the next three characters we'll see 土 above 口, not to be confused with 古 0254. The focus of the present character is 冂, which indicates the **PERIPHERY** around an area of **soil** (土) located behind an **opening** or gate (口). 周 is sometimes used to refer to a lap run **around** a track, so it may help to picture the **soil** as that of a football field.

口 30

2585

常 8

<div>週</div>	WEEK	○先週 せんしゅう last week 0134 今週 こんしゅう this week 0228 来週 らいしゅう next week 0274 週末 しゅうまつ weekend 0272 週に三回 しゅうにさんかい three times a week 0004, 0050
	シュウ	

0305 是 162	Represents the way we go <i>around</i> a cycle (周) as we <i>move forward</i> (進) through time. When we complete the <i>cycle</i> we're back where we started, except that it is one WEEK later.
2690	
常 11	

<div>調</div>	1 TONE, note, condition 2 INVESTIGATE 3 PREPARE, make ready	○調子 ちょうし tone, tune; key, note; (health) condition; manner 0094 口調 ぐちよう tone, expression 0019 ○調べる しらべる investigate, look into 調合 ちょうごう compounding, mixing, preparation 0227 ○夕食を調える ゆうしょくをとのえる prepare supper 0265, 0288
	チヨウ しら(べる) しら(べ) ととの(う) ととの(える)	


0306 言 149	Think of some very important thing you need to "say," like a marriage vow. Something so important that you keep going <i>around</i> and <i>around</i> (周) the <i>words</i> (言) in search of the precise tone , the perfect note . Time and again you INVESTIGATE , scrutinizing every <i>word</i> as you PREPARE . Link the meaning and reading by thinking of ととのえる as " <i>to-TONE-oeru</i> ."
1417	
常 15	

<div>束</div>	1 TIE UP 2 BUNDLE	①約束する やくそくする promise, vow 0170 ①束ねる たねる tie up in a bundle ②束になって たばになって in a bunch; in a group ②花束 はなたば bundle of flowers 0121 ②一束十円 ひとたばじゅうえん (=いっそくじゅうえん) ten yen a bundle 0002, 0005, 0013
	ソク たば たば(ねる) つか*	


0307 木 75	A bunch of <i>trees</i> (木) that have been TIED UP in a BUNDLE .
2978	
常 7	

<div>整</div>	PUT IN ORDER	整地 せいち leveling of ground, soil preparation 0187 ○調整 ちょうせい regulation, adjustment 0306 整形 せいけい orthopedics 0147 ○整える ととのえる put in order 整う ととのう be in order
	セイ ととの(える) ととの(う)	

0308 父 66	The concept PUT IN ORDER is readily discernible here. 束 <i>bundle</i> represents putting things in bundles as you tidy up. 父 shows a hand holding a rod (a broomstick?), <i>taking action</i> . 正 <i>correct</i> suggests putting things in their proper place. 数 0309
2501	
常 16	

	NUMBER, quantity, count スウ ス かず かぞ(える)	数字 すうじ figure, numeral 0098 ○数学 すうがく mathematics 0099 整数 せいすう integer, whole number 0308 数多く かずおおく in large numbers 0267 ○数える かぞえる count, calculate, enumerate
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0309 𠄎 66 数 1591 常 13	Visualize as a <i>woman</i> (女) <i>striking</i> (𠄎) bundles of <i>rice</i> (米) in order to count their NUMBER . 𠄎 整 0308, 類 0310, 楼 1957
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	KIND, type ルイ たぐ(い)	人類 じんるい mankind, humankind 0015 ○分類 ぶんるい classification 0088 食肉類 しょくにくるい carnivorous animals, Carnivora 0288, 0216 類語 るいご synonym, related word 0222 親類 しんるい relatives, relations 0276
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0310 頁 181 類 1606 常 18	We have been given the task of classifying <i>rice</i> (米) by type . Specifically, we are to separate the <i>big</i> (大) KINDS of <i>rice</i> from the rest. See the <i>head</i> (頁: again, focusing on the top stroke, here S10) looking over the <i>rice</i> and separating the <i>large</i> KIND from the other KINDS . 𠄎 数 0309
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	SHOW ジ シ しめ(す)	予示する よじする foreshadow 0163 内示 ないじ private [unofficial] announcement 0215 ○公示 こうじ public [official] announcement 0089 ○示す しめす show, display; indicate 示し合わせる しめしあわせる prearrange, conspire 0227
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0311 示 113 1694 常 5	Derives from a picture of an altar to the gods. Laid on top of it is a sacrificial offering (S1). As an independent kanji it now means SHOW , a meaning that is easily suggested by this image of an object lying on top of a table.
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	PROHIBIT キン	○禁止する きんしする prohibit, ban 0042 禁物 きんもつ taboo 0172 発禁 はつきん prohibition of sale 0148 禁じる(=禁ずる) きんじる(=きんずる) prohibit 立入禁止 たちいりきんし Keep Out [sign] 0067, 0039, 0042
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0312 示 113 2435 常 13	See an <i>altar to the gods</i> (示) placed at the edge of a <i>forest</i> (林), marking off a sacred, PROHIBITED precinct.
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<div>礼</div>	1 ETIQUETTE	1 礼法 れいほう etiquette..... 0139
	2 RITE	1 お礼 おれい thanks; reward; return present
	レイ ライ	1 礼金 れいきん reward, fee, honorarium..... 0029 ① 無礼 ぶれい impolite, rude..... 0048 2 洗礼 せんれい baptism..... 0135

0313	We first saw 礼 back at 乳 0160. From here on, we shall take it to be a <i>sharp hook</i> . At the left, ネ is the shorthand form for 示 <i>altar to the gods</i> . To remember the meanings ETIQUETTE and RITE , picture a person presenting a <i>sharp hook</i> upon the <i>altar</i> to express proper appreciation to the gods. 札 1694, 祈 0640	
示 113		
禮		
0724		
常 5		

<div>社</div>	1 COMPANY	① 会社 かいしゃ company, corporation, firm..... 0226
	2 SOCIETY	1 社長 しゃちょう president (of a company)..... 0091
	3 SHINTO SHRINE	② 社会 しゃかい society, the world..... 0226 2 社交的な しゃこうてきな sociable, friendly..... 0102, 0169 3 お社 おやしろ village shrine
シャ やしろ		

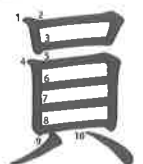
0314	M3 SHINTO SHRINE derives from 社's original denotation of a local (thus 土) guardian deity (ネ). From the idea of the localized group one belongs to, we can obtain the other meanings COMPANY and SOCIETY .	
示 113		
社		
0745		
常 7		

<div>申</div>	1 REPORT (to a superior)	① 上申する じょうしんする report (to a superior)..... 0041
	2 SPEAK HUMBLY	1 内申 ないしん unofficial report..... 0215 ② 申す もうす [humble] say, tell
	シン もうす もうし	2 申し上げる もうしあげる say, tell, speak humbly; (have the honor to) do..... 0041 2 申し込む もうしこむ apply; propose..... 0192

0315	申's meaning (REPORT or state something to a superior) is easy to see if S5 is perceived as pointing upward. 日 can be seen as the layers of hierarchy separating oneself (at the bottom) from one's superior. As a grapheme, 申 will mean either <i>pointing upward</i> , <i>piercing through layers</i> , or both. 甲 1521, 由 0432	
田 102		
2942		
常 5		

<div>神</div>	GOD, spirit	神話 しんわ myth, mythology..... 0053 ○ 神道 しんどう Shinto, the way of the gods..... 0158 神官 しんかん Shinto priest..... 0290 神社 じんじや Shinto shrine..... 0314 ○ 海の神 うみのかみ god of the sea..... 0106
	シン ジン	
	かみ かん こう	

0316	Again see the center line in 申 point upward at something superior to oneself. ネ indicates that in 神, the superior being pointed at is GOD . The <i>on-yomi</i> follows 申, and adds the voiced-consonant variation ジン.	
示 113		
神		
0821		
常 9		

	MEMBER, personnel イン	会社員 かいしゃいん company employee, office worker 0226, 0314 ○会員 かいいん member 0226 全員 ぜんいん all members, entire staff 0078 定員 ていいん fixed number of regular personnel; capacity 0045 満員電車 まんいんでんしゃ train filled to capacity 0179, 0155, 0125
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0317 Denotes **MEMBERS** or **personnel**, such as those of a company. Typically applied to a person who occupies a basic position and carries out mundane tasks. Indeed, we can perceive one such mundane task here—discussing sums of money. See 員 *money* being spoken by 口 *mouth*, and associate the image with a clerk, a regular staff **MEMBER**. 買 0352

1958

常 10

	1 QUALITY, nature 2 MATTER, substance 3 PAWN, hostage シツ シチ チ	1 本質 ほんしつ essence, reality 0031 ① 性質 せいしつ nature, character; property, quality 0128 1 品質 ひんしつ quality 0301 ② 物質 ぶつしつ matter, substance 0172 3 人質 ひとじち hostage, prisoner 0015
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0318 Picture two *hacksaws* (斤斤) cutting open a *seashell* (貝) to obtain the **MATTER** or **substance** inside. More profoundly, they aim to discover the *seashell's* inner **QUALITY** or **nature**. To remember M3 PAWN, imagine a pawnbroker slicing open a pawned oyster shell to remove the pearl after its depositor defaults on his loan.

頁 154

質

2445

常 15

	PARTY トウ	○政党 せいとう political party 0246 党首 とうしゅ party chief [leader] 0157 党员 とういん party member 0317 党大会 とうたいかい party convention 0033, 0226 社会党 しゃかいとう Socialist Party 0314, 0226
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0319 We first saw ㄣ back at 光 0137 and 当 0141. The following six kanji join ㄣ with 冫, a combination we need to distinguish from that of 冫 and 冫 (as in 学 0099). By contrast with 冫, the three lines in ㄣ are nicely centered, so where we see them above 冫 we can see the ensemble as a crown or rooftop of formal design—we'll refer to it with the phrase “stately crown” or “stately rooftop.” Beneath this decorative crown, the present entry adds 兄 1193, a simple drawing of one's **OLDER BROTHER** as a head with two legs attached. A *stately crown* has been placed on *older brother's* head to mark his formal membership in a political **PARTY**.

儿 10*

黨

2236

常 10

	HALL, public building ドウ	公会堂 こうかいどう town hall 0089, 0226 ○食堂 しょくどう dining hall, canteen 0288 音楽堂 おんがくどう concert hall 0150, 0302 法堂 ほうどう lecture hall (in a Buddhist temple) 0139 堂々とした どうどうとした dignified, imposing, majestic
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0320 In the context of the similar characters appearing before and after this one, we should make 土 our visual focus. Let it signal the idea of a physical location or place. 冫 suggests an *opening* or *doorway*. Thus we see a *stately rooftop* over a doorway, placed on the *ground* (土), signifying a **HALL** or **public building**. 常 0321

土 32

2246

常 11

	1 NORMAL 2 REGULAR	1 正常 せいじょう normality, normalcy 0043 1 通常の つうじょうの common, ordinary, usual 0159 ① 常に つねに always, at all times 2 常用 じょうよう common use, daily use 0047 ② 日常の にちじょうの daily, everyday 0001
	ジョウ つね とこ-	


0321	Here we see clothes <i>hanging</i> (see 吊 0206) under the <i>stately rooftop</i> . Picture a formal space that has been converted for use as a place for drying laundry. What was once an extraordinary chamber has now become just an ordinary, NORMAL, REGULAR old place. Remember, 巾 turns this usually special space from <u>formal</u> to <u>normal</u> . 堂 0320
巾 50	
2247	
常 11	

	PRIZE, praise	賞金 しょうきん prize, award, reward 0029 賞品 しょうひん prize, trophy 0301 受賞者 じゅしょうしゃ prizewinner 0065, 0107 ○ ノーベル賞 ノーベルしょう Nobel Prize 賞を受ける しょうをうける receive a prize ... 0065
	ショウ つぐな(う)	





0322	See a <i>stately crown</i> placed upon the head of a staff member (員): PRIZE . 賞 0325
員 154	
2274	
常 15	

	RECOMPENSE, make up for	償金 しょうきん reparation, indemnification 0029 代償 だいしょう vicarious compensation ... 0071 ○ 無償 むしょう gratuitous, free 0048 ○ 償う つぐなう recompense, make up for, atone for
	ショウ つぐな(う)	

0323	See a <i>prize</i> (賞) being offered to a <i>man</i> (人) to RECOMPENSE him for some harm that he suffered.
人 9	
0155	
常 17	

	1 PALM OF ONE'S HAND 2 TAKE CHARGE OF	① 合掌する がっしょうする join one's hands (as in prayer) 0227 1 掌中に しょうちゅうに in one's hands 0035 1 掌中の玉 しょうちゅうのたま one's treasure 0035, 0073 ② 車掌 しゃしょう conductor 0125
	ショウ てのひら*	

0324	When you see ㄣ, ㄣ, and 口 above 手 <i>hand</i> , ignore the meaning <i>stately rooftop/crown</i> and instead see ㄣ as your fingers spread out before you, ㄣ as the balls of your fingers, and 口, right in the middle of the picture, as your PALM . Picture gripping something in the PALM OF YOUR HAND , like the steering wheel of a car, to TAKE CHARGE OF it.
手 64	
2256	
常 12	

	<p>1 PERCEIVE, sense; realize</p> <p>2 WAKE UP</p> <p>3 COMMIT TO MEMORY</p> <p>カク おぼ(える) さ(ます) さ(める) さと(る)*</p>	<p>① 自覚する じかくする be conscious of, realize 0081</p> <p>② 味覚 みかく sense of taste 0273</p> <p>③ 覚める さめる [vi] awake, wake up</p> <p>④ 覚ます さます [vt] awake, wake up</p> <p>⑤ 覚える おぼえる commit to memory, learn</p>
<p>0325</p> <p>見 147</p> <p>覚</p> <p>2258</p> <p>常 12</p>	<p>Like the six preceding kanji, 覚 has 冫, but here ㇿ becomes ㇿ, a combination we saw earlier at 学 0099. To remember 覚's meanings WAKE UP, PERCEIVE, and COMMIT TO MEMORY, see it as a picture of an eyelid, opening. ㇿ are the eyelashes and 冫 is the eyelid, opening wide for the eye to see (見) things, be aware of them, learn them, etc. 賞 0322</p>	
	<p>AWAKE TO, comprehend</p> <p>ゴ さと(る)</p>	<p>○ 覚悟する かくごする be ready for; be resigned; make up one's mind 0325</p> <p>悟道 ごどう spiritual enlightenment; philosophy 0158</p> <p>○ 悟り さとり satori, spiritual awakening</p>
<p>0326</p> <p>心 61</p> <p></p> <p>0379</p> <p>常 10</p>	<p>Like 覚, 悟 refers to AWAKENING and can be read さと(る). While 吾 0220 <i>ego/I</i> is used to refer to the speaking subject, 悟—adding 亠 <i>heart</i>—turns our attention to the subject's consciousness, the seat of one's AWAKENING and comprehension.</p>	
	<p>SENSE, feel</p> <p>カン</p>	<p>○ 感じる(=感ずる) かんじる (=かんずる) be conscious of, feel</p> <p>感心 かんしん admiration 0056</p> <p>同感 どうかん same sentiment, sympathy 0182</p> <p>感覚 かんかく sense, sensation, feeling 0325</p> <p>五感 ごかん the five senses 0007</p>
<p>0327</p> <p>心 61</p> <p>感</p> <p>2468</p> <p>常 13</p>	<p>Imagine the SENSATION as a <i>guided spear</i> (戊) rips its way past the <i>mouth</i> (口), down the throat and into the <i>heart</i> (心) (the image is grisly, but for that very reason hard to forget). See S3 as a miniature representation of the spear, poised in its proper attacking position above the mouth (its position will matter when we learn 惑 1153). 惑 1153, 憾 1216</p>	
	<p>CENTER</p> <p>オウ</p>	<p>○ 中央 ちゅうおう center 0035</p> <p>中央口 ちゅうおうぐち central exit 0035, 0019</p> <p>中央線 ちゅうおうせん Chuo Line [central railway line in Tokyo] 0035, 0210</p> <p>道央 どうおう central Hokkaido 0158</p>
<p>0328</p> <p>大 37</p> <p></p> <p>2944</p> <p>常 5</p>	<p>This resembles 中 0035 in the way the piercing lines come right up through the CENTER. Now notice in the next three entries that 央 loses its left border as the <i>tsukuri</i> of 決 and 快, but not of 映. This is easy enough to remember if you bear in mind that 日 has no rightward-pointing stroke competing for this space.</p>	

<div>映</div>	1 REFLECT 2 PROJECT エイ うつ(る) うつ(す) は(える) -ば(え)	1 湖に山が映る みずうみにやまがうつる the mountain is reflected on the surface of the lake 0259, 0037 ② 映画 えいが film, movie 0176 2 上映する じょうえいする screen, show 0041 2 映画をスクリーンに映す えいがをスクリーンにうつす project a movie on a screen 0176 2 夕映え ゆうばえ evening/sunset glow 0265
0329 日 72 映 0793 常 9	In a movie theater, the projector is placed in the <i>center</i> of the wall opposite the screen, so as to <i>center</i> the image. Let 映 here represent a projector piercing through the exact <i>center</i> of a wall to PROJECT light (suggested by 日) onto a screen. Also means REFLECT , which can be thought of as projecting an image back toward its source.	
<div>決</div>	DECIDE, resolve, settle ケツ き(める) -ぎ(め) き(まる)	決心 けっしん determination, resolution, decision 0056 ○ 決意 けつい resolution, determination 0151 決定 けつてい decision, settlement, conclusion 0045 未決 みけつ undecided, to be determined 0271 ○ 決める きめる decide, fix, settle
0330 水 85 決 0233 常 7	Here the surface pierced by 決 is that of <i>water</i> (水). Picture a lifeguard diving right into the <i>center</i> of the <i>water</i> with firm resolve and DECISIVENESS to rescue a drowning swimmer. The meaning is suggested more by the sharp piercing of the box shape in 決 than by the idea of <i>center</i> .	
<div>快</div>	PLEASANT, comfortable, quick カイ こころよ(い)	○ 快楽 かいらく pleasure, enjoyment 0302 快感 かいかん agreeable sensation, comfort 0327 不快な ふかいな unpleasant, disagreeable 0049 快走 かいそう fast running, fast sailing 0140 ○ 快く こころよく cheerfully, comfortably; gladly, willingly
0331 心 61 0218 常 7	In the <i>center</i> of one's <i>heart</i> (心) there is a PLEASANT feeling. Remember the secondary meaning quick by associating quick , unobstructed motion with PLEASURE and comfort (see V4).	
<div>英</div>	1 DISTINGUISHED 2 ENGLAND エイ	1 英明な えいめいな intelligent, wise 0024 2 英国 えいこく England, Great Britain, the UK 0075 ② 英語 えいご English 0222 2 英会話 えいかいわ English conversation 0226, 0053 2 和英 わえい Japanese-English [dictionary, translation, etc.] 0236
0332 艸 140 1925 常 8	That <i>grass</i> (艸)-covered isle at the <i>center</i> of the world (or at least its time zones): ENGLAND . Because 英 is mostly used in reference to the English language, we base the mnemonic on ENGLAND , though this character's connection with ENGLAND is purely phonetic. Its original meaning is DISTINGUISHED .	

	LINE UP, place in a row; average, ordinary へい なみ な(み) なら(べる) なら(ぶ) なら(びに)	並立 へいりつ standing abreast 0067 ○並行 へいこう parallel, going side by side; occurring together 0055 ○並の なみの ordinary, average, mediocre 並木 なみき row of trees, roadside trees 0028 ○並べる ならべる [vt] line up, place in order; enumerate
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0333 一 1* 1936 常 8	All the strokes in 並 are LINED UP in parallel sets. The meaning extends to average and ordinary , from the idea of being in LINE with the standard. Now would be a good time to go back and look over 湿 0200.
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	¹ FLAT; impartial; plain ² CALM へい びょう たい(ら) だい(ら) ひら ひら-	①平らな道 たいらなみち level road 0158 ①公平 こうへい impartiality, fairness 0089 ①平社員 ひらしゃいん mere clerk 0314, 0317 ①平年並み へいねんなみ normal [average] year 0117, 0333 ②平和 へいわ peace 0236
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0334 干 51 2921 常 5	Marbles can be used like a spirit level to make sure a surface is FLAT . See 干 as a bookshelf and ヽ as two marbles that will stop rolling (i.e., become CALM) once the shelf has been made completely FLAT . Because 平 can also denote impartiality or fairness , we can also let the perfectly balanced shelves suggest the "scales of Justice." 秤 半 0335
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	HALF ハン なか(ば)	○半分 はんぶん half 0088 前半 ぜんはん (=ぜんばん) first half 0113 後半 こうはん second half 0114 二年半 にねんはん two and a half years 0003, 0117 ○月半ばに つぎなかばに mid-month 0023
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0335 十 24 2936 常 5	With ヽ coming from above the top of the bookshelf this time, it's easier to see them as two karate chops meant to split the shelf in HALF . Compare with 平, in which there's no space for karate-chopping. Train your eyes to recognize marble-balancing FLATNESS in the previous entry, and shelf- HALVING karate chops in this one. 秤 平 0334
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	HORSE バ うま うま- ま	○馬車 ばしや horse-drawn carriage, coach, wagon 0125 馬力 ばりき horsepower; energy, effort; cart, wagon 0084 馬身 ばしん horse's length 0060 竹馬 ちくば (=たけうま) stilts 0243 ○馬小屋 うまごや stable 0034, 0252
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0336 馬 187 2809 常 10	A HORSE with a long, flowing mane and galloping legs.
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	SHAKU (30.3 centimeters); measure シャク	一尺 いっしゃく 1 shaku 0002 ○尺八 しゃくはち end-blown bamboo flute (having a traditional standard length of 1.8 shaku) 0010 尺度 しゃくど linear measure; standard 0280
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0337 尸 44 2896 常 4	Inside other kanji we shall usually see 尺 as a <i>digger</i> resting his chin on the handle of his shovel (S4). The independent kanji (standing for the old unit of measure SHAKU , and by extension measure in general) does not appear often, but when it does, we can picture the laborer measuring out a length of 30.3 cm between his feet and his shovel.
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	EXHAUST, use up ジン つ(くす) -つ(くす) -づ(くし) つ(きる) つ(かす)	○尽力 じんりょく efforts, assistance 0084 不尽 ふじん Yours sincerely 0049 ○尽くす つくす use up, exhaust 言い尽くす いいつくす tell all, exhaust a subject 0051 尽きる つきる be exhausted; come to an end
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0338 尸 44*  2624 常 6	A <i>digger</i> (尺) resting his chin on the handle of his shovel, and dripping sweat (S5-6): EXHAUSTED. See note at 参 1238. 𠂔 冬 0360
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	STATION エキ	○駅前の えきまえの in front of the station 0113 当駅 とうえき this station 0141 駅長 えきちょう stationmaster 0091 駅ビル えきビル station building 神戸駅 こうべえき Kobe Station 0316, 0248
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0339 馬 187  1618 常 14	Now the <i>digger</i> (尺) is standing behind a <i>horse</i> , waiting for his commuter coach to leave the stagecoach STATION (駅 now refers to train STATION). Note from the old form how 尺 is in fact shorthand for 畢.
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	BIRD チョウ とり	○鳥類 ちょうるい birds, fowl 0310 白鳥 はくちょう swan 0076 ○鳥肉 とりにく chicken 0216 鳥居 とりい torii, Shinto shrine archway 0255 渡り鳥 わたりどり migratory bird 0281
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0340 鳥 196 2822 常 11	Observe a BIRD with a feather (S1) sticking up from its head (S3-5), and one wing extended backward (S6). It roosts over four hatchlings (S8-11), which point their beaks upward in hopes of nourishment. 𠂔 鳥 2281
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	ISLAND トウ しま	○半島 はんとう peninsula 0335 無人島 むじんとう uninhabited island 0048, 0015 ○島国 しまくに island nation 0075 セブ島 セブとう Cebu Island 広島 ひろしま Hiroshima (city and prefecture) 0238
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0341 A mountain (山) where the bird (鳥) alights to rest during its long migration across the sea: an ISLAND.

嶋

2820

常 10

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	¹ANGLE, corner ²HORN カク かど つの	①角度 かくど angle, angular measure, degree 0280 ¹ 三角 さんかく triangle 0004 ¹ 角に切る かくにきる cut into squares 0086 ①四つ角 よつかと street corner, intersection 0006 ² ヘラジカの角 ヘラジカのつの horns of a moose [elk]
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0342 See S3-7 as the head of an animal, and S1-2 as its HORN. ANGLE, corner, edge, antenna, etc. are associated meanings, any of which may apply when we come across 角 as a grapheme inside other kanji. Do not confuse S3-7 in this character with 用 0047. 色 0528

角 148

1761

常 7

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	INSECT, worm チュウ むし	成虫 せいちゅう imago 0070 ○防虫 ぼうちゅう insect proof, insect repelling 0174 毒虫 どくむし poisonous insect 0133 ○虫取り むしとり bug catching 0059 水虫 みずむし athlete's foot 0027
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0343 A rather fantastic depiction of an INSECT, but nonetheless morphologically sound: a tail at the bottom, two bulging eyeballs in the middle, and an antenna at the top. As a grapheme in other characters, 虫 will mean either *insect* or *worm*.

虫 142

蟲

2959

常 6

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	TOUCH; come in contact with ショク ふ(れる) さわ(る)	○触覚 しょくかく sense of touch 0325 触角 しょくかく feeler, antenna 0342 感触 かんしょく (sense of) touch, feeling 0327 ○触れる ふれる touch, feel; come into contact with ○触る さわる touch, feel
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0344 Etch 触's meaning in your memory by imagining what it would feel like to TOUCH this insect (虫)'s antenna (角) with the tip of your finger. TOUCH the tip of your pencil with your fingertip as you observe this insect's antenna. 蟹 2294

角 148

觸

1376

常 13

<div>解</div>	<p>1 TAKE APART 2 DISSOLVE 3 CLARIFY, solve</p> <p>カイ ゲ と(く) と(かす) と(ける)</p>	<p>解体 かいたい dismantling; dissolution; dissection 0062 ○分解する ぶんかいする take apart; analyze, decompose 0088 解禁 かいきん removal of a ban 0312 解明する かいめいする explain, elucidate 0024 ○解ける とける [vi] come loose, come undone; be solved</p>
<p>0345 角 148 鮮 1375 常 13</p>	<p><i>Horn (角) + cut (刀) + cattle (牛). Our job is to TAKE APART the <i>cattle</i>, and the first step is to cut off their <i>horn</i>. With this image of dissecting we can associate DISSOLVING, as in liquefying a solid, or disbanding a rock group. From there it is not far to the additional meanings solve (a problem) and CLARIFY (that which is difficult to understand).</i></p>	
<div>独</div>	<p>ALONE, by oneself</p> <p>ドク ひと(り)</p>	<p>①独立 とくりつ independence, self-reliance 0067 ¹独身 とくしん single life; celibacy 0060 ¹独学 とくがく self-study, self-teaching 0099 ¹独りぼっちの ひとりぼっちの solitary ②日独 にちどく Japan and Germany, Japanese-German 0001</p>
<p>0346 犬 94 獨 0354 常 9</p>	<p>Picture an <i>insect (虫)</i>-infested <i>dog (ろ)</i> left all ALONE. As a remnant of its use in the obsolete kanji transliteration for Germany (独逸, どいつ), 独 is used today in advertising, newspaper headlines, etc., as a space-saving sign for <i>Deutschland</i>. A selected list of kanji abbreviations for countries and regions appears in Appendix 5.</p>	
<div>店</div>	<p>SHOP</p> <p>テン みせ</p>	<p>店長 てんちょう shop manager 0091 ○店員 てんいん clerk 0317 書店 しょてん bookstore 0079 本店 ほんてん main store, head office 0031 ○お店 おみせ shop, your shop</p>
<p>0347 广 53 2657 常 8</p>	<p>See a SHOP clerk (S4) standing behind a counter (S6–8), with one arm outstretched (S5) to display an item of merchandise. A <i>slanting roof</i> (广) covers the SHOP.</p>	
<div>占</div>	<p>1 OCCUPY, hold 2 DIVINE</p> <p>セン し(める) うらな(う)</p>	<p>①独占 とくせん exclusive possession, monopoly 0346 ¹国家独占 こっかどくせん state monopoly 0075, 0219, 0346 ①占める しめる occupy, hold ¹独り占め ひとりじめ monopoly, exclusive possession 0346 ②占う うらなう divine, tell (someone's) fortune</p>
<p>0348 卜 25 1729 常 5</p>	<p>This <u>open-air</u> shop is perfect for a Japanese fortune-teller, who plies his trade over a small table on the sidewalk. See him reach out not to show you merchandise, but to take your hand, in which he'll DIVINE your future. Visualize M1 OCCUPY by picturing the diviner holding down a particularly coveted piece of sidewalk along a busy avenue. 𠩺 古 0254</p>	

	POINT, dot	①出発点 しゅっぱつてん starting point... 0038, 0148 点字 てんじ Braille... 0098 同点 どうてん tie, draw; tie score... 0182 点と線 てんとせん points and lines... 0210 その点について そのてんについて on that point, in that respect
	テン	


0349 Now ignore "fortune-teller" and see the four lines of 火 all converging toward a single imaginary POINT at the center of □.

火 86*

點

1793

常 9


	1 MILITARY MAN 2 MAN OF LEARNING, professional suffix	①武士 ぶし samurai, warrior... 0111 1 武士道 ぶしどう the way of the warrior... 0111, 0158
	シ	2 名士 めいし man of distinction... 0269 2 国士 こくし distinguished citizen... 0075 2 力士 りきし sumo wrestler... 0084

0350 Compare with 土 0030 SOIL. In the greater length of the crossing stroke here, see a long spear held in the hands of a **MILITARY MAN**, standing on the horizon. Remember: the upper stroke is longer in **MILITARY MAN** (emphasizing the spear), the lower stroke longer in **SOIL** (emphasizing the soil). 士 may also mean **MAN OF LEARNING**. 𠂔 土 0030

士 33

2877

常 3


	TRADE, commerce	商工 しょうこう commerce and industry... 0108 ①商品 しょうひん goods, products, commodities... 0301
	シヨウ あきな(う)	商店 しょうてん shop, store... 0347 ①商う あきなう sell, trade in 商い中 あきないちゆう Open [store sign]... 0035

0351 Here we observe *standing man* (立) holding out 岡, which you can visualize as a wide basket in which he displays his merchandise (to remember how to write 商, it helps to think of his having *four* [四] little boxes [□] of merchandise). Associate this image with the idea of conducting **TRADE**.

口 30

1818

常 11

	BUY	①買う かう buy 買い手 かいて buyer, customer... 0046
	バイ か(う)	①買い物 かいもの shopping; purchases... 0172 買い入れ かいいれ purchase, buying... 0039 買い上げる かいあげる buy, buy up; bid up... 0041

0352 𠂔 looks like 目 0021 laid on its side, but when it appears sideways, it usually means not eye but *net*. Here the *net* represents a shopping bag. 貝 in turn represents shopping *money*, so together they easily suggest **BUY**. A sample *on-yomi* compound appears in the next entry. 𠂔 貝 0317

貝 154

2252

常 12

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SELL

- 商売 しょうばい trade, business, commerce 0351
 売買 ばいばい buying and selling, trade 0352
 売店 ばいてん booth, stand; store 0347
 ○売る うる sell
 売り切れ うりきれ sellout; sold out 0086

バイ
 う(る) う(れる)

0353

士 33*

賣

1878

常 7

In the old form 賣, we can see a *man of learning* (士) at the opposite end of the transaction implied in 買 BUY, thus indicating SELL (a typical case of "simplification" rendering a kanji less intuitive and thus harder for us to learn). Overcome this by seeing 士 hold out merchandise in 冫 (recalling 商 0351), which then spreads widely (儿) among the public.

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CONTINUE

- 続行 ぞっこう continuation 0055
 続出する ぞくしゅつする appear in succession 0038
 ○続く つづく [vi] continue, follow, ensue
 手続き てつづき procedure, formalities 0046
 話し続ける はなしつづける keep talking 0053

ゾク
 つづ(く) つづ(ける)

0354

糸 120

續

1244

常 13

In the same sense that *thread* (糸) suggests LINE in 線 0210, it can also lend connotations of *continuity*, as it does here. Adding it to the previous entry, we picture a merchant *selling thread* that CONTINUES to reel off the spool interminably. Paint an exaggerated mental picture of the threadmonger whose thread just goes on without end. 糸 0848

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100

READ

- 読者 とくしゃ reader, subscriber 0107
 読本 とくほん reader, reading book 0031
 ○読書 とくしょ reading a book, reading 0079
 ○読む よむ read
 読み方 よみかた way of reading; reading (of a Chinese character) 0173

ドク トク トウ
 よ(む) -よ(み)

0355

言 149

讀

1401

常 14

Picture a *seller* (売) of *words* (言)—your local newsstand clerk or used book seller—purveying materials for us to READ.

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JOINT, together

- 公共の こうきょうの public, common 0089
 ○共通の きょうつうの common, mutual 0159
 共和国 きょうわこく republic 0236, 0075
 ○母子共に ぼしともに both mother and child 0104, 0094
 私共 わたくしども [humble] we 0237

キョウ
 とも とも(に) -ども


0356

八 12

For a good image of a JOINT effort, picture 共 as two people competing in a three-legged race: their arms are stretched over each other's shoulders for balance (S1), and they are tied together at the waist (S4). Only the outer two legs are visible. When 共 appears as a grapheme, we shall often use its secondary meaning *together*.

2122

常 6

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	OFFER, submit	○供する きょうする offer, submit; supply 供米 きょうまい rice delivered to the government 0234 くまい rice offered to a god
	キョウ ク そな(える) とも -ども	○供える そなえる offer (to a god), make an offering ○子供 こども child, kid; son, daughter 0094

0357 This time, see the two bound-up people (共) **OFFERED** as slaves to a *man* (イ). Imagine the people being pushed in from right to left, given as an offering to the man.

人 9

0070

常 8


<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	FLOOD	○洪水 こうずい flood, inundation 0027
	コウ	

0358 When *waters* (㇏) come *together* (共): **FLOOD**. 港 1501, 恭 1345, 洗 0135

水 85

0346

常 9


<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	FORMER TIMES	昔年 せきねん antiquity, former years 0117 ○今昔 こんじゃく past and present, yesterday and today 0228
	セキ シャク むかし	昔話 むかしばなし legend, old tale 0053 ○大昔 おおむかし long ago 0033 昔々... むかしむかし... Once upon a time ...

0359 Think of a dear companion from **FORMER TIMES**, perhaps your best friend from childhood. In 昔 see a picture of the two of you standing *together* (共) arm-in-arm, one *day* (日) long ago. The most precise keyword for 昔 is "FORMER TIMES," but we'll also give it the simpler tag *old* when it appears inside other characters.

日 72

2153

常 8

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	WINTER	冬至 とうじ winter solstice 0250 立冬 りつとう first day of winter 0067
	トウ ふゆ	○冬休み ふゆやすみ winter vacation 0061 冬向き ふゆむき for winter 0183 冬物 ふゆもの winter clothing, winter goods 0172

0360 Under the gable of an *angled rooftop* (久, introduced at 条 0119) we draw two hanging icicles to mean **WINTER**. The easiest way to remember the *on-yomi* for this and the other season kanji is to learn the four-season compound 春夏秋冬 listed at 秋 0364. Also, see the note at 参 1238. 寒 0361, 修 1676, 尽 0338

㇏ 15

1851

常 5

寒

COLD

カン
さむ(い)

寒中 かんちゅう midwinter..... 0035
防寒する ぼうかんする protect from cold..... 0174
○寒気 かんき cold, cold weather..... 0126
さむけ chill
○寒い さむい cold, chilly

0361

→ 40

Icicles in the gable may indicate winter, but icicles inside the house signify true COLD. Under → roof we see two people bundled *together* (共), with an extra stroke binding their bodies together for extra warmth. And still two icicles hang between their legs. See note at 参 1238.
☞ 冬 0360, 寒 2232

2011

常 12

春

SPRING

シュン
はる

来春 らいしゅん next spring..... 0274
春分 しゅんぶん vernal equinox..... 0088
青春 せいしゅん bloom of youth..... 0130
売春 ばいしゅん prostitution..... 0353
○春休み はるやすみ spring vacation..... 0061

0362

日 72

Picture the two diagonal strokes as two hands playing the strings of a koto, out in the *sunshine* (日) of SPRING after a long winter of practicing indoors. Remember that this koto (琴) has three strings, as in 三月(さんがつ, March), SPRING's first month.

2232

常 9

夏

SUMMER

カ ゲ
なつ

立夏 りつか first day of summer..... 0067
夏至 げし summer solstice..... 0250
○夏休み なつやすみ summer vacation..... 0061
夏向き なつむき for summer..... 0183
常夏 とこなつ everlasting summer..... 0321

0363

久 35

This entry looks like 頁 0156 (grapheme meaning: *head*), only with *crossed legs* (久). Let this version's more relaxed position remind you of SUMMER, the season for rest. Now a reminder about 久: while at the bottom of a kanji it means *crossed legs*, at the top of a kanji it means *angled rooftop*, as in 冬 above. ☞ 憂 0779, 頁 0156

1815

常 10

秋

AUTUMN

シュウ
あき

秋分 しゅうぶん autumnal equinox..... 0088
今秋 こんしゅう this [next] autumn..... 0228
○この秋 このあき this [next] autumn
春秋 しゅんじゅう spring and autumn; years, age..... 0362
○春夏秋冬 しゅんかしゅうとう four seasons, all year round..... 0362, 0363, 0360

0364





禾 115

At the left, we see a bundled *rice sheaf*, suggesting the completion of the harvest. At the right, a *fire* burns the grain stubble to clear the land for next year's planting. The season is AUTUMN.

穡

1054

常 9

	1 MAIN 2 LORD, master シュ ス ぬし おも あるじ*	1 主語 しゅご [grammar] subject 0222 ① 主に おもに mainly, chiefly; mostly ② 主人 しゅじん master, proprietor; husband 0015 ③ 家主 やぬし landlord, landlady 0219 2 買い主 かいぬし buyer, purchaser 0352
0365 、 3 主 1696 常 5	This kanji derives from a drawing of an oil lamp or vigil light burned in reverence to a god (SI is the flame). To remember its modern meaning, simply replace "god" with LORD . MAIN is an associated meaning, as in "the MAIN man."	
	LIVE, inhabit ジュウ す(む) す(まう) -ず(まい)	○ 住所 じゅうしょ one's dwelling, address 0249 住居 じゅうきょ house, dwelling, address 0255 居住する きょじゅうする live, dwell, reside 0255 ○ どこに住んでいますか どこにすんでいますか Where do you live? 住まい すまい living; dwelling, house
0366 人 9 住 0047 常 7	In the next few characters, see 主 not as "lord" but as the vigil light itself. Here we observe a <i>man</i> who has returned to where the <i>vigil light</i> burns for him: the place where he LIVES . Note carefully the differences between this kanji and the <i>small bird</i> grapheme (隹). 往 0866, 住 0372	
	STATIONED チュウ	駐日 ちゅうにち stationed in Japan 0001 駐英 ちゅうえい stationed in England 0332 ○ 駐車する ちゅうしゃする park a car 0125 駐車禁止 ちゅうしゃきんし No Parking (sign) 0125, 0312, 0042
0367 馬 187 1622 常 15	Here we see a <i>horse</i> (馬) tied out in front next to the <i>vigil light</i> (主), indicating that someone will be staying for the night. This character refers to the STATIONING of troops or officials. It also refers to the act of parking a car or bicycle, analogous to tying up one's horse.	
	1 POUR 2 CONCENTRATE, pay attention to チュウ そそ(ぐ)	1 注入する ちゅうにゅうする pour into, inject 0039 ① 注ぎ込む そそぎこむ pour into, instill 0192 ② 注意 ちゅうい attention, care, advice 0151 2 注目 ちゅうもく attention, notice 0021 注文する ちゅうもんする order, place an order; request 0101
0368 水 85 注 0287 常 8	Here <i>water</i> (氵) is POURED on the flame of the vigil light (主). This character also means CONCENTRATE , in the sense of POURING all one's attention into (something).	

志

AMBITION, aim

シ
こころざ(す) こころざし

○意志 いし will, volition 0151
志向 しこう intention, aim; orientation 0183
同志 どうし like-minded person, comrade 0182
○志す こころざす aim, have an ambition for
志を立てる こころざしをたてる set one's mind on
(something) 0067

0369

心 61

What is **AMBITION**, other than one's *heart* (心), one's spirit, **aiming** upward at something? In 志 we have a vivid picture of this very thing, though to take advantage of it we'll have to ignore the semantic value of 士 this time, and see it as a pointer (or "aimer"). Note that the grapheme 士 usually appears at the top, 土 at the bottom or left.

1881

常 7

誌

MAGAZINE, document

シ

誌面 しめん page of a magazine 0175
誌上で しじょうで in a magazine 0041
ニューズウィーク誌 ニューズウィーク
Newsweek
地誌 ちし diary 0001
地誌 ちし topography, geographical
description 0187

0370

言 149

This character suggests putting down one's *aims* (志) in *words* (言), that is, **documenting** them. It now mostly refers to periodical documents such as **MAGAZINES**. 記 0427

1406

常 14

仕

¹ SERVE

² DO

シ ジ
つか(える)

¹仕官 しかん entering the government service 0290
①仕える つかえる serve (under)
②仕事 しごと work, employment, business 0080
²仕方 しかた way, method, means 0173
²仕手 して doer; protagonist in a Noh drama 0046

0371

人 9

See the ordinary *man* (人) at the left **SERVING** the *man of learning* (士) at the right. Its primary *on-yomi* being シ, 仕 was chosen to stand in for the -ます base of the verb **する** (DO) in kanji compounds such as those in V3-5 (in V3, for example, する事 becomes 仕事). We may thus think of the ordinary *man* **DOING** something for the *man of learning*. 任 0372

0021

常 5

任

¹ OFFICE, duty

² ENTRUST, leave (up) to

ニン
まか(せる) まか(す)

①任命 にんめい appointment, nomination 0232
¹主任 しゅにん person in charge, head, chief 0365
¹後任 こうにん successor, replacement 0114
②任せる まかせる leave (up) to, entrust with; leave
alone
²任意の にんいの optional, voluntary; arbitrary 0151

0372

人 9

壬 resembles 王 *king* but ranks lower: *courtier*. Picture him as a *man of learning* (士) wearing a special headdress (S3 here) to mark his courtly status. This entry shows a *man* (人) *courtier*, to whom the king **ENTRUSTS** certain **duties/OFFICES**. Compare with the role of the *woman courtier* (see 妊 1845). 住 0366, 仕 0371

0038

常 6

支	1 BRANCH	①支店 してん branch [office/store] 0347
	2 SUPPORT, prop up	2支出 ししゅつ expenditure, disbursement... 0038
	3 BE OBSTRUCTED	2支度する したくする arrange, prepare 0280
	シ ささ(える) つか(える) か(う)	②支える ささえる support, prop up 3 つかえる be blocked, be obstructed

0373	Start with M1 and M2. These meanings can best be captured by seeing a <i>hand propping up</i> (i.e., SUPPORTING) a BRANCH (see S1–2, which resemble the plant in 先 minus the leaf and roots, as a small branch). The key is to see the action of supporting or propping up. Also, because 支 lends the idea of <i>skill</i> to a couple of more complex kanji in which it appears, this image of a hand holding up a branch should also suggest the idea of <i>skillful manipulation</i> . Note that 支 actually refers to branches of stores, banks, etc.; for those of trees we must use 枝 0965. To perceive M3 BE OBSTRUCTED, picture the <i>hand</i> choking the <i>branch</i> , OBSTRUCTING its escape. 皮 0595, 枝 0965
支 65	
1717	
常 4	

反	COUNTER, against, anti-	○反発する はんぱつする repulse, repel; oppose 0148
		反日 はんにち anti-Japanese 0001
	ハン ホン タン そ(る) そ(らす)	反する はんする oppose; act contrary to ○反る そる [vi] bend, warp, lean backward 反らす そらす [vt] bend (backward), warp

0374	Imagine putting your <i>hand</i> (又) against this <i>cliff</i> (厂) and pushing with all your might. No matter how hard you push, the <i>cliff</i> COUNTERS your force. As a grapheme inside other characters, 反 may also mean <i>oppose</i> , <i>opposite</i> , or <i>against</i> . 皮 0595, 友 0399
又 29	
2549	
常 4	

坂	SLOPE	坂道 さかみち incline, sloping road 0158
		○上り坂 のぼりざか uphill, upward slope 0041
	ハン さか	下り坂くだりざか downhill, downward slope 0040

0375	Denotes a place where the <i>earth</i> (土) <i>opposes</i> (反) our forward motion: a SLOPE . A sample <i>on-yomi</i> compound appears at 登 1054.
土 32	
0206	
常 7	

阪	SLOPE	○大阪 おおさか Osaka (city and prefecture) ... 0033
		大阪府 おおさかふ Osaka prefecture ... 0033, 0247
	ハン さか	○阪神 はんしん Osaka and Kobe 0316 阪大 はんだい Osaka University 0033

0376	This time our forward motion is <i>opposed</i> (反) by <i>hills</i> (阝). This character also means SLOPE , but is used today only in the place name 大阪 (おおさか), or as an abbreviation for it.
阜 170	
0243	
常 7	

飯

¹ COOKED RICE

² MEAL

ハン
めし

○ご飯 ごはん boiled rice; meal

²朝飯 あさめし (=あさはん) breakfast 0145

²夕飯 ゆうはん (=ゆうめし) evening meal, supper 0265

²飯店 はんてん (high-class) Chinese restaurant; hotel (in China) 0347

²飯を食う めしをくう eat/devour a meal 0288

0377

食 184

飯

1509

常 12

The construction "food-against" can easily bring to mind **COOKED RICE** if we think of rice as a kind of foil or contrast to the other parts of a meal, giving occasional relief to the palate from the spicier flavors. Also, we often physically place other *foods against* rice in order to eat them together. Rice being the staple food, 飯 can also mean **MEAL**.

返

RETURN, send back

ヘン

かえ(す) -かえ(す) かえ(る) -かえ(る)

返金 へんきん repayment 0029

返信 へんしん reply, answer 0063

○返事 へんじ reply, answer 0080

○返す かえす return, send back

返る かえる be restored to, return

0378

彙 162

2633

常 7

Suggests *conveying* (送) something in the *opposite* (反) direction, i.e., **RETURNING/sending back**.

雑

¹ MISCELLANEOUS

² MIXED

ザツ ゾウ

①雑誌 ざっし magazine, journal 0370

¹雑木 ぞうき miscellaneous trees 0028

²雑居地 ざっきち mixed residential quarter 0255, 0187

²雑音 ざつおん noise; interference, static 0150

雑な ざつな coarse, rough, crude

0379

佳 172

雑

1267

常 14

Picture a **MISCELLANEOUS MIX** of *nine* (九) *small birds* (隹) in a *tree* (木).

乱

DISORDERED, excessive

ラン

みだ(れる) みだ(す)

○乱れる みだれる be disordered, be confused; be chaotic

乱雑 らんざつ disorder, confusion 0379

乱用 らんよう abuse, misuse, misappropriation 0047

○反乱 はんらん rebellion, revolt 0374

乱読 らんどく indiscriminate reading 0355

0380

乙 5

亂

1161

常 7

Recall *sharp hook* (乚) from 礼 0313. To remember the meaning **DISORDERED**, picture a rebellious person whose *tongue* (舌) is pierced with a *sharp hook*. In compounds where it means excessive, 乱 is interchangeable with 濫 2030. 濫 2030

寸	1 A BIT OF 2 SUN (3.03 cm)	① 寸前に すんぜんに immediately before ... 0113 1 一寸 ちよっと a little bit ... 0002 2 いっすん 1 sun
	スン	② 寸法 すんぽう measurements, size; plan ... 0139 2 原寸 げんすん full [actual] size ... 0208

0381	At 付 0064 we learned to see 寸 as a man reaching out his arm (S1), carrying a small object (S3). Here our focus is on the small object, for 寸 by itself means "A BIT OF" (or, when giving a precise measure, SUN [3.03 cm]). When we find 寸 inside other characters, we'll generally focus in one way or another on the <i>outstretched arm</i> .	
寸 41		
2541		
常 3		

寺	BUDDHIST TEMPLE	古寺 こじ old temple ... 0254 国分寺 くにぶんじ state-established provincial temple ... 0075, 0088 東大寺 とうだいじ Todaiji [temple] ... 0032, 0033
	ジ てら	① お寺 おてら (Buddhist) temple ... 0037 山寺 やまてら mountain temple ... 0037

0382	See 寸 as a man carrying a small offering to a certain precinct of <i>land</i> (土). It must be the BUDDHIST TEMPLE .	
寸 41		
1853		
常 6		

時	TIME	① 同時に どうじに simultaneously, at the same time ... 0182 一時 いちじ for a time, temporarily; once; one o'clock ... 0002 ひととき (=いっとき) time, while, moment 時代 じだい age, era, period; antiquity ... 0071 寸時 すんじ a moment, a minute ... 0381
	ジ とき -どき	

0383	It is said that in ancient China, TIME was kept by sundials located within the precincts of temples. Here then, picture the <i>sun</i> (日) showing the TIME by shining on a <i>temple</i> (寺).	
日 72		
0830		
常 10		

持	HOLD, have, keep	① 持つ もつ hold, have; keep, maintain 所持する しよじる have about one; possess ... 0249 ② 支持する しじする support, maintain, back up ... 0373 金持ち かねもち wealthy person ... 0029 気持ち きもち feeling, sensation, mood ... 0126
	ジ も(つ) -も(ち) も(てる)	

0384	才 returns us to the image of the man carrying his offering, HOLDING it in his <i>hands</i> . As any <i>temple</i> (寺) might exhort us, let us not go to the <i>temple empty-handed</i> ; we must have something with us.	
手 64		
0333		
常 9		

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 4em;">特</div>	SPECIAL トク	〇特別の とくべつ special, particular; extraordinary... 0090 特定の とくていの specific, particular... 0045 特集 とくしゅう special edition, feature (article)... 0373 独特な とくとな peculiar, unique... 0346 特に とくに particularly, especially
--	--------------------------	---

0385 牛 93 0852 常 10	For a memorable image of a truly SPECIAL situation, picture a cow (牛) walking into the temple (寺) and joining in the worship service.
--	--

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 4em;">待</div>	WAIT (for), treat タイ ま(つ) -ま(ち)	待命 たいめい waiting for orders... 0232 〇待つ まつ wait 待ち合わせる まちあわせる wait, meet by appointment... 0227 待合室 まちあいしつ waiting room... 0227, 0253 信号待ち しんごうまち waiting for a traffic light... 0063, 0300
--	--	--

0386 イ 60 0323 常 9	Go (イ) to the temple (寺) and WAIT for the worship service to begin. 得 0387, 徒 0870
---	--

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 4em;">得</div>	¹ACQUIRE ²GAIN, benefit トク え(る) う(る)	①取得する しゅとくする acquire, gain; purchase... 0059 ² 得意 とくい one's forte; pride; customer... 0151 ² 得になる とくになる bring profit, do (someone) good 〇得る える (=うる) acquire, gain; can, be able to 止むを得ない やむをえない unavoidable... 0042
--	---	--


0387 イ 60 0435 常 11	旦 1392 shows the sun coming up over the horizon and means DAWN . We can thus take the present entry as a kanji version of the expression "the early bird catches the worm": one gets up at dawn (旦), goes out (イ), reaches out with one's arm (寸), and ACQUIRES something (得). In short, "the dawn goer reaches out and ACQUIRES ." 待 0386, 獲 1659
--	---

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 4em;">侍</div>	¹ATTEND UPON ²SAMURAI ジ ざむらい	①近侍 きんじ attendant... 0194 ¹ 侍女 じよ lady attendant... 0093 ² 犬侍 いぬざむらい shameless/depraved samurai... 0293
--	---	---


0388 人 9 0066 常 8	See a man (人) serving in ATTENDANCE at a temple (寺). This image of a man serving is one we can easily associate with the second meaning, SAMURAI .
--	--

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	POETRY	○詩人 しじん poet 0015 詩集 ししゅう anthology of poems 0190 詩的な してきな poetic 0169 詩を作る しをつくる compose a poem 0152
	シ	


0389	The beauty and expression of religious sentiment found in scripture surely earn it a place in the most sublime literary genre: <i>words</i> (言) of the <i>temple</i> (寺) are POETRY . 詩 詠 1693	
言 149		
1384		
常 13		

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	1 IMMEDIATE 2 NAMELY, that is	①即売 そくばい spot sale 0353 ①即時 そくじ immediately, promptly 0383 ①即金 そっきん immediate cash 0029 ①即席 そくせき impromptu; instant 0279 ②(A)、即ち(B) (エー)、すなわち(ビー) A, namely [that is], B
	ソク すなわ(ち)*	

0390	Recall 印 seal/stamp, introduced back at 印 0231. At the left we find the five-stroke <i>hen</i> form of 良, which here reverts to its visual meaning of <i>little boy</i> (see 限 0282). Picture a <i>little boy</i> who likes to <i>stamp</i> things the very instant they are placed before him. As you look at the character, imagine placing a piece of paper before the boy and his IMMEDIATELY (即) stamping it. Learn the second meaning NAMELY by extension from IMMEDIATELY : to say "NAMELY" is to say "I will now IMMEDIATELY tell you the specific thing I refer to." 既 1820, 却 0733	
印 26		
郎		
1036		
常 7		

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	1 JOINT, node 2 SECTION, space; space out, economize 3 SEASON, time	①竹の節 たけのふし node [joint] of a bamboo 0243 ②節電 せつでん saving electricity 0155 ②前の節で まえのせつで in the former section [stanza] 0113 ③時節 じせつ season, times; occasion 0383 ③節分 せつぶん eve of the beginning of spring, close of winter 0098
	セツ セチ ふし ぶし	

0391	From <i>bamboo</i> (竹) and <i>immediately</i> (即) we obtain the idea of two SECTIONS of a <i>bamboo</i> shoot that are <i>immediately</i> next to each other. The Chinese in fact made this character to refer to the JOINTS between bamboo sections, as well as to the SECTIONS themselves. Being a good representation of evenly spaced SECTIONS , this came also to signify space out or economize , as well as SEASON . But it still refers to JOINTS or nodes , such as the knuckles on the fingers that are holding this book, which resemble SECTIONS of bamboo. 筋 0392	
竹 118		
節		
2349		
常 13		

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	1 MUSCLE; sinew 2 THREADLIKE STRUCTURE, thread	①筋肉 きんにく muscle, sinews 0216 ①心筋 しんきん myocardium, heart muscle 0056 ②背筋 せすじ spinal column 0124 ②筋道 すじみち reason, thread (of an argument), coherence; systematic method 0158 ②筋書き すじがき plot (of a story), outline; plan 0079
	キン すじ	

0392	This kanji suggests something tough and fibrous like <i>bamboo</i> (竹) that gives <i>flesh</i> (肉) its <i>strength</i> (力): in short, MUSCLE or sinew . With the image of MUSCLE 's fibrous tissue we can associate the more general idea of THREADLIKE STRUCTURE , such as coherent logic or plot (see V4-5). 筋 節 0391	
竹 118		
2337		
常 12		

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

等

¹ **EQUAL**; "and the like," "etc."

² **CLASS, grade**

トウ

ひと(しい) -ら* など*

①平等 びやうどう equality, impartiality 0334

①等しい ひとしい equal, alike

¹我等 われら we, us 0221

¹お皿やコップ等 おさらやコップなど dishes, glasses, etc. 0197

②一等 いっとう first class; first place 0002

0393

竹 118

Imagine a set of *bamboo* (竹) tablets inside a *temple* (寺), on which is recorded the **CLASS/grade** of each of the monks in training there. One **CLASS/grade** consists of all the monks who are presently at the same level, in other words, who are of **EQUAL** rank. To interpret 等 properly, associate **EQUAL** with the idea of "same grade."

2339

常 12

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

均

EQUAL, even, uniform

キン

均一な きんいつな uniform, equal, even 0002

均等の きんとうの equal, uniform 0393

均質 きんしつ homogeneity 0318

均整 きんせい symmetry 0308

○平均 へいきん average, mean; equilibrium, balance 0334

0394

土 32

This is the only character used in Japanese containing this pair of strokes (S6-7) beneath 冫. Let them suggest a rather crooked equals sign (=), since 均 means **EQUAL**. The two horizontal strokes in 土 reinforce the equals sign. 土 also encourages us to visualize a plot of *land* being leveled out, that is, made "**EQUAL**," even, uniform.

0207

常 7

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

季

SEASON

キ

○季節 きせつ season 0391

夏季 かき summer, summer season 0363

四季 しき the four seasons 0006

雨季 うき rainy season 0154

季語 きご season word (in haiku) 0222

0395

子 39

禾 is one way to represent *rice*. Here visualize a *baby* (子) *rice* plant maturing into a fully grown one (禾) in **SEASON**. In copying this character, notice how the two graphemes adjust to fit around/inside each other. Do not confuse with the name-use kanji 李 PLUM, a common Chinese and Korean surname.

2210

常 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

委

COMMIT

イ

ゆだ(ねる)

○委員会 いいんかい committee, commission 0317, 0226

公安委員会 こうあんいいんかい public safety commission 0089, 0096, 0317, 0226

常任委員会 じょうにんいいんかい standing committee 0321, 0372, 0317, 0226

委任する いにんする entrust, delegate, commit 0372

委ねる ゆだねる entrust to

0396

女 38

A man **COMMIT**s his *rice* (禾) to a *woman* (女). 委 1456

2209

常 8

<div style="text-align: center;"> ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ </div>	HOLE, cave ケツ あな	○穴居人 けっきょじん cave dweller, caveman 0255, 0015 ○ボタンの穴 ボタンのあな buttonhole 穴子 あなご conger eel 0094
--	-----------------------------------	--

0397 Visualize a man walking in the pitch-blackness of a cave or other **HOLE**, holding out his arms lest he bump into something. 空 0398, 穴 0008

穴 116

1852

常 5

<div style="text-align: center;"> ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ </div>	¹ SKY ² AIR ³ EMPTY クウ そら あ(く) あ(き) あ(ける) から むな(しい)* す(く)*	①青空 あおぞら blue sky 0130 ②空気 くうき air; atmosphere 0126 ③部屋を空ける へやをあける clear a room 0068, 0252 ³ 空手 からて karate; empty hand 0046 ³ 空車 こうしゃ (empty car) for hire 0125
---	--	---

0398 Review 工 0108 and 穴 0397. In 空, we see a worker walking vertiginously along an exposed 1 beam, 100 stories up. He holds his arms out to keep his balance, for all around him is nothing but **EMPTY AIR/SKY**. Note that no other kanji in this book has the *on-yomi* クウ.

空 穴 0397

1913

常 8

<div style="text-align: center;"> ² ¹ ³ ⁴ ⁵ </div>	FRIEND ユウ とも	○友人 ゆうじん friend 0015 親友 しんゆう close friend 0276 友好 ゆうこう friendship, amity 0095 ○友だち ともだち friend [cf. 達 1475] メル友 メルとも e-mail friend
--	-------------------------------	--

0399 S1-2 (ナ) and S3-4 (又) both depict *hands* (see 又 0058 and 布 0204). 友 thus joins together two *hands* in **FRIENDSHIP**. 反 0374

又 29

2553

常 4

<div style="text-align: center;"> ² ¹ ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ </div>	HAVE; exist, there is ユウ ウ あ(る)	○有名な ゆうめいな famous; notorious 0269 有毒 ゆうどく poisonous 0133 ○有無 うむ existence, presence; yes or no 0048 ○有る ある be, exist; have; take place 有り得る ありえる (=ありうる) possible, likely 0387
--	--	--

0400 A *hand* (ナ), holding a piece of *meat* (月): hard to beat as an image for the abstract idea **HAVE**. Also means to exist.

月 74

2576

常 6

<div> </div>	LEFT		左方 さほう left side..... 0173
	サ ひだり		左辺 さへん left side..... 0195
			左足 ひだりあし left leg..... 0044
			左手 ひだりて left hand..... 0046
			○左下 ひだりした lower left..... 0040

0401 The kanji for **LEFT** (左) and **RIGHT** (右) both start with the grapheme for *hand* (ナ). For **LEFT**, the most direct solution is to discern a stylized uppercase "L" in the shape at the bottom.

工 48

2567
常 5

<div> </div>	RIGHT		右方 うほう right side..... 0173
	ウ ユウ みぎ		右辺 うへん right side..... 0195
			○左右 さゆう right and left..... 0401
			右から左へ みぎからひだりへ from right to left; speedily..... 0401
			○右上 みぎうえ upper right..... 0041

0402 Right-handers should have no trouble associating the *hand* (ナ) that brings food to the *mouth* (口) with their **RIGHT** hand. Those who eat with their left hand can think of the many cultures in which eating with the **RIGHT** hand is the rule. At this point in the course, I recommend you study Appendix 4. 石 0403

口 30

2568
常 5

<div> </div>	STONE		○宝石 ほうせき gem, jewel..... 0074
	セキ シャク コク いし		石けん (石鹸) せっけん soap
			一石二鳥 いっせきにちよう kill two birds with one stone..... 0002, 0003, 0340
			○小石 こいし pebble, stone..... 0034
			白石島 しらいしま Shiraishi Island..... 0076, 0341

0403 Easily confused with the previous entry. The difference is in the diagonal stroke, which here does not protrude upward. Focus visually on that difference, which separates a drawing of a *hand* from one of a *cliff* (a variation on 厂). In 石, the undivided horizontal line indicates the top of the cliff, the diagonal line its slope. See S3-5 not as a mouth but as a **STONE** rolling down the cliff. Now go back to the previous entry, train your eyes on the protruding point at the top, and fix in your memory that without this projection, this is not a *hand* but a *cliff*. 石 0402

石 112

2564
常 5

<div> </div>	YOUNG		○若年 じゃくねん youth, young age..... 0117
	ジャク ニャク わか(い) わか- も(しくは) も(し)*		○若い わかい young, junior
			若者 わかもの young person, youth..... 0107
			若し もし if, supposing
			若しくは もしくは or, either... or

0404 Odd jobs like pulling weeds and grass usually fall to the **YOUNG**. Visualize a **YOUNG** person reaching down with his *right* (右) hand and pulling up some *grass* (艹). 苦 0405

艹 140

1928
常 8

<div>苦</div>	1 SUFFERING, hardship 2 BITTER	1 苦心 くしん pains, efforts, hard work 0056 ① 苦しい くるしい hard, painful; straitened 1 親を苦しめる おやをくるしめる cause one's parents distress 0276 ② 苦味 にがみ (=くみ) bitter taste 0273 2 苦手 にがて weak point, dislike of 0046
	ク くる(しい) -ぐる(しい) くる(しむ) くる(しめる) にが(い) にが(る)	

0405

艸 140

Enlist your taste buds to create a vivid sensual impression from this character: imagine stuffing your mouth with a fistful of *old* (古), moldy *grass* (艸), and the tongue-shrinkingly **BITTER** taste it would produce. M1 **SUFFERING/hardship** is an intuitive extension from **BITTER**. 𠄎 若 0404

1932

常 8

<div>在</div>	BE, reside	在校生 ざいこうせい (currently) enrolled student 0103, 0036 ① 不在 ふざい absence 0049 在日 ざいにち (resident) in Japan 0001 駐在 ちゅうざい residence, stay 0367 テーブルの上に本が在る テーブルのうえにほんがある There is a book on the table 0041, 0031
	ザイ あ(る)	

0406

土 32

Now to 𠄎 *hand* we add an extra enclosing stroke (S3) to mean **hold close**. 在 shows the idea of one's **holding close** to a specific piece of *land* (土), to imply **BEING** or **residing** in a particular place. 𠄎 存 0407

2577

常 6

<div>存</div>	EXIST; be aware of, believe	① 存在 ぞんざい existence, being 0406 生存する せいぞんする exist, live, survive 0036 共存 きょうぞん coexistence 0356 ① 存じる(=存ずる) ぞんじる (=ぞんずる) believe; be aware of 存分に ぞんぶん に as much as one likes 0088
	ソン ソン	

0407

子 39

This image of a newborn *child* (子) **held close** (𠄎) to one's bosom implies **EXISTENCE** (a child **EXISTS** where there was no child before). It also represents the secondary meanings **be aware of** and **believe**, which we can think of as holding an idea in one's bosom, or having an idea **EXIST** in one's mind. 𠄎 在 0406

2575

常 6

<div>干</div>	DRY	① 干潮 かんちょう ebb tide 0146 (潮の)干満 (しおの)かんまん ebb and flow, tide 0146, 0179 干天 かんてん drought, dry weather 0270 若干 じゃっかん a number of, some, a little 0404 ① 干す ほす [vt] dry
	カン ほ(す) ほ(し) -ば(し) ひ(る)	

0408

干 51

See 干 as a drying rack with two horizontal poles for hanging the wet laundry up to **DRY**. 𠄎 午 0115, 干 0017, 乾 1807

2863

常 3

<div>刊</div>	PUBLISH	○刊行 かんこう publication 0055 週刊誌 しゅうかんし weekly magazine 0305, 0370 朝刊 ちょうかん morning edition/paper 0145 夕刊 ゆうかん evening edition/paper 0265 未刊の みかんの unpublished 0271
	カン	

0409 刀 18	Recall 刊 cut/slice , seen earlier at 別 0090 and 前 0113. In 刊, we thus have <i>dry</i> (干) and <i>cut</i> (刊). <i>Dry</i> the ink, then <i>cut</i> the pages: PUBLISH . ㊦ 刊 0722, 判 0744
0167 常 5	

<div>汗</div>	SWEAT	○発汗する はっかんする perspire, sweat 0148 汗血 かんけつ sweat and blood 0198 ○汗をかく あせをかく sweat, perspire 汗ばむ あせばむ become slightly sweaty 汗だくて あせだくて dripping with sweat
	カン あせ	

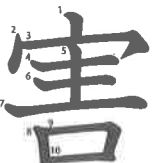
0410 水 85	Water (氺) dripping down to moisten a <i>dry</i> (干) face: SWEAT . ㊦ 汁 0756
0194 常 6	

<div>竿</div>	POLE	○竿竹 さおだけ bamboo pole 0243 竹竿 たけざお bamboo pole 0243 物干し竿 ものほしざお pole for drying laundry 0172, 0408
	カン さお	

0411 竹 118	Review 干 0408. <i>Bamboo</i> (艹) POLES for <i>drying</i> the laundry.
2288 名 9	

<div>利</div>	1 ADVANTAGE 2 PROFIT	1 有利な ゆうりな advantageous, favorable; profitable 0400 1 利用する りようする utilize, make use of 0047 ① 左利き ひだりきき left-handed; heavy drinker 0401 2 利子 りし interest 0094 利く きく work (well), function (properly)
	リ き(く)	

0412 刀 18	Rice (禾) and <i>cut</i> (刊) suggest the idea of reaping the PROFITS of one's labor. Associate M1 ADVANTAGE with M2 PROFIT .
1029 常 7	

	HARM, hinder ガイ	有害な ゆうがいな harmful, pernicious, noxious0400 公害 こうがい environmental pollution 0089 害虫 がいちゅう harmful insect 0343 ○利害 りがい interests, what one stands to gain or lose 0412 害する がいする harm, hinder
--	-------------------------------	--

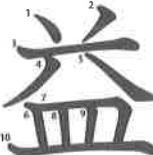
0413

→ 40

We shall need to distinguish this one from 憲 0417, so it makes sense to focus on 口. Picture the *mouth* consuming a poisonous *plant* (the same one mother was protecting us from in 毒 0133), and think of the **HARM** the plant is causing. 宀 roof provides a scene for the crime; fill out its other details in your imagination. 割 0416, 善 1213, 憲 0417

1962

常 10

	BENEFIT, profit エキ ヤク ま(す)*	有益な ゆうえきな beneficial; profitable 0400 公益 こうえき public benefit 0089 益虫 えきちゅう beneficial insect 0343 ○利益 りえき profit, gains; benefit 0412 ○益々 ますます increasingly
---	--	---

0414

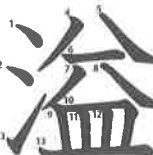
皿 108



1978

常 10

Here we are given a vivid image of **BENEFIT/profit**: four people reach out their hands (S1, S2, S4, and S5) to help themselves to something served on a *plate* (皿). Note the traditional form, which is incorporated into the next entry (learn to recognize the two forms without distinction). 器 0295

	SPILL OVER イツ あふ(れる) こぼ(れる) こぼ(す)	溢水 いっすい inundation 0027 ○溢れる あふれる overflow トイレの水が溢れた トイレのみずがあふれた The toilet overflowed 0027 ○溢れる こぼれる be spilled 溢す こぼす spill
---	--	--

0415


水 85



0601

名 13

Now see *liquid* (液) **SPILL OVER** the edge of the *plate* (皿) as people hastily help themselves.

	DIVIDE, cut, break カツ わ(る) わり わ(り) わ(れる) さ(く)	○分割する ぶんかつする divide up, partition, split 0088 コップを割る コップをわる break a glass 三割五分 さんわりごぶ 35% 0004, 0007, 0088 ○割れる われる [vi] break; be divided; [math] be divisible ○割く さく spare (time), set aside
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0416

刀 18

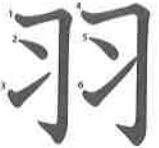
"Harm-cut" (害 plus 刀) intuitively suggests the idea of **breaking** something, or **DIVIDING** into pieces something which is whole. 害 0413

1611

常 12

	CONSTITUTION, code of laws ケン	○憲法 けんぽう constitution, constitutional law 0139 憲政 けんせい constitutional government 0246 合憲的 ごうけんてき constitutional 0227, 0169 合憲性 ごうけんせい constitutionality 0227, 0128 立憲 りっけん constitutional 0067
--	---	--

0417 心 61 憲 2091 常 16	Now we shall add a figurative meaning to 𦉳 (<i>net</i>): the <i>law</i> . If in English we <i>refer</i> to the law's "long arm," here we might think of its "wide net." Below <i>roof</i> (宀) then we have three symbols: <i>growing plant</i> (艸 S4-7) for prosperity, <i>law</i> for law and order, and <i>heart</i> (心) for compassion and human rights. The <i>roof</i> that protects all three is the CONSTITUTION . 寧 0438, 害 0413
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	¹ FEATHER ² WING ウ は わ はね	¹ 羽根 はね feather, wing; (fan) blade; shuttlecock 0284 ②羽化する うかする grow wings, emerge 0120 ②羽音 はおと flapping [whirring] of wings 0150 ○一羽 いちわ one bird/rabbit 0002 三羽さんば three birds/rabbits 0004
---	--	--

0418 羽 124 羽 0200 常 6	We now meet the pictographic character for WING . S1 and S4 depict the limbs; S2, S3, S5, and S6 the FEATHERS . Compare with the traditional form, as well as the scaled-down version we saw at the top right of 曜 0025. 弱 0424
--	---

	THE FOLLOWING ヨク	○翌日 よくじつ the following [next] day 0001 翌年 よくねん (=よくとし) the following [next] year 0117 翌春 よくしゅん next spring 0362 翌々日 よくよくじつ two days after 0001 翌朝 よくあさ the following [next] morning 0145
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0419 羽 124 翌 2325 常 11	Picture the person at the bottom <i>standing up</i> (立), spreading his <i>wings</i> (羽) and magically flying to THE FOLLOWING time period (for example, 翌年 [よくねん, the next year/the following year]). Note the distinction in usage from 来年 (らいねん), which means "next year" (without "the"). 習 0420, 笠 0754, 来 0274
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	¹ LEARN, study ² CUSTOM, habit シュウ なら(う) なら(い)	¹ 学習 がくしゅう study, learning 0099 ①習得 しゅうとく learning, acquirement 0387 ①習う ならう learn, study; practice ¹ 習い事 ならいごと (cultural) lessons (music, calligraphy, etc.), practice 0080 ² 常習 じょうしゅう custom, habit 0321
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0420 羽 124 習 2324 常 11	Let <i>white</i> (白) <i>feathers</i> (羽) bring to mind an image of a young bird (which hasn't yet developed a mature bird's dark plumage), LEARNING to fly. Note that the most important compound using M2 CUSTOM appears at 慣 1912. 翌 0419
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<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">弓</div>	BOW キュウ ゆみ	〇弓道 きゅうどう archery 0158 弓なり ゆみなり arch, curve 弓取り式 ゆみとりしき conferment of the championship bow [in sumo] 0059, 0109
--	-----------------------------	--

0421 Behold a rather crooked **BOW**. The taut arch in S3 suggests the taut bowstring drawn back at full strength. Note how S3 changes directions three times. 𠂔 己 0426

弓 57

2869

常 3

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">引</div>	¹ DRAW (toward), pull (back) ² REDUCE イン ひ(く) ひ(き) ひ(き)- ひ(き) ひ(ける)	①引力 いんりよく gravitation 0084 ①引く ひく draw, pull, haul, tug; drag, trail ①弓を引く ゆみをひく draw a bow 0421 ①引き出し ひきだし (desk) drawer; withdrawal (of money) 0038 ②割り引き わりびき discount 0416
--	--	--

0422 See S4 as a kind of *handle* we can use to **DRAW** back the *bow* (弓). When you see 弓 on a door, it means **PULL** on the handle. M2 **REDUCE** is an extension of the idea “**DRAW** back.”

弓 57

0160

常 4

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">強</div>	STRONG キョウ ゴウ つよ(い) つよ(まる) つよ(める) し(いる)	強大な きょうだいな mighty, powerful, strong 0033 〇強調する きょうちようする emphasize, stress 0306 強引な ごういんな overbearing, coercive 0422 〇根強い ねづよい firmly rooted, deep-rooted 0284 〇強い しいる force, compel, press
--	---	--

0423 The kanji for **STRONG** (強) and **WEAK** (弱) are both based on the grapheme for *bow* (弓). Thus we should imagine two *bows*: first, a **STRONG bow**, made from the hard exoskeleton of an *insect* (虫) (take S4-5 ム, the katakana for *mu*, to be a kind of *furigana* cue for ムシ), ... (continued in the next entry)

弓 57

0432

常 11

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">弱</div>	WEAK ジャク よわ(い) よわ(る) よわ(まる) よわ(める)	〇弱点 じゃくてん weak point 0349 弱肉強食 じゃくにくきょうしよく law of the jungle (the strong prey on the weak) 0216, 0423, 0288 200人弱 にひゃくにんじゃく slightly under two hundred people 0015 〇弱気な よわきな timid; weak-spirited; bearish [stock market] 0126 火を弱める ひきをよめる turn down the flame 0026
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0424 (Continuing from the previous entry) ... and second, a **WEAK bow**, made from a bird's *wings* (羽). 羽 0418

弓 57

弱

1080

常 10

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	REFORM, renew	改新 かいしん renovation, reformation 0275 〇改正 かいせい revision, amendment 0043 改憲 かいけん constitutional revision 0417
	カイ あらた(める) あらた(まる)	改めて あらためて again, over again, anew; formally 年が改まる としがあらたまる The new year comes around 0117

0429 女 66 Here the idea is not maintaining long-term discipline (see last entry), but rather bringing about an immediate improvement in one's behavior. The method of *self-improvement* is rather old-fashioned: taking *the rod* (父) to *oneself* (己) in order to **REFORM/renew**.

0216

常 7

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	RISE; arise; occur	起立する きりつする stand up, rise 0067 〇起源(=起原) きげん origin, beginning 0209, 0208 起点 きてん starting point 0349 〇起きる おきる rise, wake up; occur 〇起こる おこる occur, spring up, arise from
	キ お(きる) お(こる) お(こす)	

0430 走 156 The action of **RISING** is implied in this character. On the right, we have the *kneeling self*. On the left, we have *run* (走). To go from kneeling to running, the person must **RISE**, as a sprinter rises from a kneeling position in the starting block. Note that the reading おこる sounds very much like its English equivalent **occur** (see V5).

2818

常 10

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	SURNAME	〇姓名 せいめい full name 0269 改姓する かいせいする change one's family name 0429 同姓 どうせい same surname 0182 百姓 ひゃくしょう farmer, peasant 0016 姓を改める せいをあらためる change one's family name 0429
	セイ ショウ	

0431 女 38 A woman (女) is *born* (生) with her own SURNAME.

0251

常 8

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	REASON, cause	〇由来 ゆらい origin, source, cause; history 0274 事由 じゆう reason, cause, ground 0080 〇自由 じゆう freedom 0081 不自由 ふじゆう inconvenience; disability; poverty 0049, 0081 由無き よしなき senseless, meaningless, absurd 0048
	ユ ユウ ユイ よし	

0432 田 102 Let this character represent an image of **REASONS/causes** (lying in the square at the bottom) giving rise to a consequence/effect (the stroke that rises out of this square). 𠂇 甲 1521, 申 0315

2935

常 5

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</div> <div>油</div>	OIL	○石油 せきゆ petroleum, oil..... 0403
	ユ あぶら	原油 げんゆ crude oil..... 0208 オリーブ油 オリーブゆ olive oil..... 油田 ゆてん oilfield..... 0020 大豆油 だいずあぶら soybean oil..... 0033, 0161

0433	See S6 as OIL spurting up from an oil field. ヨ suggests the category <i>liquid</i> .	
水 85		
0303		
常 8		

<div>1 2 3 4</div> <div>井</div>	WELL	○油井 ゆせい oil well..... 0433
	セイ ショウ い	○天井 てんじょう ceiling..... 0270 ○井戸 いど (water) well..... 0248 井上 いのうえ Inoue [surname]..... 0041 石井 いしい Ishii [surname]..... 0403

0434	A bird's-eye view of a WELL , showing the wooden frame built around it. 井 0436	
二 7		
2905		
常 4		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</div> <div>井</div>	ENCLOSE	○周囲 しゅうい circumference, periphery; surroundings..... 0304
	イ かこ(む) かこ(う) かこ(い)	○囲む かこむ enclose, surround 囲まれる かこまれる be surrounded 取り囲む とりかこむ enclose, encircle..... 0059 囲いに入れる かこいにいれる place in an enclosure..... 0039

0435	Now we add an enclosure around the well, to signify ENCLOSE .	
口 31		
圍		
2643		
常 7		

<div>1 2 3 4</div> <div>井</div>	BOWL (of food)	天井 てんどん tempura on rice..... 0270
	ドン どんぶり	親子井 おやかどん (=おやかどんぶり) chicken and egg on rice..... 0276, 0094 牛井 ぎゅうどん bowl of rice topped with beef..... 0116 井もの どんぶりもの rice-bowl dishes

0436	Here 井 represents the outlines of a square rice bowl, and the central stroke a piece of meat or fish laid on top of the rice: BOWL (of food) . 井 0434	
二 7		
2945		
常 5		

<div>1</div> 	1 TOWN SUBSECTION 2 MISCELLANEOUS COUNTER	1 四丁目 よんちょうめ 4-chome, fourth town/neighborhood subsection 0006, 0021 2 ラーメン三丁 ラーメンさんちょう three bowls of ramen 0004 丁度 ちょうど just, exactly; as if 0280
	チョウ テイ	

0437
一 1
Visualize as a T-shaped intersection of two streets. Indeed, this character is used in the word for such an intersection: 丁字路 (ていじろ; we'll learn 路 at entry 0788). Imagine you are looking at an aerial photograph of such an intersection, observing the three **TOWN SUBSECTIONS** that adjoin there.

2851


常 2

<div>1</div> 	COURTEOUS; peaceful	○ 丁寧な ていねいな polite, courteous 0437 丁寧語 ていねいご polite language [speech] 0437, 0222 寧日 ねいじつ peaceful day 0001 安寧 あんねい public peace, tranquility 0096
	ネイ	

0438
へ 40
In 寧 try to perceive the safe, sheltered feeling of a **COURTEOUS** and **peaceful** social environment: over one's *heart* (心), there is a sheltering *roof* (宀); under it, there is the supportive *safety net* (田) of one's *town subsection* (丁). The *on* reading ネイ is unique in this course.
 寧 0417

2061

常 14


<div>1</div> 	TOWN, town section	○ 町人 ちょうにん townsman, tradesman (in Edo period) 0015 ○ 下町 したまち (downtown) business quarters, old part of Tokyo 0040 前原町三丁目 まえばらちょうさんちょうめ Town/District of Maehara, Section 3 [part of residential address] 0113, 0208, 0004, 0437 室町時代 むろまちだい Muromachi period (Japanese historical era, approx. 1336-1573) 0253, 0383, 0071
	チョウ まち	

0439
田 102
Review 丁 0437. Here, see 田 as a map of a **TOWN**, divided into *town subsections*.

田 102

町 1028

常 7

<div>1</div> 	LAMP	灯火 とうか light, lamplight 0026 灯油 とうゆ kerosene, lamp oil 0433 ○ 電灯 てんとう lamp, electric light 0155 灯光 とうこう lamplight 0137 灯を付ける ひをつける turn on the light 0064
	トウ ひ	


0440
火 86
Fire (火) illuminating an *intersection* (丁): street **LAMP**.

火 86

燈 0730


常 6

	GOVERNMENT AGENCY チョウ	○官庁 かんちょう government office [agency] 0290 都庁 とちょう Tokyo Metropolitan Government Office 0244 府庁 ふちょう prefectural office (for Osaka-fu and Kyoto-fu) 0247 文化庁 ぶんかちょう Agency for Cultural Affairs 0101, 0120 法王庁 ほうおうちょう the Vatican 0139, 0072
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0441 广 53  2612 常 5	The character for GOVERNMENT AGENCY is written as a <i>shelter</i> (广) built over a <i>town subsection</i> (丁). It symbolizes how the GOVERNMENT AGENCY “covers” or safeguards this portion of the city.
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	STORE UP, save チョ	○貯金 ちよきん savings, deposit 0029 貯水池 ちよすいち reservoir 0027, 0188
--	---------------------------------	--

0442 貝 154 1368 常 12	This is the first time we've encountered the narrow <i>hen</i> form of 貝 <i>money</i> . See <i>money</i> being STORED UP in the <i>town subsection</i> (丁) depository, with a protecting <i>roof</i> (宀) visible over it.
--	--

	1 EASY 2 EXCHANGE 3 FORTUNE-TELLING エキ イ やさ(しい) やす(い)*	①安易な あんいな easy, easygoing 0096 1 易しい やさいい easy, simple ①分(わり)かり易(い)い わかりやすい easy to understand 0088 2 交易 こうえき trade, commerce 0102 ③易者 えきしゃ fortune-teller 0107
--	---	---

0443 日 72 2135 常 8	To distinguish from the grapheme 易 (<i>difficult</i>), focus on the lack of a central stroke, which makes it EASY for the rays of the <i>sun</i> (日) to reach the <i>woolly mammoth</i> (勿). By contrast, in 易 it is <i>difficult</i> for the sun's rays to reach it, for they must first break through a barrier. As for M2 and M3, rather than force these into an overburdened mnemonic, learn these meanings through their most fundamental compounds. Thus, for M3 FORTUNE-TELLING , V5 易者 (えきしゃ, fortune-teller) should be memorized. Postpone learning M2 EXCHANGE until you come to its highest-frequency compound at 貿 1169.
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	DEIGN TO GIVE, bestow シ たまわ(る)	○賜金 しくん gratuity, grant 0029 下賜する かしする grant, deign to give 0040 ○賜る たまわる deign to give, bestow; be awarded, have the honor to receive 賜り物 たまわりもの gift, boon 0172
--	---	--

0444 貝 154 1433 常 15	“Easy (易) <i>money</i> (貝)” intuitively summarizes the idea of some high authority, such as the emperor, DEIGNING TO GIVE or bestowing a grant. 贈 1227, 賜 1985
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<div>場</div>	PLACE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 工場 こうじょう (=こうば) factory, plant, workshop 0108 場所 ばしょ place, spot, site; space, room... 0249 出場する しゅつじょうする take part, participate 0038 場合 ばあい occasion, situation, circumstances, case 0227 駐車場 ちゅうしゃじょう parking lot 0367, 0125
	ジョウ ば	

0445 土 32 *Land (土) + difficult (易): one's hard-earned PLACE. This is not the first time that 土 has lent the sense of a particular area of land (i.e., place), nor will it be the last.*

場

0512

常 12

<div>湯</div>	HOT WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 温湯 おんとう comfortably hot bathwater... 0199 入湯 にゅうとう taking a hot bath 0039 お湯 おゆ hot water 湯気 ゆげ steam, vapor 0126 湯元 ゆもと source of a hot spring 0136
	トウ ゆ	

0446 水 85 *Water (氵) + difficult (易): HOT WATER. Later we shall learn five more kanji with 易: 揚 1308, 暢 1309, 陽 1310, 瘍 1945, and 腸 1985. 温 0199, 渴 2267*

0561

常 12

<div>門</div>	GATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 正門 せいもん main gate, main entrance 0043 部門 ぶもん group, division, section; genus 0068 門下生 もんかせい disciple, pupil 0040, 0036 名門 めいもん prestigious establishment/family 0269 門口 かどぐち entrance, gateway 0019
	モン かど	

0447 The twin leaves of a GATE.

門 169

門

0789

常 8

<div>間</div>	SPACE IN BETWEEN, interval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 空間 こうかん space, room 0398 時間 じかん time, period; hour 0383 長い間 ながあいだ a long time 0091 ...の間に ...のあいだに in between ... 間に合う まにあう be in time; answer the purpose; be able to do without 0227
	カン ケン あいだ ま	

0448 See the sun (日) shining through the SPACE IN BETWEEN the two leaves of the gate (門).

門 169

2836

常 12

<div>閉</div>	CLOSE	○閉会 へいかい closing a meeting 0226 閉口する へいこうする be dumbfounded [stumped], be silenced 0019 閉店時間 へいてんじかん store closing time 0347, 0383, 0448
	ヘイ と(じる) と(ざす) し(める) し(まる)	○閉じる とじる [vi & vt] close ○閉まる しまる [vi] close, be closed

0449	<div>閉</div>	Focusing on the long diagonal stroke (S11) that distinguishes this character from the others in this set, see 才 as a kind of crossbar apparatus used to CLOSE the <i>gate</i> (門). Take some time to associate that distinctive diagonal stroke with the idea of CLOSING the gate. 閉 1365
門 169		
2832		
常 11		

<div>開</div>	OPEN	○開会 かいかい opening a meeting 0226 開閉する かいへいする open and close 0449 開発する かいはつする develop, open up 0148
	カイ ひら(く) ひら(き) -び(らき) ひら(ける) あ(く) あ(ける)	○開く ひらく [vi & vt] open ○開く あく [vi] open

0450	<div>開</div>	Now under <i>gate</i> (門) we find a smaller <i>torii</i> gate (开), signifying that it is OK to pass through—the gate is OPEN . 開 0451
門 169		
2835		
常 12		

<div>関</div>	1 CONNECT WITH, concern 2 BARRIER	①関する かんする concern, be connected with 1 関わる かかわる be concerned in, affect 1 関節 かんせつ joint 0391 ②関東 かんとう Kanto district ("east of the barrier") 0032 2 大関 おおぜき sumo wrestler of second highest rank 0033
	カン せき -ぜき かか(わる)	

0451	<div>関</div>	Here let us try to perceive CONNECT WITH and BARRIER in the same image. First, see 关 (not to be confused with 天) as a barricade with two long crossbeams, blocking a <i>gate</i> (門). Now, try also to see the crossbeams as CONNECTING the two sides of the <i>gate</i> (so that no passable space remains between them). 関 0450
門 169		
2842		
常 14		

<div>問</div>	QUESTION, ask	○質問 じつもん question 0318 学問 がくもん scholarship, learning 0099 ○問う とう ask, question 問い合わせる といあわせる inquire, check; refer to 0227 ○問いかける といかける ask a question
	モン と(う) と(い) とん	

0452	<div>問</div>	For the next two kanji, imagine a visitor approaching the <i>gate</i> (門). First, he opens his <i>mouth</i> (口) to ask a QUESTION .
口 30		
2833		
常 11		

	HEAR; ask ブン モン き(く) き(こえる)	見聞 けんぶん experience, observation... 0083 ○新聞 しんぶん newspaper... 0275 ○聞く きく hear; ask 聞き手 ききて listener, audience... 0046 道を聞く みちをきく ask the way... 0158
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0453 耳 128	(Continuing from the previous entry) After asking the question, the visitor puts forth his <i>ear</i> (耳) to HEAR the answer. 聞 can also mean ask (overlapping with the previous entry).	
2840 常 14		

	VISIT ホウ おとず(れる) たず(ねる)	○訪問 ほうもん visit... 0452 訪日 ほうにち visiting Japan, visit to Japan... 0001 来訪する らいほうする visit, call... 0274 ○訪れる おとずれる visit, call on ○訪ねる たずねる visit, call on
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0454 言 149 1335 常 11	Review 方 0173 and 防 0174. 訪 here is used to describe VISITS such as those of a head of state to another country, so we should try to perceive 訪 as a <i>person</i> (方) carrying with him <i>words</i> (言) of greeting and warm regard. Remember that the ホウ of ほうもん (see V1) is the only kanji having the phonetic component 方 that is not read ポウ.	
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	SEND, transmit ソウ おく(る)	返送する へんそうする send back... 0378 ○送信 そうしん transmission (of a message)... 0063 送別会 そうべつかい farewell party... 0090, 0226 ○送る おくる send, transmit 見送る みおくる see off... 0083
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0455 走 162 2664 常 9	Picking up from 関 0451, we now see the <i>barricades</i> (关) loaded up on the bed of a <i>truck</i> (送)—someone is SENDING them back to the <i>storehouse</i> . 关's horizontal lines, pointing in one direction toward its origin and in the other direction toward its destination, reinforce the idea of transmit . 送 1211	
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	¹TICKET ²CERTIFICATE ケン	¹ 食券 しょっけん food ticket... 0288 ^① 入場券 にゅうじょうけん admission ticket... 0039, 0445 ¹ 回数券 かいすうけん coupon ticket, carnet... 0050, 0309 ² 日銀券 にちぎんけん Bank of Japan bond... 0001, 0283
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0456 刀 18 券 2286 常 8	券 depicts an ancient Chinese <i>tally stick</i> : a split piece of bamboo used for recordkeeping. See S3-4 as the stick, and let its other strokes illustrate the act of chiseling notches into it. In 券, one <i>cuts</i> (刀) a <i>tally stick</i> (券) into individual TICKETS/CERTIFICATES . Note the traditional forms for this and the next four entries. 券 0458	
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<div>包</div>	¹ WRAP ² ENCOMPASS	① 包む つつむ wrap, pack ¹ 小包 こづつみ parcel, package 0034 ² 内包 ないほう connotation, intension, comprehension 0215 ② 包囲する ほういする surround, envelop 0435 包丁 ほうちょう kitchen knife, carving knife 0437
	ホウ つつ(む)	

0457	Recall 勺 <i>wrap around</i> , first learned at 句 0166. Here 勺 and 己 both wrap around each other, vividly representing the ideas WRAP and ENCOMPASS . We thus add the grapheme meaning <i>wrap/roll up</i> for 己, which will be useful in the next two entries, and again later on.
勺 20	
包	
2560	
常 5	

<div>卷</div>	¹ ROLL UP, wind ² VOLUME	① 巻く まく roll up; wind ¹ 巻き込む まきこむ roll (up), wrap; involve, drag in 0192 ¹ 卷子本 かんすぼん scroll, rolled book 0094, 0031 ② 上中下巻 じょうちゅうげかん set of three volumes 0041, 0035, 0040 ² 別巻 べっかん separate volume, extra issue 0090
	カン ま(く) まき ま(き)	

0458	In ancient China, long records were kept on <i>tally sticks</i> (券) bound with string. To store such records, the Chinese simply wound them up into a ROLL —represented here by 己 (<i>roll up</i>). When referring to a bound work, 卷 corresponds to the English “ VOLUME ,” which itself derives from the Latin word for “ ROLL ,” <i>volvere</i> . 券 0456
己 49*	
卷	
2298	
常 9	


<div>圏</div>	SPHERE, circle, range	生物圏 せいぶつけん biosphere 0036, 0172 ○(通信)圏外 (つうしん) けんがい out of range (of communication) 0159, 0063, 0266 共産圏 きょうさんけん the Communist bloc 0356, 0181 首都圏 しゅとけん national capital region 0157, 0244
	ケン	

0459	Rolled up (卷) inside an enclosure (口): SPHERE, circle, range . For example, think of a SPHERE of influence <i>rolling up</i> everything inside it into its range , or the signal range of a mobile phone company <i>rolling up</i> a certain area.
口 31	
圏	
2714	
常 12	


<div>勝</div>	¹ WIN ² EXCEL	① 勝利 しょうり victory, triumph, win 0412 ¹ 勝者 しょうしゃ winner 0107 ① 勝つ かつ win, defeat; gain advantage ¹ 早い者勝ち はやいもの勝ち first come, first served 0143, 0107 ² 勝る まさる be better than, excel
	ショウ か(つ) -か(ち) まさ(る)	

0460	We'll treat the right side as 券 0456 CERTIFICATE , though here it contains 力, not 刀. See 勝 as a prize of <i>meat</i> and a victory <i>certificate</i> , awarded together to the person who WINS a competition (i.e., the person who EXCELS all others). 騰 2236, 藤 2235, 騰 2237
力 19	
勝	
0918	
常 12	


	WAR, battle, contest セン いくさ たたか(う)	戦線 せんせん (war) front, battle line 0210 ○作戦 さくせん tactics, strategy; (military) maneuvers 0152 舌戦 ぜっせん war of words 0052 決勝戦 けっしょうせん final round match, finals 0330, 0460 ○戦う たたかう fight; contest
0461 戈 62 戦 1590 常 13	At the left, see a man with outstretched arms and three sharp projectiles (彡) on his head (田). He carries the projectiles for attaching to the spear (戈) he holds in front of him, for he is marching off to WAR . Note the old form, which shows the pattern for those of kanji based on 單.	
	SINGLE, simple, unit タン	単身 たんしん alone, by oneself, unaccompanied 0060 単独の たんどくの single, independent, sole, lone 0346 単数 たんすう [grammar] singular 0309 ○単に たんに merely, simply 単なる たんなる mere, simple, sheer
0462 小 42* 單 1946 常 9	In the previous entry, 單 carried a spear, and in a later entry (彈 1075) he will carry a bow, but here he's reduced to simple , hand-to-hand combat. With no tool for launching his sharpened projectiles, his own body is his SINGLE weapon. Take a moment to associate his isolation with this character's core concept, SINGLE . 𠂔 巢 0601, 卑 2087	
	SIMPLE カン	○簡単な かんたんな simple, easy, light 0462 簡素な かんそな plain, simple 0132 簡易な かんいな simple, simplified; easy 0443 簡明な かんめいな terse, concise 0024
0463 竹 118 2374 常 18	Review 間 0448. See a SIMPLE bamboo (竹) decoration above a gate with the sun shining through the space between its leaves.	
	¹ PASS BY ² EXCEED, over- カ す(ぎる) -す(ぎる) -す(ぎ) す(ごす) あやま(つ) あやま(ち)	^① 過去 かの the past, bygone days 0138 ² 過半数 かはんすう majority, more than half 0335, 0309 ^② 過つ あやまつ err, make a mistake 過ぎる すぎる [vi] pass by; elapse; exceed, over- ○過ごす すごす [vt] pass (time); let pass; overdo
0464 辵 162 2704 常 12	See 𨋖 as a tall stack of boxes. Too many boxes have stacked up on the back of this truck (𨋖), EXCEEDING the legal limit (i.e., going over or PAST the limit). As a component part of other kanji, 𨋖 will mean <i>exceed/over-</i> .	

	BONE コツ ほね	〇人骨 じんこつ human bone 0015 白骨 はっこつ bleached bone, skeleton 0076 骨化 こっか ossification 0120 背骨 せぼね backbone, spine 0124 〇骨組み ほねぐみ skeleton; framework 0264
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0465 骨 188 2310 常 10	Let S1-4, showing one box shape inside of another, suggest the idea of “inner core.” Beneath that, we have 冫 <i>cover</i> and 月 <i>flesh</i> , thus giving us “ <i>inner core covered by flesh</i> ,” implying BONE . The reading ほね, which becomes ほね after vowels, can be associated with the English “bone.” 滑 1493
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	DAYTIME, midday チュウ ひる	〇昼間 ひるま (=ちゅうかん) daytime, day 0448 白昼 はくちゅう broad daylight 0076 昼食 ちゅうしょく lunch 0288 〇昼ご飯 ひるごはん lunch 0377 昼休み ひるやすみ noon recess, lunch break 0061
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0466 日 72 晝 2668 常 9	Review 尺 0337 and 尽 0338. Here, we see a <i>digger</i> (尺) leaning on the handle of his shovel, taking a break under the hot midday sun : DAYTIME .
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	NIGHT ヤ よ よる	〇夜間 やかん night, nighttime 0448 夜学 やがく night school 0099 今夜 こんや tonight, this evening 0228 夜昼 よるひる night and day 0466 〇夜中 よなか midnight, dead of night 0035
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0467 夕 36 1770 常 8	Here we perceive the idea of NIGHT , first from the fact of the <i>man</i> (亼)'s being at home under his <i>roof</i> (宀, normally “lid”), and next from 夕 <i>moon</i> . S8 represents the <i>moon</i> 's long, slow course across the sky at NIGHT . Reinforce this by writing S8 very slowly when you practice writing this character.
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	LIQUID エキ	〇液体 えきたい liquid, fluid 0062 廃液 はいえき waste fluid 0149 血液 けつえき blood 0198 乳液 にゅうえき milky lotion; latex 0160
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0468 水 85 0468 常 11	To associate 液 with LIQUID , let 氵 <i>water</i> and 夜 <i>night</i> suggest dew.
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<div>戒</div>	CAUTION, warn カイ いまし(める)	○十戒 じゅうかい (=じっかい) the Ten Commandments 0005 自戒する じかいする admonish oneself 0081 戒心 かいしん caution, precaution, care 0056 ○戒める いましめる caution, warn; take precautions 自ら戒める みずからいましめる take precautions, guard against 0081
0469 戈 62 2760 常 7	𠂇 looks like 𠂇 but in fact depicts <i>two hands</i> , here vigilantly wielding a <i>spear</i> (戈) to CAUTION us against going any farther. 械 0474	
<div>幾</div>	¹ HOW MANY ² SOME キ いく・いく(つ) いく(ら)	¹ 幾時間 いくじかん how many hours... 0383, 0448 ① 幾つ いくつ how many; how old ² 幾分 いくぶん partially, somewhat, in a way 0088 ² 幾日も いくにちも for some days, for many days 0001 ² 幾らでも いくらでも as many/much as one likes
0470 幺 52 2999 常 12	Here we observe a <i>man</i> (人) (S8-9) working at a loom. 幺 and 幺, here abbreviating 糸, show the loom's vertical threads. A <i>spear</i> (戈) provides the framework. To produce a uniform pattern, the <i>man</i> must carefully count HOW MANY crosswise threads he weaves in each color. The English renders two meanings, but the Japanese word is the same for both. 幾 0471	
<div>幾</div>	CAPITAL REGION キ	○近畿地方 きんきちほう Kinki region (around Osaka and Kyoto) 0194, 0187, 0173
0471 幺 52 3002 常 15	The <i>looms</i> of the capital and the <i>rice fields</i> of the surrounding agricultural districts: CAPITAL REGION . Now used exclusively in the place name 近畿 (きんき, referring to the region around Osaka and Kyoto, the old capital). Note that all four characters in this group are pronounced キ, though this entry replaces 人 with 田. 幾 0470	
<div>磯</div>	ROCKY BEACH キ いそ	○磯辺 いそべ rocky beach, beach 0195 磯伝いに いそづたいに along the beach 0223
0472 石 112 1147 名 17	石 rock and the cragginess of 幾 together represent ROCKY BEACH .	

	1 MACHINE 2 AIRCRAFT 3 OPPORTUNITY	① 機関 きかん engine, machine; agency, facilities, institution 0451 1 機器 きき machinery and tools, apparatus ... 0295 2 機体 きたい fuselage, body (of an airplane); machine 0062 ③ 機会 きかい opportunity, occasion 0226 3 好機 こうき favorable opportunity, good chance 0095
	キ	
	はた	


0473	The next two kanji use trees in mechanical devices , hardly to be wondered at given how old kanji are. In this entry we see a wooden (木) loom (機) , representing literally MACHINE , and figuratively OPPORTUNITY . Proving the kanji are not incapable of adapting to new purposes, the MACHINE that 機 most often refers to today is the AIRCRAFT .	
木 75		
0989		
常 16		

	MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCE	○ 機械 きかい machine, mechanism 0473 機械化 きかいか mechanization 0473, 0120 器械 きかい instrument, apparatus, appliance 0295
	カイ	


0474	MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES (i.e., tools and machines) can be dangerous, so they usually come with warning labels. With this in mind, it should be easy for you to remember that a wooden (木) object with "caution" (戒) written on it is a MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCE. ⚠ 戒 0469	
木 75		
0870		
常 11		

	FLY; leap	○ 飛行 ひこう flight, aviation 0055 飛行機 ひこうき airplane 0055, 0473 ○ 飛ぶ とぶ fly; leap 飛び上がる とびあがる fly up, jump up 0041 飛ばす とばす [vt] fly; make fly, shoot
	ヒ	
	と(ぶ) と(ばす) と(ばす)	

0475	Behold a bird fluttering its wings in FLIGHT (compare with 隼 <i>small bird</i> and 羽 WING/FEATHER).	
飛 183		
2990		
常 9		

	1 FAMILY, clan; surname 2 COURTESY TITLE	1 源氏 げんじ Genji, the Minamoto family/clan 0209 ① 氏神 うじがみ tutelary deity, patron saint ... 0316 ① 氏名 しめい (full) name 0269 ② 故川田氏 こかわだし the late Mr. Kawada 0257, 0022, 0020 2 同氏 どうし the said person, he/she 0182
	シ	
	うじ -うじ	


0476	Take S3-4 as an abbreviation for 弋 <i>spear</i> (see 成 0070), and S1-2 as a kind of shelter (cf. 厩), representing a home . Together, <i>spear</i> and <i>home</i> suggest the idea of protecting one's FAMILY . 氏 can also be used as a COURTESY TITLE after family names. ⚡ 民 0477	
氏 83		
2552		
常 4		

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	PEOPLE, nation, race ミン たみ	市民 しみん citizens, townspeople 0205 ○国民 こくみん people, nation; the people 0075 民芸 みんげい folkcraft 0225 民間 みんかん private citizens; private, unofficial 0448 ○自由の民 じゆうのたみ a free people 0081, 0432
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0477 氏 83 2614 常 5	Focus on the difference between the top part of this kanji and the top part of the kanji in the previous entry. Just as 民 is greater than 氏, so too PEOPLE/nation is greater than FAMILY/ clan. 氏 0476
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	PAPER シ かみ	和紙 わし Japanese paper 0236 ○用紙 ようし blank form, stationery 0047 日刊紙 にっかんし daily newspaper 0001, 0409 ○手紙 てがみ letter 0046 包み紙 つつみがみ wrapping paper 0457
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0478 糸 120 帛 1197 常 10	PAPER , deriving from fibrous plants, belongs to the <i>thread (糸) family (氏)</i> . Like 氏, 紙 is pronounced シ. But all the kanji that add an extra horizontal line beneath 氏, which follow presently, are pronounced テイ. 民 differs from both groups in having a box shape at the top and in being pronounced ミン.
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	LOW テイ ひく(い) ひく(める) ひく(まる)	低下する ていかする fall, sink, lower, go down 0040 低温 ていおん low temperature 0199 ○最低の さいていの lowest 0196 ○低い ひくい low, short [stature]; humble 低める ひくめる lower, bring down
--	---	--

0479 人 9 低 0057 常 7	低 adds an extra horizontal line at the base of 氏 and will mean <i>base or foundation</i> . It is not in use as a stand-alone character. Here it joins with イ to signify LOW , through the idea of "low man," or <i>man at the base</i> .
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	RESIST, stand up to テイ	抵当 ていとう mortgage, security 0141 ○大抵 たいてい generally, mostly, for the most part 0033
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0480 手 64 0284 常 8	Here picture two stubbornly opposing forces: 扌 pushing hard from left to right, and 氏 digging in and RESISTING from its very <i>foundation</i> . Try to see the mutual RESISTANCE as the <i>hand</i> pushes up against something that's rooted firmly to its <i>base</i> . The most important compound using this character appears at 抗 1639.
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	STATELY RESIDENCE	公邸 こうてい official residence 0089
	テイ	○官邸 かんてい official residence 0290 私邸 してい private residence 0237 別邸 べつてい villa, country residence 0090 山本氏邸 やまもととしてい Mr. Yamamoto's residence 0037, 0031, 0476


0481	Review 部 0068. Here let <i>foundation</i> (氏) represent a building foundation, supporting a STATELY RESIDENCE at the edge of town (邸).
邑 163	
1045	
常 8	

	BOTTOM, base	海底 かいてい sea bottom 0106
	テイ そこ	○根底 こんてい root, basis, foundation 0284 心の底から こころのそこから from the bottom of one's heart 0056 ○川底 かわぞこ riverbed 0022 どん底 どんぞこ rock bottom


0482	Foundation (氏) beneath a shelter (广): BOTTOM .
广 53	
2656	
常 8	

	GIANT	巨人 きょじん giant; great person 0015
	キョ	○巨大 きょだいな huge, gigantic, enormous 0033 巨大分子 きょだいぶんし macromolecule 0033, 0088, 0094 巨体 きょたい gigantic figure 0062 巨石 きょせき megalith 0403

0483	A letter "E" with a whopping middle stroke, to signify GIANT . This and the next entry being new graphemes, now is a good time to reiterate that you should practice writing every new grapheme until you can reproduce it from memory (always follow the established stroke order).
→ 7	
2616	
常 5	

	RETAINER, subject	臣下 しんか retainer, subject, vassal 0040
	シン	家臣 かしん retainer, vassal 0219 ○臣民 しんみん subjects 0477 ○大臣 だいじん minister (of state) 0033 国土交通大臣 こくどうつうだいじん Minister of Land, Infrastructure, and Tourism 0075, 0030, 0102, 0159

0484	Resembling a section of brick wall, 臣 can symbolize a faithful, unquestioning "brick in the wall" and thus, by extension, a "loyal servant to one's master": a RETAINER or subject .
臣 131	
2642	
常 7	

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	BASE, foundation	基底 きてい base, basis, foundation; [math] base 0482 基地 きち base 0187
	キ もと もとい	○基本 きほん basis, foundation 0031 データを基にする データをもとにする based on data ○基づく もとづく be based on


0485 土 32	Recall 共 0356: two people bound TOGETHER for a three-legged race. Here we add two straps around their torsos, to imply the idea of <i>binding</i> (we shall postpone learning 其's meaning as a stand-alone kanji until entry 1757). In the present entry, we need to see the idea of <i>binding</i> something to the <i>earth</i> (土), for it means BASE or foundation . 碁 碁 1797, 墓 1340
2330	
常 11	

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	1 TERM, period 2 EXPECT, anticipate	①期間 きかん term, period 0448 ①学期 がっき school term 0099 ①時期 じき time, season 0383
	キ ゴ	①期限 きげん time limit, term 0282 ②期待する きたいする expect, anticipate, hope 0386

0486 月 74	Bound (其) to the <i>moon</i> (月) implies "tied to the lunar cycle," representing the idea of a fixed period or TERM . As for M2, it is precisely the lunar cycle's periodicity that allows us to anticipate /EXPECT when it will return. Consider this underpinning relationship as you study V5. 朝 朝 0145
1520	
常 12	

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	HAIR モウ け	○毛布 もうふ blanket 0204 羽毛 うもう feathers, plumage, down 0418 原毛 げんもう raw wool 0208 不毛の ふもうの barren; infertile 0049 ○毛糸 けいと woolen yarn, wool 0112
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0487 毛 82	Carefully note each difference between this kanji and 手 0046. In 毛 see a HAIR so long it drags across the floor. 手 does no such dragging; it is like a clean, vertical karate chop. Practice writing these two kanji correctly.
2904	
常 4	

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	TAIL ビ お	尾灯 びとう taillight 0440 尾行 びこう following, shadowing 0055 末尾 まつび end, close 0272 ○語尾 ごび word ending 0222 ○尾を引く おをひく leave a trail 0422
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0488 尸 44	We shall generally treat 尸 as <i>door</i> (see 戸 0248). Sometimes, though, it will be wise to make a concession to the etymological meaning <i>buttocks</i> , which is easy enough to see if we visualize 尸 as a leg bent at the knee while seated, with the <i>buttocks</i> at the top. Here see a long <i>hairy</i> thing hanging down from the <i>buttocks</i> : a TAIL .
2635	
常 7	

<div>育</div>	RAISE	○体育 たいく physical training [education] 0062 発育する はついくする grow, develop 0148 育つ そだつ be brought up; grow
	イク そだ(つ) そだ(ち) そだ(てる) はぐく(む)	○育てる そだてる bring up, raise; cultivate 育む はぐくむ bring up, raise

0489	Take 月 as <i>flesh</i> , representing the young flesh of a small child. Above the child is its parent (六), reaching down to grab the child and literally RAISE it to adulthood. We see the parent's head (S1), broad shoulders (S2), and arm extending downward, bent at the elbow (S3-4). See the child being physically lifted upward, or RAISED .	
肉 130		
毓		
1764		
常 8		

<div>羊</div>	SHEEP, goat	羊肉 ようにく mutton 0216 ○羊毛 ようもう wool 0487 ○子羊 こひつじ lamb 0094 羊の数を数える ひつじのかずをかぞえる count sheep 0309
	ヨウ ひつじ	

0490	Frontal view of a SHEEP's head: at the top are two horns, at the bottom a long muzzle (or the beard of its cousin the goat , known in Japanese as 山羊 [やぎ]).	
羊 123		
1870		
常 6		

<div>洋</div>	1 OCEAN 2 WESTERN, foreign	①大洋 たいよう ocean 0033 ②洋画 ようが foreign film; Western painting 0176 ③洋風 ようふう Western [foreign] style 0425 ②和洋 わよう Japan and the West 0236 ②洋式 ようしき Western style 0109
	ヨウ	

0491	One normally does not associate <i>sheep</i> with the OCEAN . But if we imagine that for the ancient Chinese the <i>sheep</i> was not a native animal but one that had been brought from overseas, the link between <i>water</i> (氵), <i>sheep</i> (羊), and OCEAN is not so hard to remember.	
水 85		
0353		
常 9		

<div>魚</div>	FISH	○魚類 ぎょるい fishes 0310 金魚 きんぎょ goldfish 0029 人魚 にんぎょ mermaid, merman 0015 ○魚市場 うおいちば fish market 0205, 0445 ○魚屋 さかなや fish shop; fishmonger 0252
	ギョ うお さかな さかな	

0492	Visualize as a FISH getting caught: S1-2 show a line and hook, S3-7 the fish's body, S8-11 its tail. Note that S1-2 will take a different meaning in other characters we'll learn later, such as 色 0528 and 危 0726.	
魚 195		
1825		
常 11		

魚

1 FRESH

2 VIVID

セン
あざ(やか)

1 鮮度 せんと (degree of) freshness 0280

①新鮮な しんせんな fresh 0275

2 鮮やかな あざやかな vivid, clear; bright

2 鮮明な せんめいな vivid, clear 0024

(北)朝鮮 (きた)ちようせん (North) Korea [cf. 韓 0662] 0122, 0145

0493

魚 195

1656

常 17

One could say that the two pictographs shown here are "FRESH"; that is, they are still VIVID, lifelike representations of a *fish* and a *sheep's* head, unspoiled even after the many centuries that have elapsed since they were first drawn. Also used as a designation for Korea, today mainly in the term for North Korea, 北朝鮮 (きたちようせん).

蘇

REVIVE

ソ ス
よみがえ(る)

○蘇生する そせいする be revived, be resuscitated, be restored 0036

○蘇る よみがえる be revived, be resuscitated, be restored

0494

艸 140

蘓

2115

名 19

This does the previous entry one better—here the *fish* is not just fresh, but indeed comes back to life. Imagine that the fisherman has stored the *fish* so well under a pile of *grass* and *rice* stalks that it actually REVIVES.

詳

DETAILED

ショウ
くわ(しい)

○詳細 しょうさい details, particulars 0239

○詳しい くわしい detailed; complete; knowledgeable

詳しい話 くわしいはなし detailed account 0053

0495

言 149

1386

常 13

See the DETAILED correspondence between the left and right sides of this character: S1 with S8-9, S2 with S10, and so forth on down. See how 羊 carefully corresponds with every minute feature or DETAIL of 言.

祥

AUSPICIOUS

ショウ

○不祥事 ふしょうじ scandal, inauspicious event

発祥 はつしょう origin; appearance of auspicious

omen 0049, 0080
..... 0148

0496


示 113

祥


0855

常 10


Here we see a *sheep* (羊) being sacrificed at the *altar* (礧) to propitiate the gods. Because it was believed to ensure the gods' favor, the ritual itself came to represent the idea AUSPICIOUS.

	BEAUTIFUL	○美人 びじん beautiful woman 0015 美化 びか beautification 0120 美点 びてん good point 0349
	ビ うつく(しい)	○美しい うつくしい beautiful 美味しい おいしい delicious, good 0273


0497 羊 123	羊 shortens to 𦍋 to accommodate other graphemes below it, as we observe in this entry and the next one. Remember the meanings of these two kanji based on how they differ. First, 業 (the next entry) is built on 木 <i>tree</i> , rather than 大. It also has what can be visualized as a board with four bricks piled on top of it (𦍋 in the next entry). Containing lumber and a load of bricks, the next entry suggests WORK. By contrast, the present entry contains a <i>sheep</i> (羊) spreading its legs out in two graceful curves (S8-9): BEAUTY . 𦍋 業 0498, 実 0499	
1955 常 9		

	1 WORK 2 BUSINESS 3 INDUSTRY	①人間業 にんげんわざ work of man 0015, 0448 1 作業 さぎょう work, operation 0152 2 事業 じぎょう undertaking, business 0080 3 工業 こうぎょう industry, manufacturing 0108 ③産業 さんぎょう industry 0181
	ギョウ ゴウ わざ	

0498 木 75 2265 常 13	The previous entry explains how to associate this character with WORK . The trick is to see the <i>act</i> of carrying out a task, in the way the tree-based structure supports the load of bricks. Once you have assimilated this image of WORK , you can associate it with the extended meanings BUSINESS and INDUSTRY . 𦍋 美 0497, 実 0499	
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	1 REAL, actual, true 2 FRUIT, bear fruit	1 実用 じつよう practical use, utility 0047 ①事実 じじつ fact, reality 0080 1 実に美しい じつにうつくしい truly beautiful 0497 ②実る みる bear fruit, ripen 2 木の実 このみ nut, berry 0028
	ジツ み みの(る)	

0499 宀 40 實 1911 常 8	Picture 宀 as the roof of a granary, and 実 as a pile of FRUIT , accumulating layer by layer (S4-6) during the harvest, literally the FRUIT of one's labor. Thinking of FRUIT as the <u>realization</u> of one's labor allows us to associate FRUIT with REAL/actual . Note the traditional form. 𦍋 美 0497, 業 0498, 果 0599	
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	FOSTER, cultivate, raise to maturity	○養育する よういくする foster, bring up, educate 0489 養子 ようし foster/adopted child 0094 養成する ようせいする train, educate, bring up 0070 休養 きゅうよう rest, recuperation, relaxation 0061 ○養う やしなう foster, raise; raise animals
	ヨウ やしな(う)	

0500 食 184 2089 常 15	Recalling that 𦍋 is an abbreviated version of 羊 <i>sheep</i> and that 良 0285 shows us an image of a <i>good boy</i> , visualize in this entry a <i>sheep's raising its good kid</i> . See the sheep spread its legs (S7-8) protectively over its young, to FOSTER its safe and healthy development.	
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	<p>¹ MODE, manner, way (of doing), style</p> <p>² FORMAL TITLE</p> <p>ヨウ さま</p>	<p>¹ 様式 ようしき mode, manner; style 0109</p> <p>① 同様に どうように similarly, in the same way 0182</p> <p>¹ 様子 ようす situation, aspect; appearance; indication 0094</p> <p>¹ 有様 ありさま condition, state of affairs; sight 0400</p> <p>² 田中様 たなかさま Ms./Mr. Tanaka 0020, 0035</p>
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<p>0501</p> <p>木 75</p> <p>様</p> <p>0969</p> <p>常 14</p>	<p>The right half of this character shows us a way of writing 羊 <i>sheep</i> and 水 <i>water</i> together with a single vertical stroke (also note that in this version of <i>water</i>, we write its left-hand portion in two separate strokes). It is easy to imagine that the <i>sheep</i> is standing beside a <i>tree</i> (木), lowering its head to drink from a pond. Think of this as a funny MODE, style, or way of writing <i>sheep</i> and <i>water</i> (this is the only character in the course that has this combined form). V5 illustrates the usage of the second meaning, FORMAL TITLE.</p>
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	<p>SCHEME, project, plan</p> <p>キ くわだ(てる) たくら(み)*</p>	<p>企図 きと plan, scheme, intention 0298</p> <p>企画 きかく plan, project 0176</p> <p>○企業 きぎょう undertaking, enterprise; company 0498</p> <p>○企てる くわだてる scheme; undertake, attempt</p> <p>凶行を企てる きょうこうをくわだてる plan/attempt a terrible crime 0296, 0055</p>
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<p>0502</p> <p>人 9</p> <p>1742</p> <p>常 6</p>	<p>See 企 as a mountain peak, and let 止 suggest a couple of mountain climbers <i>stopping</i> on their way to the summit to carefully plan a SCHEME for reaching the top. Associate 止 <i>stop</i> in this character with the deliberate, careful planning of a SCHEME or project.</p>
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	<p>¹ MUSICAL COMPOSITION</p> <p>² CURVE</p> <p>キョク ま(がる) ま(げる)</p>	<p>¹ 曲調 きょくちょう melody, tone 0306</p> <p>¹ 名曲 めいきょく excellent piece of music, famous tune 0269</p> <p>① 作曲 さつぎょく composition 0152</p> <p>② 曲線 きょくせん curve, curved line 0210</p> <p>② 曲がる まがる [vi] curve; warp; turn</p>
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<p>0503</p> <p>日 73</p> <p>2956</p> <p>常 6</p>	<p>Visualize 曲 as a pair of notes (S3-4) written on a three-line musical staff, representing a MUSICAL COMPOSITION. Now imagine a tune composed of many notes along this staff, a melodious series of CURVES bending now higher, now lower, among the staff's straight lines.</p>
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	<p>¹ STANDARD WORK</p> <p>² CANON, authority</p> <p>テン</p>	<p>¹ 事典 じてん encyclopedia 0080</p> <p>¹ 字典 じてん Chinese character dictionary 0098</p> <p>① 古典 こてん classics; old book 0254</p> <p>² 法典 ほうてん code of laws, statute 0139</p> <p>² 出典 しゅってん authority, source 0038</p>
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<p>0504</p> <p>八 12</p> <p>2283</p> <p>常 8</p>	<p>Visualize a two-legged bookshelf, containing the STANDARD WORKS or CANON of one's discipline. Practice writing this entry and the previous one in alternation, remembering that the character with the two legs is a bookshelf containing the CANON. Note also that in the present entry S6 extends out both the left and right sides.</p>
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	1 RISE TO PROSPERITY, rouse up 2 AMUSEMENT, interest	1 興起する こうぎする rise, be in the ascendant; rouse, stir 0430 ① 興業 こうぎょう promotion of industry 0498 ① 国が興る くにがおこる the country prospers 0075 ② 興味 きょうみ interest 0273 2 興が有る きょうがある be interesting, be fun 0400
	コウ キョウ おこ(る) おこ(す)	

0505 白 134 2525 常 16	See as three entertainers (S1-13) performing on a stage (S14). S15-16 can be visualized as a pair of viewers in the audience, or a pair of ramps leading up to the stage. Picture a rousing performance, one that excites much interest and AMUSEMENT , and that symbolizes through its vigorous movement the idea of RISE TO PROSPERITY . 興 興 0506
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	PALANQUIN ヨ こし	○神輿 みこし palanquin shrine carried in festivals [cf. 御 0862] 0316 輿入れ こしいれ bridal procession; bride's marriage into the groom's home 0039
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0506 白 134 2529 名 17	Easily visualized as a covered litter or PALANQUIN , with 車 to suggest the idea of a carriage. Most often used in the words 神輿 (V1) and 御輿 (see 御 0862), both read みこし and referring to the "portable shrine" used in Japanese festivals for carrying around a symbolic representation of the local tutelary deity. 輿 輿 0505
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	DRAGON リュウ たつ	竜神 りゅうじん dragon god, dragon king ... 0316 ○竜骨 りゅうこつ keel 0465 竜安寺 りょうあんじ Ryoanji [Zen temple in Kyoto] 0096, 0382 竜巻 たつまき tornado 0458
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0507 龍 212 龍 1805 常 10	A mythical monster surfs on a bolt of lighting (cf. 電 0155): behold the DRAGON . Pay special attention to the traditional form, which is used in 籠 BASKET (two entries below) and 襲 RAID/INHERIT (1849). Learn to recognize the new and old forms interchangeably.
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	WATERFALL たき	滝川 たきがわ rapids 0022 ナイアガラ の滝 ナイアガラ のたき Niagara Falls
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0508 水 85 瀧 0607 常 13	Now picture the <i>dragon</i> (竜) bathing in the <i>water</i> (水) of a WATERFALL .
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	BASKET, confine (oneself) in ロウ かご こ(める) こも(る)	○籠居 ろうきょ living in seclusion, retirement 0255 灯笼 とうろう garden lantern; hanging lantern 0440 ○鳥籠 とりかご bird cage 0340 ○籠る こもる be confined in, seclude oneself 引き籠り ひきこもり a shut-in 0422
0509 竹 118 籠 2383 常 22	This kanji uses the traditional form for <i>dragon</i> (龍), which was not standardized with the previous two entries when it was added to the Joyo list). Close your eyes and imagine catching a <i>dragon</i> in a great <i>bamboo</i> (竹) BASKET , and then confining it in that basket for the rest of its days.	
	(sign of) THE DRAGON シン たつ	○辰年 たつとし Year of the Dragon 0117
0510 辰 161 2582 名 7	The character for (sign of) THE DRAGON resembles 長 0091 LONG/CHIEF but adds a beard (lower part of S2). We can visualize, then, the long mane and beard often included in Eastern depictions of dragons. 竜 0507 is used to refer to the creature; the present entry refers only to the Chinese horary or zodiac sign associated with it. 𪗇 長 0091	
	FARMING ノウ	○農業 のうぎょう agriculture 0498 農家 のうか farmhouse, farmer 0219 農作 のうさく land cultivation 0152 士農工商 しのかうこうしょう warriors, farmers, artisans, and tradesmen [the four classes of Edo-era Japan] 0350
0511 辰 161 2353 常 13	To perceive the idea of FARMING in this character, imagine that 辰 <i>dragon</i> has been forced into service as a draft animal, seen here plowing crisscrossing furrows in a farm field, which we'll represent just this once with 曲.	
	THICK, concentrated ノウ こ(い)	○濃度 のうど density 0280 濃化する のうかする concentrate, condense 濃さ ことさ depth (of color); thickness, strength [as of coffee] ○濃いスープ こいスープ thick soup 油っ濃い あぶらっこい greasy, oily 0433
0512 水 85 0697 常 16	The sight of 水 <i>water</i> flowing beside the <i>farming</i> (農) dragon should call to mind an image of THICK agricultural runoff, full of muddy sediment and various nutrients, fertilizers, and other additives the farmer mixes into it. Picture a THICK, gloppy, concentrated syrup.	

豊

ABUNDANT

ホウ
ゆたか

豊水 ほうすい abundance of water 0027
 豊満な ほうまんな plump, corpulent 0179
 ① 豊作 ほうさく abundant harvest 0152
 豊年 ほうねん fruitful year 0117
 ① 豊かな国 ゆたかなくに rich country 0075

0513

Here we observe a *pea* (豆)-sized man carrying an **ABUNDANT** harvest on his back.

豆 151

豊

2352

常 13

吉

LUCKY

キチ キツ

吉日 きちじつ (=きつじつ) lucky day 0001
 ① 吉事 きちじ auspicious event 0080
 吉祥 きちじょう (=きつじょう) auspicious omen 0496
 吉凶 きつきょう good or ill luck, fortune 0296
 吉田 よしだ Yoshida [surname] 0020

0514

口 30

When we see 士 *military man* standing on a pedestal as in 吉, it will be helpful to see him as a particular kind of military man, the 力士 りきし or sumo wrestler. Here we see the champion of the tournament, standing on a pedestal (口) to be honored—this is his **LUCKY** day. Do not confuse with the “*earth behind door*” combination we saw earlier at 周 0304.

1855

常 6

詰

1 STUFF

2 REPRIMAND

キツ
 つ(める) つ(め) づ(め) つ(まる)
 つ(む)

1 詰める つめる stuff, fill, cram
 1 見詰める みつめる gaze at, watch intently 0083
 ① 詰まる つまる be stuffed; be clogged
 1 気詰まり きづまり constrained feeling, awkwardness 0126
 ② 詰問する きつもんする cross-examine, question closely 0452

0515

言 149

See the well-upholstered sumo fighter (士) use every gram of his massive weight to **STUFF** these *words* (言) into the box beneath him. This image of cramming something with words also suggests 詰's original meaning of **REPRIMANDING** someone, in the sense of pressing them hard with words of criticism or interrogation.

1380

常 13

結

1 TIE

2 CONCLUDE

ケツ
 むす(ぶ) ゆ(う) ゆ(わえる)

1 結束 けっそく unity, union 0307
 ① 結ぶ むすぶ tie (up), bind
 1 結う ゆう dress/do one's hair
 2 結語 けつご conclusion, concluding remarks 0222
 ② 結局 けつぎょく after all, finally, in conclusion 0256

0516

糸 120

Now we are in the sumo wrestler's dressing room, observing his topknot being **TIED** with *thread* (糸) as he prepares for his match. M2 **CONCLUDE** is a natural extension from **TIE**.

1235

常 12

<div>投</div>	<p>1 THROW</p> <p>2 SEND IN (to), submit</p> <p>トウ な(げる) -な(げ)</p>	<p>1 投石 とうせき throwing stones 0403</p> <p>1 投手 とうしゅ pitcher 0046</p> <p>① 投げる なげる throw, cast, pitch; abandon</p> <p>② 投書 とうしょ contribution, letter (from a reader) 0079</p> <p>投じる(=投ずる) とうじる(=とうずる) throw, cast, pitch; send in/to; join; invest</p>
<p>0517</p> <p>手 64</p> <p>0228</p> <p>常 7</p>	<p>Now we meet the grapheme 受 <i>lance</i>, made up of 又 <i>hand</i> and 几, whose three sides can with some effort be seen as representing the outlines of a lance's shaft, viewed from one end (几 by itself means <i>tablecloth</i>, but we'll ignore that when it appears inside 受). Thus here we see 又 <i>hand</i> THROWING a lance. SEND IN (to)/submit is a derivative meaning.</p>	
<div>役</div>	<p>SERVICE, duty, office(r)</p> <p>ヤク エキ</p>	<p>役所 やくしょ public [government] office 0249</p> <p>役員 やくいん officer, leader, director 0317</p> <p>役者 やくしゃ actor, actress 0107</p> <p>役割 やくわり assigning parts; part, role, duty 0416</p> <p>○役に立つ やくにたつ be useful, be helpful 0067</p>
<p>0518</p> <p>イ 60</p> <p>0217</p> <p>常 7</p>	<p>The construction "<i>lance</i> (受) + <i>action</i> (イ)" illustrates the idea of carrying out one's military SERVICE.</p>	
<div>没</div>	<p>SINK, fall in</p> <p>ボツ</p>	<p>水没する すいぼつする sink, submerge 0027</p> <p>日没 にちぼつ sunset 0001</p> <p>没頭する ぼつとうする be absorbed in 0162</p> <p>○没入する ぼつにゆうする be immersed/absorbed in (one's work) 0039</p> <p>戦没する せんぼつする be killed in battle/action 0461</p>
<p>0519</p> <p>水 85</p> <p>0230</p> <p>常 7</p>	<p>Visualize the <i>lance</i> (受) SINKING into the <i>water</i> (ミ). As 没 is one of only two kanji in this course with the <i>on</i> reading ボツ (and the other, 勃 2036, is much less frequently used), one might think of this as the sound of a heavy iron <i>lance</i> forcefully splashing as it falls into <i>water</i>.</p>	
<div>設</div>	<p>SET UP, establish</p> <p>セツ もう(ける)</p>	<p>○設立する せつりつする establish, found, set up 0067</p> <p>設定 せってい establishment, creation, setting up; setting 0045</p> <p>私設の しせつの private 0237</p> <p>設問する せつもんする pose a question 0452</p> <p>○設ける もうける set up, establish</p>
<p>0520</p> <p>言 149</p> <p>1338</p> <p>常 11</p>	<p>Think of a cavalry battalion, SETTING UP/establishing a formation for battle: 受 <i>lance</i> represents their weaponry and 言 <i>word</i> represents their tactical discussions. The reading セツ is easily remembered from the English SET UP.</p>	

<div>段</div>	STEP, stage	石段 いしだん stone steps 0403
	ダン	五段 ごだん fifth grade (as in karate) 0007 段々畑 だんだんばたけ terraced fields 0129 段取り だんどり program, plan, step, course of action 0059 ○手段 しゅだん means, way, step 0046

0521	𠄎 can be seen as a long pole with pegs inserted into it. Here we insert <i>lances</i> (𠄎) into the peg holes, to make a series of STEPS for climbing.	
𠄎 79		
1059		
常 9		

<div>殺</div>	KILL	○殺人 さつじん murder, homicide 0015 自殺 じさつ suicide 0081 殺害 さつがい (=せつがい) murder, killing, assassination 0413
	サツ サイ セツ ころ(す) -ごろ(し)	○殺す ころす kill, murder 人殺し ひとごろし murder; murderer 0015


0522	Back at 𠄎 0296 EVIL MISFORTUNE we learned to associate the “メ” mark with violent death. Continuing along these lines, here we can see 𠄎 as a pair of <i>slash marks</i> violently cut into a tree (木) with a <i>lance</i> (𠄎), KILLING it. 𠄎 刹 0523	
𠄎 79		
殺		
1208		
常 10		

<div>刹</div>	TEMPLE	○名利 めいさつ famous temple 0269 古刹 こさつ historic temple 0254
	サツ セツ	


0523	Again 𠄎 suggests <i>slash marks</i> , now made by a <i>sword</i> (刂). Let this symbolize a <i>tree</i> (木)-cutting ritual consecrating the construction of a new TEMPLE . An <i>on-yomi</i> compound with セツ appears at 那 1410. 𠄎 殺 0522, 刂 0524	
刀 18		
1167		
常 8		

<div>刈</div>	CLIP, crop	刈り込む かりこむ prune 0192 刈り取る かりとる mow, cut down, reap, harvest 0059 羊毛を刈る ようもうをかる shear sheep 0490, 0487 草刈り くさかり mowing, mower 0144 刈り入れ かりいれ harvest 0039
	か(る)	


0524	<i>Sword</i> (刂) and <i>slash marks</i> (𠄎): let this image suggest a machete or pair of shears, cropping or CLIPPING vegetation. 𠄎 刹 0523	
刀 18		
刈		
0017		
常 4		



	PICTURE, painting	○絵画 かいが pictures, paintings, drawings 0176 絵本 えほん picture book 0031 絵巻物 えまきもの picture scroll 0458, 0172
	カイ エ	○大和絵 やまとえ classical Japanese decorative painting 0033, 0236 油絵 あぶらえ oil painting 0433


0525	Review 会 0226 and 合 0227. Here let 糸 <i>thread</i> suggest a canvas, and let 会 <i>meet</i> suggest combinations of lines and colors painted on it: PICTURE. 絵 給 0526
糸 120	
繪	
1233	
常 12	

	¹SUPPLY	¹ 給油 きゅうゆ supply of oil 0433
	²PAY キュウ	¹ 自給 じきゅう self-supply, self-support 0081 ¹ 支給 じきゅう provision, supply; grant 0373 ² 月給 げつきゅう monthly pay [salary] 0023 ^② 時給 じきゅう hourly wage 0383


0526	Let this character suggest the idea of “fitting (合) with threads (糸),” i.e., “outfitting,” and by extension SUPPLYING . When the thing SUPPLIED is wages, the English rendering is PAY (M2).
糸 120	絵 0525, 紹 1106
1237	
常 12	

	CIRCULAR COMMA PATTERN	○三つ巴 みつどもえ circular pattern of three commas; three-sided fight 0004
	ハ ともえ	

0527		Depicts a CIRCULAR COMMA PATTERN used as a decoration in みこし (see 興 0506) and other Shinto architecture. Two of them together look like this:   巳 2296
巳 49		
2894		
名	4	

	¹COLOR, character	①青色 あおいろ (=せいしよく) blue 0130
	²EROS ショク シキ いろ	¹ 顔色 かおいろ (=がんしよく) complexion, countenance 0180 ①特色 とくしよく characteristic 0385 ¹ 色々な いろいろな various kinds of ②色っぽい いろっぽい erotic, amorous


0528	Here 巴 depicts a bent-over body with exposed buttocks. S1-2 suggest engaging in an EROTIC act with this object. If we also think of it as an “ <i>iro-tic</i> ” (i.e., colorful) act, we can associate the ideas EROS and COLOR the same way Japanese speakers do. 免 1272, 角 0342, 危 0726
色 139	
1748	
常 6	

	VOICE セイ ショウ こえ こわ	声調 せいちょう tone of voice, style; tone [in Chinese phonetics] 0306 ○音声 おんせい voice, sound 0151 発声 はつせい vocalization, utterance 0148 声明 せいめい declaration 0024 ○読者の声 とくしゃのこえ voice of the reader 0355, 0107
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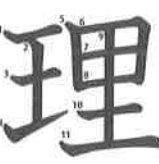
0529 士 33° 聲 1880 常 7	Think of 戸 <i>door</i> as a classroom <i>door</i> , this time with a two-paned window at the top. Though the classroom <i>door</i> is shut, the booming VOICE of a lecturing <i>man of learning</i> (士) carries over the <i>door</i> (and through the two-paned window), reaching our ears.
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	EYEBROW ビ ミ まゆ	眉間 みけん brow, glabella 0448 ○眉毛 まゆげ eyebrows 0487 眉をひそめる まゆをひそめる knit one's brows, frown
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0530 目 109 2770 常 9	An eye (目) with an EYEBROW over it.
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	¹VILLAGE, countryside ²LEAGUE, <i>ri</i> (about 3.9 kilometers) リ さと	¹ 里人 りじん villagers, country folk 0015 ①古里 ふるさと hometown, birthplace 0254 ¹ 里心 さとごころ homesickness 0056 ² 一里 いちり 1 <i>ri</i> 0002 ③千里 せんり 1000 <i>ri</i> , a great distance 0017
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0531 里 166 2968 常 7	Though 田 and 土 are unified in a single central vertical stroke, visualize them separately as <i>rice fields</i> and the <i>land</i> adjacent to it, where the VILLAGE is located. Also means LEAGUE/RI (about 3.9 kilometers), which may be thought of as the typical distance, in former times, between one VILLAGE and the next.
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	¹REASON, logic ²BASIC PRINCIPLE, law ³MANAGE, put in order リ	①合理的な ごうりてきな rational, logical, reasonable 0227, 0169 ¹ 理由 りゆう reason, cause, ground 0432 ² 原理 げんり principle, theory 0208 ³ 代理人 だいにん representative, agent, proxy 0071, 0015 ³ 整理する せいりする put in order, arrange; liquidate; retrench 0308
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0532 玉 96 0881 常 11	The <i>hen</i> form 𠄎 is an abbreviation of 玉 and signifies <i>gem</i> or <i>round/spherical object</i> . Here 里, made up of 田 and 土, refers to land with orderly parallel lines running through it. Combined with 𠄎, this is meant to suggest the grain of a gemstone, symbolizing REASON , logic , and PRINCIPLE , and by extension put in order/MANAGE . 𠄎 埋 0533
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<div>埋</div>	BURY, be buried	埋設する まいせつする put [lay] underground 0520
	マイ う(める) う(まる) う(もれる)	○埋没する まいぼつする be buried; fall into oblivion 0519 土に埋める つちにうめる bury in the ground 0030 生き埋め いきうめ being buried alive 0036 ○埋め立てる うめたてる reclaim, fill in 0067

0533 The only place where villagers desire to **BE BURIED** is in the *earth* (土) of their *village* (里).
 土 32 理 0532

0364
 常 10

<div>野</div>	¹ FIELD	¹ 平野 へいや plain(s), open field 0334
	² WILD, rustic	^① 分野 ぶんや field, sphere, area 0088 ^② 野生 やせい wild 0036 ² 野鳥 やちょう wild fowl, wild bird 0340 野党 やとう opposition party 0319
	ヤ の の-	

0534 Review 予 0163. Here see 予 as a sign posted at the edge of the *village* (里), pointing in the direction of virgin **FIELDS**. **WILD** and **rustic** are cognate meanings.

里 166
 埜
 1350
 常 11

<div>黒</div>	BLACK	○黒人 こくじん black person 0015 黒海 こっかい Black Sea 0106 ○黒い くらい black 黒字 くろじ the black, surplus 0098 白黒 しろくろ black and white 0076
	コク くろ くろ(い)	

0535 See 火 fire burning the *village* until it is **BLACK**.

黒 203
 黒
 2388
 常 11

<div>墨</div>	INDIA INK	○水墨画 すいぼくが India-ink painting 0027, 0176 墨色 すみいろ India-ink color 0528 ○墨絵 すみえ India-ink painting 0525 お墨付き おすみつき certificate, authorization; paper bearing the signature of the shogun or feudal lord 0064
	ボク すみ	

0536 So-called "INDIA INK" actually comes from the Far East, but may have originally reached Europe via India. Its kanji contains *earth* (土) because it was **traditionally manufactured** in solid blocks, to be dissolved in water at one's desk. Thus *black earth* was written to suggest a solidified black pigment: **INDIA INK**.

土 32
 墨
 2400
 常 14

	<p>CHILD</p> <p>童心 どうしん child's mind [heart] 0056</p> <p>童顔 どうがん baby face 0180</p> <p>○童話 どうわ nursery tale, fairy tale 0053</p> <p>学童 がくどう schoolchild 0099</p> <p>○童の わらべの children's</p>
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0537 In this and the next entry, see 里 as a person (田 taking on its secondary meaning *head*).
 立 117 Here, picture a **CHILD** *standing* (立) on a grown-up's shoulders. 里 章 1459

1828
 常 12

	<p>QUANTITY, weigh(t), measure</p> <p>リヨウ はか(る)</p>	<p>○大量 たいりょう large quantity, great volume 0033</p> <p>量産 りょうさん mass production 0181</p> <p>数量 すうりょう quantity, volume 0309</p> <p>量より質 りょうよりしつ quality before quantity 0318</p> <p>○量る はかる measure, weigh</p>
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0538 The concept of **QUANTITY** is vividly depicted in 量, in which a person (里) is noticeably squashed under a heavy load (thus also suggesting the character's secondary meaning **weigh(t)**). 重 0539

里 166
 2180
 常 12

	<p>¹ HEAVY ² PILE ON TOP OF; layer, -ply; duplicate</p> <p>ジュウ チョウ え おも(い) おも(り) かさ(ねる) かさ(なる)</p>	<p>①重量 じゅうりょう weight 0538</p> <p>¹起重機 きじゅうき crane 0430, 0473</p> <p>①重い おもい heavy, serious</p> <p>②重ねる かさねる [vt] pile up; stack in layers</p> <p>²二重の ふたえの (=にじゅうの) twofold, two-ply 0003</p>
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0539 重 vividly conveys both its meanings: **PILE ON TOP OF** (from the seven horizontal lines piled layer upon layer), and **HEAVY** (from the weight of so many lines all piled up). For examples of compounds using the チョウ reading, see 尊 0802, 貴 1177, and 慎 1718. 量 0538, 垂 1004

2991
 常 9

	<p>MOVE</p> <p>ドウ うご(く) うご(かす)</p>	<p>○動く うごく [vi] move; operate; act</p> <p>重い物を動かす おもいものをうごかす move something heavy 0539, 0172</p> <p>○動物 どうぶつ animal 0172</p> <p>不動産 ふどうさん immovable property, real estate 0049, 0181</p> <p>感動する かんどうする be moved, be impressed 0327</p>
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0540 To perceive the meaning **MOVE** in this character, try to see *power* (力) dragging a *heavy* (重) weight from left to right. 働 0541, 勤 1732, 勲 1778

1583
 常 11

<div>働</div>	WORK ドウ はたら(く)	実働時間 じつどうじかん actual working hours 0499, 0383, 0448 ○働く はたらく work, labor; operate, function 働き手 はたらきて worker, breadwinner 0046 共働き ともはたらき working together; dual income 0356
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0541 To the last entry we now add 亻, to convey the idea of human labor. See 亻 busily **WORKING**, helping *move* (動) the heavy weight from left to right. 働 is among the kanji known as 国字 (こくじ, national characters), which the Japanese created themselves based on the Chinese pattern; this is the only one to which they gave a pseudo *on-yomi*. 働 0540

人 9
 働
 0130
 常 13

<div>労</div>	LABOR ロウ	○労働 ろうどう (manual) labor, toil 0541 労働組合 ろうどうくみあい labor union 0541, 0264, 0227 労役 ろうえき labor, work, toil 0518 苦勞 くろう difficulties, hardships, labor 0405 心勞 しんろう cares, worries, anxiety 0056
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0542 To see the meaning **LABOR**, see 丩 as drops of sweat *covering* (フ) a *plow* (力). The dripping sweat suggests more arduous effort than what we could see in 働 0541, in keeping with the secondary meanings found in Halpern, such as “toil,” “pains,” and “fatigue.” Distinguish the top of this kanji from the top of 受 0065.

力 19
 勞
 2205
 常 7

<div>協</div>	COOPERATE キョウ	○協力する きょうりよくする cooperate, collaborate 0084 協会 きょうかい association, society 0226 協調 きょうちょう cooperation, harmony 0306 農協 のうきょう agricultural cooperative 0511 協定 きょうてい agreement, pact 0045
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0543 Three *plows* together (協) suggest a **COOPERATIVE** labor project. In fact, all thirty *plows* in the village are cooperating—three *plows* times *ten* (十). 協 1993

十 24
 0074
 常 8

<div>種</div>	1 VARIETY, type 2 SEED シュ たね	①種類 しゅるい kind, sort, species 0310 ①一種の いっしゅの a kind of, a sort of 0002 ①この種の このしゅの this kind of ②種子 しゅし seed, pit 0094 ②話の種 はなしのたね source of conversation 0053
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0544 A **SEED** is the *heaviest* (重) part of a sheaf of *grain* (禾). As a **SEED** can be thought of as the extract or essence of an individual species, this character has also come to express the idea of **VARIETY** or type.


禾 115
 1128
 常 14

0545	Neatly divided among top, middle, and bottom, with two vertical lines passing between them. In this vertical relation we can perceive the relationship between master (S1) and SUBordinate (S7), mediated by S2-4. Note the traditional forms for this entry and the next one. 串 1938
二 7	
亞	
2966	
常 7	


0546	The previous entry suggests a thing of <i>subordinate</i> rank. Here this refers to the lower regions of one's <i>heart/mind</i> (心): the BAD part of one's nature. 患 1939
心 61	
惡	
2393	
常 11	

0547	𠔁 is officially a variant of 西 0795 WEST, but we'll usually see it as a <i>box (or basket) with a handle</i> . Distinguish it now from 𠔁 above. In this entry, imagine that the <i>box</i> is filled with IMPORTANT, REQUIRED items, which weigh down this <i>woman</i> (女). As for M2, to SUMMARIZE is to provide the IMPORTANT points. 𠔁 妄 1455
𠔁 146	
2290	
常 9	


0548	Just this once, we'll see 𠄎 as a kind of currency symbol (resembling a dollar sign with two vertical strokes), which a <i>man</i> (𠄎) uses to mark an object's PRICE or VALUE .
人 9	
價	
0067	
常 8	

	WITHOUT FAIL, must ヒツ かならず	○必要 ひつよう need, necessity 0547 必至の ひつしの inevitable, necessary 0250 必読書 ひつとくしょ required reading 0355, 0079 ○必ず かならず without fail, certainly, necessarily 必ずしも かならずしも not always, not all
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0549 心 61 0006 常 5	Here we find a <i>heart</i> (心) with a long stroke drawn across it, reminding us of the phrase "cross your <i>heart</i> and hope to die"—a vow to do something WITHOUT FAIL . Note the stroke order.
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	1 PROVE; guarantee 2 CERTIFICATE ショウ あか(し)*	①証明 しょうめい proof, evidence, verification 0024 1 証言 しょうげん testimony, verbal evidence 0051 1 証人 しょうにん witness, attester 0015 2 証書 しょうしょ bond, deed; certificate 0079 2 会員証 かいいんしょう membership card 0226, 0317
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0550 言 149 證 1365 常 12	Words (言) ensuring correctness (正): PROVE; guarantee; CERTIFICATE.
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	DISTORT, strain ワイ エ ゆが(む) ゆが(み) ゆが(める) ひず(む) ひず(み) いびつ	○歪曲 わいきょく distortion 0503 歪力 わいりよく stress 0084 ○歪む ゆがむ (=いがむ) [vi] warp, distort, bend, strain 歪める ゆがめる (=いがめる) [vt] distort, bend, warp 時間の歪み じかんのひずみ time warp 0383, 0448
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0551 一 1 外 9	Not (不) correct (正): DISTORTED.
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	1 SAY NO 2 OR NOT ヒ いな	1 否定する ひていする deny, negate 0045 ①否決 ひけつ rejection, voting down, negation 0330 2 良否 りょうひ good or bad, quality 0285 2 当否 とうひ right and wrong, justice; propriety 0079 ③...や否や ...やいなや no sooner than ...; (whether) ... or not
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0552 口 30 2130 常 7	See the word " <i>not</i> " (不) emanating from a <i>mouth</i> (口): SAY NO . 𠵽 吞 2174
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処	DEAL WITH, dispose of	○処理する しよりする manage, deal with, dispose of; process, treat 0532
		処分 しよぶん disposal, measure; punishment 0088
シヨ		処する しよする deal with, dispose of
		処女 しよじよ virgin, maiden 0093


0553 Review 風 0425, where 丿 and 乚 are introduced. Visualize 乚 as a *tablecloth* draped over a *table* (we shall identify it with both these objects). Here, we drape a *tablecloth* over an *angled rooftop* (久) to **DEAL WITH** a leak. Only in this entry and the next one will *angled rooftop* not appear at the top of the character. Note the old form.

凡 16*

處

2609

常 5

	GROUNDS, basis	拠点 きよてん strongpoint, base	0349
		○根拠 こんきよ grounds, basis, authority	0284
		本拠 ほんきよ base, stronghold, headquarters	0031
	キヨ コ	○証拠 しょうこ proof, evidence	0550
		典拠 てんきよ authority	0504

0554 In English one might use the word “footing” to refer to one’s basis. In this kanji, we must think of basis not as “footing” but as “handing”: picture a sure and solid *hand* (才) backing up the action of *dealing with* (処) something. Write this and the last entry in turn, recalling that when you add 才, you refer to the **basis** or **GROUNDS** for dealing with something.

手 64

據

0276

常 8

計	¹ PLAN	①計画 けいかく plan, project..... 0176
	² COMPUTE, calculate	①設計 せっけい design, plan..... 0520
ケイ		②会計 かいけい account, finance, bill..... 0226
はか(る) はか(らう)		③合計 ごうけい sum total, total..... 0227
		②時計 とけい clock, watch..... 0383

0555 Of the number kanji, 十 *ten* is among those most often appearing inside other kanji. Here see it as an instrument for **COMPUTING** or **calculating** (by *tens*) the number of *words* (言) in a document. This character also means **PLAN**, from the idea of **calculating** one’s actions.

言 149

訂 1024, 診 2165, 討 1023

1309

常 9

針	NEEDLE	長針 ちょうしん long [minute] hand..... 0091
		○方針 ほうしん course, policy, plan..... 0173
シン		○針金 はりがね wire..... 0029
はり		針の穴 はりのあな eye of a needle..... 0397

0556 Here see 十 as a long and pointy *metal* (金) **NEEDLE**. From now on, *needle* will be an alternative grapheme meaning for 十.

金 167

1488

常 10

<div>総</div>	1 WHOLE, total	1 総計する そうけいする total, sum up 0555
	2 GENERAL	① 総合する そうごうする synthesize, integrate 0227
ソウ		1 総量 そうりょう gross weight/volume 0538
		2 総会 そうかい general meeting 0226
		③ 総理大臣 そうりだいじん prime minister 0532, 0033, 0484

0557	Let 公 <i>public</i> and 心 <i>heart/mind</i> represent two opposite realms: <i>public stance</i> and <i>private feeling</i> . See the <i>thread</i> stretching from top to bottom to tie together both realms, thus unifying the WHOLE , or GENERAL totality.	
系 120		
總		
1261		
常 14		

窓	WINDOW	窓外 そうがい outside the window 0266
		○ 車窓 しゃそう car window 0125
ソウ		窓ガラス まどガラス windowpane
		二重窓 にじゅうまど double window 0003, 0539
	まど	○ 窓口 まどぐち teller window, counter; teller, contact 0019

0558	To get some fresh air to supply your <i>heart</i> (心), stick your <i>nose</i> (ノ) out through a large <i>hole</i> (穴): a WINDOW .	
穴 116		
窗		
1986		
常 11		

矢	ARROW	弓矢 ゆみや (=きゅうし) bow and arrow 0421
		○ 矢印 やじるし arrow [mark] 0231
シ		矢先 やさき arrowhead 0134
		毒矢 どくや poisoned arrow/dart 0133
	や	矢野 やの Yano [surname] 0534

0559	As in 天 0270 we see the curving strokes pointing up toward heaven, but here an ARROW blade (ㇿ) has been added to make sure we fly straight there. 矢 will sometimes mean <i>straight</i> when it appears as a component inside other kanji. See note at entries 0565–66.	
矢 111		
	天 0270, 失 0563, 朱 0566	
1733		
常 5		

知	KNOW	○ 知る しる know, be aware of; perceive
		知的 ちてき intellectual, mental 0169
チ		周知の しゅうちの known to all 0304
		○ 通知する つうちする notify, inform 0159
	し(る) し(らせる) し(れる)	知り合い しりあい acquaintance 0227

0560	<i>Mouth</i> (口) + <i>arrow</i> (矢): the <i>mouth</i> of a person who KNOWS shoots <i>arrows</i> . Once you've associated the <i>arrow</i> with " KNOW ledge," try to see the <i>mouth</i> blowing out <i>arrows</i> of true KNOW ledge. 智 1093, 和 0236	
矢 111		
1041		
常 8		

医	¹ MEDICINE	¹ 医学 いがく medical science, medicine 0099
	² DOCTOR	¹ 医大 いだい medical college 0033
イ		¹ 医薬 いやく medicine, drug 0303
		¹ 医薬品 いやくひん pharmaceuticals, medicines 0303, 0301
		② 医者 いしゃ doctor 0107

0561	Imagine the enclosure is a human thorax. The DOCTOR's job is to reach in and pull out the arrow (矢). Note that the enclosure has been modified to 匚 from the virtually identical form 匚, seen in the radical field to the left. The same is true for all the kanji in this course having this radical. 𠩺 匠 1802	
匚 23*		
醫		
2583		
常 7		

短	SHORT	短刀 たんとう dagger 0085
		○ 短期 たんき short term 0486
タン		短気 たんき short temper 0126
	短所 たんしょ shortcoming, defect 0249	
短かい		○ 短い みじかい short


0562	Picture an arrow (矢) the length of a pea (豆): that's one SHORT arrow!	
矢 111		
1093		
常 12		

失	¹ LOSE	¹ 失業する しつぎょうする lose one's job 0498
	² SLIP	① 失う うしなう lose, miss
シツ		¹ 見失う みうしなう lose sight of 0083
	うしな(う)	² 失言 しつげん slip of the tongue 0051
		② 失礼 しつれい rudeness; bad manners; Excuse me 0313

0563	Looks like 矢 0559 ARROW, but here we've SLIPPED (up) and gone too far—right past the pearly gates of heaven (天 0270). Like games of guessing in which one is disqualified for going over the mark, in writing 失 we automatically LOSE , for our arrow has passed beyond the target. See note at entries 0565-66. 𠩺 矢 0559, 夫 0565, 朱 0566	
大 37		
2947		
常 5		

鉄	IRON	鉄工 てっこう ironworker; blacksmith 0108
		鉄骨 てっこつ steel/iron frame 0465
テツ		○ 鉄道 てつどう railway 0158
		地下鉄 ちかてつ subway 0187, 0040
		鉄のカーテン てつのカーテン iron curtain

0564	IRON is a metal (金) that readily rusts or oxidizes, which is to lose (失) matter in a chemical reaction with oxygen. 𠩺 鋼 2069	
金 167		
鐵		
1527		
常 13		

	¹ HUSBAND ² MALE LABORER	① 夫に代わって おとにかわって on behalf of my husband 0071 ① 前夫 ぜんぶ ex-husband 0113 ① 夫人 ふじん wife, married lady, Mrs. 0015 ② 農夫 のうふ peasant, plowman 0511 ② 水夫 すいふ sailor 0027
	フ フウ ブ* おっと	


0565	Memorize the reading おっと and its meaning, HUSBAND . Write <i>otto</i> in cursive roman letters the normal way, with a single stroke crossing both t's, then a special way, writing a single t crossed twice, as in 夫. Associate this special "double t" with <i>otto</i> . HUSBAND easily suggests M2 MALE LABORER ... Now a note on differentiating 天 0270, 矢 0559, 失 0563, 夫 0565, and 朱 0566. The last one is unique in having <i>tree</i> . The other variations are a) the presence/absence of the pointing arrow blade; and b) whether the upward-sloping strokes end at the top stroke or pierce through it. In 天 the sloping strokes end precisely at the top stroke ... (continued) 天 0270, 失 0563
大 37	
2909	
常 4	

	VERMILION	○朱色 しゆいろ vermilion, Chinese red 0528 朱肉 しゆにく red ink pad 0216 朱顔 しゆがん flushed face 0180 朱書する しゆしよする write in red 0079
	シュ	

0566	(Continued)... which we associate with HEAVEN . 失 adds a pointing ARROW blade to aid our course to this desired destination. 失 overshoots the target and thus LOSES . 夫 has no arrow blade so it can be seen as a cursive "t" crossed twice for doubling, as in <i>otto</i> . 夫 cannot mean HEAVEN because the sloping strokes don't end precisely at the top stroke. And as noted above, the present entry can be distinguished from 矢 0559 and 失 0563 by its <i>tree</i> grapheme, which suggests that its short SI is not a pointing arrow blade but a leaf. Though Japan's fall colors are much anticipated, this <i>leaf</i> has <i>not yet</i> (未) turned VERMILION . 未 0271, 矢 0559, 失 0563
木 75	
2960	
常 6	

	STOCK, stub	株券 かぶけん share [stock] certificate 0456 株主 かぶぬし stockholder 0365 株価 かぶか stock price 0548 ○株式会社 かぶしがいしゃ joint stock corporation 0109, 0226, 0314 切り株 きりかぶ stump 0086
	かぶ	

0567	The word " STOCK " derives from the Old English <i>stoc(c)</i> , meaning "tree trunk." This kanji likewise refers both to corporate shares and to the stump of a tree. Because the exposed inside of a tree often has a reddish hue, <i>vermilion</i> (朱) <i>tree</i> (木) can suggest a tree trunk cut down to a stump or stub .
木 75	
0846	
常 10	

	FAMILY, tribe	○家族 かぞく family, household 0219 親族 しんぞく relative(s) 0276 民族 みんぞく race, people, nation 0477 アイヌ族 アイヌぞく the Ainu (people) ローラー族 ローラーぞく roller-skating devotees
	ソク	

0568	Here see a <i>person</i> (方) holding out a rod (一) with <i>arrows</i> (矢) hanging from it. Once you have seen the image clearly, associate it with an <i>arrow-wielding tribe</i> or FAMILY . 旅 0569
方 70	
0863	
常 11	

<div>旅</div>	TRAVEL	○旅行 りょこう travel, trip 0055
	リョ たび	旅館 りょかん Japanese inn 0291
		旅券 りょけん passport 0456
		○独り旅 ひとりたび solitary travel 0346
		○旅立つ たびだつ set off on a journey 0067

0569	See 衣 as the folds and pleats of a garment, similar to 衣 0700 GARMENT. Thus here we see a person (方) carrying his <i>garments</i> on a journey, neatly illustrating the idea of TRAVEL.	
方 70	族 0568, 旋 0572	
0829		
常 10		

<div>遊</div>	¹ PLAY	①遊楽 ゆうらく amusement 0302
	² TOUR	①遊ぶ あそぶ play
	ユウ ユ あそ(ぶ) あそ(ばす)	①遊び場 あそびば playground 0445
		②遊学 ゆうがく traveling to study, study abroad 0099
		③外遊 がいゆう foreign tour 0266

0570	Here picture 方 as the child (子)'s parent. The two are taking a TOUR on one of those miniature trains that make leisurely loops around amusement parks. The child wears a hat (一) for the outing. Learn to associate the image with fun and PLAY .	
是 162		
2709		
常 12		

<div>施</div>	¹ EXECUTE	①施政 しせい administration, government 0246
	² BESTOW	①実施する じっしする carry out, enforce, execute 0499
	シ セ ほどこ(す)	①施設 しせつ equipment, facilities 0520
		○施す ほどこす conduct, perform, execute; bestow, apply
		②施し ほどこし alms, almsgiving

0571	Now 方 is a shaman, holding out a <i>scorpion</i> (也) at the end of his rod (一). Using this talismanic creature, he EXECUTES rituals, and BESTOWS blessings.	
方 70		
0792		
常 9		

<div>旋</div>	GYRATE	○旋回 せんかい revolution, rotation, circling 0050
	セン	旋転 せんてん gyration, revolution, rotation 0224
		旋風 せんふう whirlwind 0425
		周旋 しゅうせん good offices, mediation 0304

0572	疋 is identical to the <i>right/correct</i> grapheme in 疋 except that it looks like it has broken its "nose." We'll give this the meaning of <i>broken</i> or <i>deformed</i> . Here see 方 as a showman holding out a grotesquely <i>deformed</i> creature at a one-ring circus, GYRATING around the ring in rapid circles so that all the spectators can see it. 族 0569	
方 70		
0862		
常 11		

<div>旗</div>	FLAG	○国旗 こっき national flag 0075
		旗手 きしゅ standard-bearer 0046
キ はた		半旗 はんき flag at half-mast 0335
		○旗色 はたいろ situation 0528
		手旗 てばた semaphore [hand] flag 0046

0573 We learned back at 基 0485 to see 其 as *bound*. Here see it as a number of stripes *bound* together into a **FLAG**, held from a rod (一) by 方.

方 70

0958

常 14

<div>放</div>	LET GO	○解放する かいほうする release, set free 0345
		放火する ほうかする set fire to 0026
ホウ はな(す) - (っ)ばな(し) はな(っ) はな(れる) ほう(る)		放送 ほうそう broadcasting 0455
		○放す はなす let go, release
		○放つ はなつ emit, discharge; release

0574 In the children's game "Prisoner," you must tag the prisoner to turn her loose from the other team's prison. Let 放 represent this image of *striking* (父) a *person* (方) to **LET** her **GO**. As is true with the next entry and with some other kanji containing 父 *strike*, it is best to visualize 父 *striking* the adjoining grapheme. 倣 1353

0754

常 8

<div>激</div>	¹ VIOLENT, intense	¹ 激戦 げきせん fierce/hard-fought battle 0461
	² AROUSE, excite	① 激動する げきどうする shake violently; be thrown into turmoil 0540
ゲキ はげ(しい)		¹ 激化 げきか (=げっか) intensification, aggravation 0120
		① 激しい風 はげしいかぜ strong wind 0425
		② 感激する かんげきする be deeply moved 0327

0575 Narrates a scene of **VIOLENTLY AROUSING people** (方) by *striking* (父) them with *white* (白) *water* (氺) (i.e., spraying them with the foamy white water of a water cannon). One sample compound illustrating M2 AROUSE/excite is given here; others appear at 刺 0935 and 励 2037. 敷 1507, 倣 1508

0696

常 16

<div>牧</div>	PASTURE, tend cattle	放牧する ほうぼくする pasture, put to grass 0574
		○牧場 ぼくじょう stock farm, pasture 0445
ボク まき		○まきば pasture, grazing land
		牧草 ぼくそう pasture, grass 0144
		遊牧 ゆうぼく nomadism 0570

0576 Depicts *striking* (父) the *cattle* (牛) to make them go out to **PASTURE**. Remember, the meaning will be easier to recall later if you visualize this action taking place *inside* the kanji itself, rather than merely using the two graphemes as analytical clues. 牧 1695

牛 93

0776

常 8

<div>位</div>	1 RANK	1 地位 ちい status, social standing, position 0187
	2 POSITION	① 首位 しゆい first place, leading position 0157
イ くらい ぐらい		1 学位 がくい academic degree 0099
		2 転位 てんい transposition, displacement 0224
		2 位の低い人 くらいひのひくいひと person of low rank 0479

0577 イ *man* and 立 *stand* suggest "a *man's standing*"; that is, his **RANK**, or the **POSITION** where he *stands*. ㊦ 倍 0069

0045

常 7

<div>泣</div>	CRY	号泣 する ごうきゅうする wail, lament 0300
		感泣 する かんきゅうする weep with emotion, be moved to tears 0327
キユウ なく		泣く なく cry, weep, sob
		泣き顔 なきがお tear-stained face 0180
		泣き声 なきこえ tearful voice, crying 0529

0578 See *water* (ㇿ) streaming down from the face of a *standing man* (立). He is **CRYING**. ㊦ 涙 1020

水 85

0300

常 8

<div>笑</div>	LAUGH, smile	○ 苦笑 くしう forced/strained smile 0405
		○ 笑う わらう laugh, smile
ショウ わら(う) え(む)		笑い話 わらいばなし funny story 0053
		笑む えむ smile; bloom
		○ 笑顔 えがお smiling face, smile 0180

0579 With a little effort, this can be seen as the squinting **eyes** and split cheeks of a person who is **LAUGHING** or broadly **smiling**. Note how the first stroke of 笑 differs in angle and direction from that of 天 0270. Except in the special combinations noted in Appendix 1, slanting strokes are always written downward. ㊦ 筭 1442

2300

常 10

<div>専</div>	EXCLUSIVELY, entirely	○ 専用 せんよう exclusive/private use 0047
		専門 せんもん specialty, profession 0447
セン もっぱら		専門家 せんもんか specialist 0447, 0219
		専売 せんばい monopoly 0353
		専ら本を書いている もっぱらほんをかいている devoting oneself exclusively to writing a book 0031, 0079

0580 Recall 寸 *outstretched arm*. See what sits above it (𠂔) as a large cauldron with a mixer inserted into it (十); we'll refer to this hereafter as a (*mixing*) *cauldron*. The idea to perceive in this kanji is that this single *outstretched arm* is lifting the *entire huge cauldron* by itself (i.e., **EXCLUSIVELY**). ㊦ 患 0581, 博 0983

寸 41

専

2297

常 9

<div style="font-size: 4em; text-align: center;">恵</div>	FAVOR, kindness ケイ エ めぐ(む)	○特恵 とつけい special favor, partiality 0385 ○知恵 ちえ wisdom, intelligence 0560 ○恵む めぐむ bestow a favor, show kindness to 恵み めぐみ favor; blessing 金を恵む かねをめぐむ give alms 0029
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0581 A big cauldron (𪛗) full of heart (心) (i.e., love) implies **kindness** or **FAVOR**. Note the traditional forms of this entry and the previous one, which set the pattern for characters based on 𪛗, 𪛗 𪛗 0580

心 61
恵
2315
常 10

<div style="font-size: 4em; text-align: center;">連</div>	¹ LINK, connect ² IN SUCCESSION, in a row レン つら(なる) つら(ねる) つ(れる) づ(れ)	¹ 連合 れんごう combination, union, alliance; association 0227 ① 連れる つれる take along, bring along ② 連続する れんぞくする continue, occur in succession 0354 ² 四連勝 よんれんしょう four wins in a row 0006, 0460 ○連ねる つらねる put in a row, join
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0582 Visualize as a flatbed truck (𪛗) transporting cars (車), and imagine the cars lined up IN **SUCCESSION** from front to back on the truck bed, **LINKED** together from bumper to bumper. 𪛗 連 0584

是 162
2672
常 10

<div style="font-size: 4em; text-align: center;">軍</div>	ARMY, military ゲン	○軍人 ぐんじん soldier, military person 0015 軍事力 ぐんじりょく military force 0080, 0084 軍部 ぐんぶ military authorities, the military 0068 空軍 くうぐん air force 0398 女性軍 じょせいぐん women's team 0093, 0128
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0583 Suggests an armor-covered (冃) vehicle (車), and thus **ARMY**. 𪛗 運 0584

車 159
1789
常 9

<div style="font-size: 4em; text-align: center;">運</div>	¹ CARRY, transport ² MOVE ³ FORTUNE, fate ウン はこ(ぶ)	¹ 運送 うんそう shipping, transportation 0455 ① 運ぶ はこぶ carry, transport ② 運動 うんどう motion, movement; exercise 0540 ³ 運命 うんめい fortune, fate, destiny 0232 ④ 運が悪い うんがわるい out of luck 0546
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0584 The army (軍) is on the **MOVE**: a flatbed truck (𪛗) is **CARRYING** an armored vehicle towards its assigned position. M1 **CARRY** is associated with M3 **FORTUNE/fate** via the notion that **FOR-TUNE** and fate **CARRY** us along toward our destiny. 𪛗 軍 0583, 連 0582

是 162
2707
常 12

蓮	LOTUS	木蓮 もくれん lily magnolia; cucumber tree; <i>Magnolia liliflora</i> 0028
	レン はす はちす	○日蓮 にちれん [thirteenth-century founder of the Nichiren sect of Buddhism] 0001 蓮池 はすいけ lotus pond 0188 ○蓮の花 はすのはな lotus flower 0121 蓮の根 はすのね lotus root 0284

0585 The LOTUS grows very densely across the surface of water, sometimes obscuring the surface of a pond completely. For this reason, we can easily think of a LOTUS pond when we see this image of plants (艸) linked together in tight succession (連).

艸 140

2047

名 13

隊	PARTY, corps	軍隊 ぐんたい army, troops 0583
	タイ	連隊 れんたい regiment 0582 楽隊 がくたい musical band 0302 ○部隊 ぶたい unit, corps, party, squad 0068 隊を組む たいをくむ form a party, line up... 0264

0586 Recall the pig grapheme 豕 from 豚 0218. When you see the pig with two strokes added at the top (豕), see them as the two straps of a backpack passing over its shoulders, and picture it as a specially equipped *pig commando*. 𪛗 hills completes the picture of a hillside encampment of pig commandos: PARTY/corps. 𪛗 墜 2211

阜 170

0570

常 12

呈	PRESENT	呈上 ていじょう presentation 0041
	テイ	進呈する しんていする proffer, present 0191 ○呈示する ていじする exhibit, present 0311 呈する ていする give, present; show, present

0587 At 皇 0077 we visualized *king* with a *white* crown as EMPEROR. Here imagine a simple gift box 口, **PRESENTED** to the *king* (王) by ceremoniously placing it on top of his head! This kanji must be compared carefully with 提 1679 PRESENT, which it resembles in both meaning and appearance. 𪛗 是 1678, 程 0588, 提 1679

口 30

1874

常 7


程	1 EXTENT	①程度 ていど degree, extent, standard 0280
	2 ESTABLISHED FORM	1 旅程 りよてい itinerary; distance to be covered 0569
テイ ほど ほど		①程々 ほどほど moderately
		2 工程 こうてい process of manufacture, work schedule, amount of work 0108 ②過程 かつてい process, course 0464

0588 In former times, *rice* (禾) was *presented* (呈) to the king as tribute. For each vassal's tribute there was a fixed measure or **EXTENT**, as well as an **ESTABLISHED FORM** and procedure for presenting it to the king. Thus let "*presenting rice*" suggest the carefully measured **EXTENT** of one's rice tribute and the precisely patterned **FORM** for presenting it. 𪛗 呈 0587, 聖 0589


禾 115

1100

常 12

	¹ HOLY ² SAINT	^① 聖書 せいしょ Bible 0079 ¹ 神聖な しんせいな holy, sacred, divine 0316 ¹ オリンピックの聖火 オリンピックのせいか Olympic flame/torch 0026 ² 聖ペテロ せいペテロ St. Peter
	セイ	


0589	A wise king (王) turns his ear (耳) toward the mouth (口) of a HOLY man/ SAINT . 程 0588
耳 128	
2464	
常 13	

	(sign of) THE OX	○丑年 うしとし Year of the Ox 0117
	チュウ うし	

0590	Like 牛 0116 CATTLE , the sign of THE OX is pronounced うし. In 丑 we view a long-horned OX head-on, such that the vertical lines represent both the sides of its body and its legs. Its head is lowered, so all we see is its back (upper box), its long horns (S3), and its tail sticking out at the upper left. S4 is the ground. 牛 0116, 五 0007
一 1	
2889	
名 4	

	STRING, cord	紐付き ひもつき strings attached, conditional 0064 口紐 くちひも drawstring [as for closing a bag] 0019 組紐 くみひも braid 0264 紐を結ぶ ひもをむすぶ tie a string 0516
	チュウ ジュウ ひも	

0591	糸 represents a STRING for tying up the ox (丑).
糸 120	
1190	
外 10	

	¹ LEATHER ² REFORM, change	^① 革紐 かわひも leather strap 0591 ¹ 牛革 ぎゅうかわ cowhide, oxhide 0116 ² 革新 かくしん innovation, reform, renovation 0275 ^② 革命 かくめい revolution 0232 ² 改革 かいかく reform, reformation 0429
	カク かわ	

0592	Visualize an animal skin converted to LEATHER and stretched out for drying. S1-4 show an intact head with horns, the box beneath it shows the portion of the skin covering the thorax, and the bottom portion of the character shows the skin of the hind limbs and tail. Associate M2 REFORM/change with the idea of converting an animal skin into LEATHER . 華 1012
革 177	
2163	
常 9	

靴	SHOES	軍靴 ぐんか military shoes, combat boots 0583
	カ くつ	○靴下 くつした socks, stockings 0040 運動靴 うんどうぐつ sneakers 0584, 0540 靴墨 くつずみ shoe polish 0536 靴紐 くつひも shoelaces 0591

0593	Leather(革) changes (化) into SHOES.	
革 177		
1586		
常 13		

鞆	SUITCASE, bag	鞆持ち かばんもち private secretary, lackey 0384
	ホウ かばん	青い鞆 あおいかばん blue bag 0130 旅行鞆 りょこうかばん traveling case... 0569, 0055

0594	Leather(革) wrapping (包): SUITCASE/bag. This kanji incorporates the traditional form of 包	
革 177	0457.	
鞆		
1594		
名 14		

皮	SKIN; leather	皮革 ひかく leather, hides 0592
	ヒ かわ	○皮肉 ひにく cynicism, sarcasm; irony 0216 毛皮 けがわ fur 0487 牛皮 ぎゅうひ cowhide, oxhide 0116 ○バナナの皮 バナナのかわ banana peel

0595	Recall 厂 cliff. Notice there's an extra serif at the right edge of the cliff here (𠂇), which suggests that the cliff is especially craggy. S3 traces the line of a hands (又)—first slide down the craggy cliff, a line now marked by a trail of scraped-off SKIN. 𠂇 支 0373, 反 0374	
皮 107		
2615		
常 5		

破	BREAK	破約 はやく breach of contract 0170
	ハ やぶ(る) やぶ(れる)	○破局 はきよく collapse, catastrophe 0256 読破する とくはする read through (to the end) 0355 囲みを破る かこみをやぶる break through a siege 0435 ○破れる やぶれる be torn; be ruined

0596	Rock (石) BREAKING through skin (皮).	
石 112		
1064		
常 10		

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 4em;">彼</div>	THIRD PERSON PRONOUN, boyfriend/ girlfriend	彼我 ひが he/she and I, they and we, both sides 0221
	ヒ かれ かの	彼等 かれら they 0393 ○彼氏 かれし he; boyfriend 0476 ○彼女 かのじょ she; girlfriend 0093

0597 Because 彼 is used to refer to one's **boyfriend** or **girlfriend**, you'll remember it best by linking its elements (*go/act* and *skin*) with a memorable personal story involving your own beau or belle.

0259
常 8

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 4em;">波</div>	WAVE, undulation	波止場 はとば wharf, quay 0042, 0445 波長 はちよう wavelength 0091
	ハ なみ	○電波 てんぱ electromagnetic waves, radio waves 0155 短波 たんぱ shortwave 0562 ○波形 なみがた wavy shape 0147 はけい waveform

0598 Let "water (ゝ)'s skin (皮)" suggest the texture of the water's surface, formed by WAVES.

水 85

0292
常 8

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 4em;">果</div>	¹FRUIT, result ²ACCOMPLISH; come to an end	¹果実 かしつ fruit, berry 0499 ¹成果 せいか result, fruit, outcome 0070
	カ はた(す) -はた(す) は(てる) -は(てる) は(て)	①結果 けっか result, outcome, consequence 0516 ²果たす はたす carry out, accomplish ②果てる はてる come to an end

0599 Visualize this character as a square-shaped cluster of **FRUIT (田)** growing on a **tree (木)**. Now take a few moments to associate this concrete image of **FRUIT** with the figurative ideas "come to **FRUITION**," **result**, **ACCOMPLISH**, and **come to an end**. 𠄎 某 2121, 呆 0647, 実 0499

木 75


2982
常 8

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 4em;">課</div>	¹ASSIGNMENT, task, lesson ²ASSIGN, impose, levy	¹人事課 じんじか personnel section 0015, 0080 ①課長 かちょう section chief 0091 ①課目 かもく school subject, course 0021
	カ	¹課程 かてい course, curriculum 0588 ²課する かする impose (a tax or other obligation)

0600 The time has come to pick the *fruit* (果), and a *corvée* has been levied upon us. See 言 as the *words* of a plantation foreman **imposing** on us our **task**, and **ASSIGNING** each of us to a specific work crew. When 課 is used in reference to a course of study, the English rendering would not be task but **lesson**. 𠄎 課 2122

言 149

1423
常 15

	NEST ソウ す	巢立つ すだつ leave one's nest; become independent 0067 古巢 ふるす old nest, one's former haunt 0254 ○空き巢 あきす empty nest; sneak thief 0398 クモの巢 クモのす spiderweb 巢籠もる すごもる nest 0509
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0601 小 42* 巢 1987 常 11	vv suggests a few twigs arranged at the top of a fruit (果) tree: a NEST . There are not many words using 巢's <i>on-yomi</i> , but you can find one at 卵 1141 and another at 窟 1843. ☞ 巢 0462, 巢 0602
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	CONFECTIONERY カ	お菓子 おかし confectionery, cake, sweets 0094 菓子屋 かしや confectionery shop 0094, 0252 ○和菓子 わがし Japanese-style confection 0236, 0094 ○洋菓子 ようがし Western-style confection 0491, 0094
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0602 艸 140 1997 常 11	With a little processing (namely, adding an <i>herbal</i> garnish ++), fruit (果) becomes CONFEC-TIONERY . ☞ 菓 0601
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	TEA チャ サ	茶菓 さか (=ちゃか) tea and cakes, refreshments 0602 ○茶道 さどう (=ちゃどう) tea ceremony 0158 茶の間 ちゃのま living room 0448 茶の湯 ちゃのゆ tea ceremony 0446 茶色 ちゃいろ light brown 0528
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0603 艸 140 1948 常 9	Visualize as a small TEA arbor with a mossy (i.e., <i>grass</i> ++)-covered) roof (へ) . Inside the arbor, a <i>tree</i> , its branches separated, suggests a TEA bush with its leaves picked off. The <i>on</i> reading チャ is unique in this course.
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	¹WORLD, public ²AGE, generation セイ セ よ	①世の中 よのなか the world, society, life 0035 ①世間 せけん world society; the public, people 0448 ¹出世 しゅつせ success in life; promotion 0038 ②世紀 せいき century 0428 ²世代 せだい generation 0071
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0604 一 1 世 2932 常 5	See S1 and S5 as a great celestial Creator, reaching out Its hand (S1) to hold the whole WORLD (S2-4). In this same sense of creator and created, now see S1 and S5 as a parent holding its child (S2-4), a vivid image of one generation or AGE begetting the next. In time, the small "L" shape at the center (S2 and S4) will replace the large "L" shape below it (S5).
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	LEAF ヨウ は	万葉集 まんようしゅう <i>Collection of Myriad Leaves</i> [ancient poetry anthology] ... 0018, 0190 葉っぱ はっぱ leaf, foliage 葉巻 はまき cigar 0458 ○葉書 はがき postcard 0079 言葉ことば word, term; wording; language 0051
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0605 舛 140 2024 常 12	Intuitively suggests the foliage (艹) that sprouts forth from a <i>tree</i> (木) in successive <i>generations</i> (世): LEAF . Until you are able to immediately perceive the character's meaning in its image, use <i>generation</i> as a semantic clue suggesting the part of the tree that periodically renews itself. 葉 0606
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	ABANDON, throw away キ す(てる)*	○廃棄 はいき discarding, abolition, annulment 0149 破棄する はきする break (a treaty), annul 0596 放棄する ほうきする abandon, resign 0574 投棄する とうきする abandon, give up, throw away 0517 ○棄てる すてる abandon, give up, throw away
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0606 木 75 弃 1835 常 13	Recall 𠂇 <i>reach down with bent arm</i> , introduced back at 育 0489. Here see someone <i>reaching down with a bent arm</i> to place a piece of trash into a wastebasket (𠂇) built on top of a short <i>tree</i> (木). This illustrates the act of throwing away or ABANDONING something. 𠂇 葉 0605, 帯 1232
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	GREEN リョク ロク みどり	○緑色 みどりいろ (=りよくしよく) green 0528 緑茶 りよくちゃ green tea, japanese tea 0603 緑青 ろくしよう verdigris, copper [green] rust 0130 葉緑素 ようりよくそ chlorophyll 0605, 0132 濃緑色 のうりよくしよく dark green 0512, 0528
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0607 糸 120 緑 1259 常 14	𠂇 is another version of <i>three-fingered hand</i> , seen before at 書 0079 and at 当 0141. Now picture using <i>three fingers</i> to dip a <i>thread</i> (糸) into an <i>algae-filled pool of water</i> (this is the five-stroke version of <i>water</i> we first saw in 様 0501), so as to dye it GREEN . 𠂇 緑 0610
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	RECORD, register ロク	○記録する きろくする record, register; set a record 0427 録音 ろくおん sound recording 0150 録画 ろくが video recording 0176 目録 もくろく catalog 0021 付録 ふろく appendix, supplement 0064
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0608 金 167 録 1554 常 16	Here picture 𠂇 as a photosensitive <i>metal</i> plate that has been exposed to light. Now picture using <i>three fingers</i> (𠂇) to dip the plate into a special <i>water-based</i> chemical solution that will permanently fix the RECORDED image. While 緑 and 録 were decades ago modified to 緑 and 録, the next entry is <i>still</i> officially listed in its old form.
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<div>剥</div>	STRIP OFF, peel off, come off ハク は(げる) は(かれる) は(ぐ) は(がす) む(ける)* む(く)*	○剥く むく peel, take off 剥ぎ取る はぎとる strip off, tear off 0059 剥き身 むきみ shellfish removed from the shell 0060 引き剥ぐ ひきはぐ peel off, strip off 0422
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0609 刀 18 剥 1494 常 10	Learn to recognize this kanji interchangeably with 剥, an accepted variant. In 緑 and 録 we dipped objects into water in order to fix a color or a recorded image upon them. Now we reverse the process, dipping an object in water to loosen its coating, then using a knife (刀) to STRIP it clean. A sample <i>on-yomi</i> compound appears at 奪 1657.
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<div>縁</div>	1 RELATION 2 EDGE エン -ネン ふち	1 無縁の むえんの unrelated; having no relatives 0048 1 血縁 けつえん blood relation 0198 ①縁を切る えんをきる sever relations 0086 ②皿の縁 さらのふち edge of a dish 0197 2 縁辺 えんぺん border, edge; relations 0195
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0610 糸 120 縁 1269 常 15	Here a <i>hand</i> (手) uses a <i>rope</i> (糸) to leash a <i>pig</i> to the EDGE of its pigsty, visible at S9. See S9 not only as the EDGE of the sty but also as the point of RELATION between the <i>pig</i> and its master. Take a moment to let the two English words fuse into one image in the kanji, depicting something that is at once an EDGE and a point of RELATION . 𠂇 縁 0607
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<div>介</div>	MEDIATE, lie between; shellfish カイ	介する かいする help, support, aid ○介入 かいにゆう intervention 0039 介在する かいざいする lie between 0406 介意する かいいする worry about; concern oneself about 0151 お節介 おせっかい meddling; busybody 0391
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0611 人 9 1711 常 4	Though 介 resembles the umbrella-like shape of a jellyfish, see へ as a hard shell, for 介 sometimes denotes shellfish , as in 魚介 (ぎょかい, fish and shellfish, seafood). Its principal meaning, MEDIATE/lie between , is visible in the way the long tentacles (S3-4) lie between the two halves of the shell. Visualize the tentacles interposing themselves between the two opposed halves and MEDIATING between them.
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<div>界</div>	1 WORLD, area 2 BOUNDS, boundary カイ	①世界 せかい world, universe 0604 1 政界 せいかい political world/circles 0246 1 業界 ぎょうかい industry, business world 0498 1 学界 がっかい academic world/circles 0099 ②限界 げんかい boundary, limit, bounds 0282
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0612 田 102 畛 2220 常 9	As in the last entry, 介's tentacles <i>lie between</i> two halves, here interposing themselves between two rice fields (田). This illustrates the idea of a boundary between two areas or WORLDS . Bear in mind that 界 refers more often to the WORLD delimited by a boundary than to the boundary itself. 𠂇 畏 2096
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	FLOATING, transient フ う(く) う(かれる) う(かぶ) う(かべる)	○浮力 ふりょく buoyancy, lift 0084 浮き上がる うきあがる float, rise to the surface 0041 浮世絵 うきよえ ukiyo-e, Japanese woodblock prints ("pictures of the floating world") 0604, 0525 ○心に浮かぶ こころにうかぶ come across one's mind 0056 ボートを浮かべる ボートをうかべる launch a boat
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0613 A *claw* (爪) tries to push a *baby* under water (comparing the heights of 子 and 子, the *baby* appears momentarily to be submerged), but the *baby's* body fat keeps making it **FLOAT** to the surface. This would be a good time to review 乳 0160. 乳 0160, 将 0614

0393

常 10

	GENERAL OFFICER ショウ	○将軍 しょうぐん commander, general, shogun 0583 将校 しょうこう officer, commissioned officer 0103 大将 たいしょう admiral, general; old chap 0033 主将 しゅしょう captain 0365 ○将来 しょうらい future; in the future 0274
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0614 丩 is short for 𣎵, visible in the traditional kanji forms of this entry and the two that follow. 𣎵 is an unlisted kanji meaning "half of a split tree trunk" (we'll see the other half at 片 0922). On this basis, take 丩 to mean a *wooden block or tablet* for carrying important messages, here grasped by a *claw* (爪) at the end of an *outstretched arm* (寸). Visualize a **GENERAL OFFICER** holding out a *tablet* with important instructions and commands for his subordinates. 将 also has the meaning "will" or "about to occur," restricted to V5 and compounds built from it. 奨 0615, 浮 0613

	ENCOURAGE, promote ショウ	奨学 しょうがく promotion of scholarship 0099 ○奨学金 しょうがくきん scholarship/grant 0099, 0029
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0615 Let 大 *big* suggest a "grand" (magnanimous) gesture from the *general officer* (将) down toward his subordinates: kind words of **ENCOURAGEMENT**. To visualize this kanji's meaning clearly, it's useful to see the *grand* gesture moving from top to bottom, as from a position of higher status toward one of lower status. 装 1591, 将 0614, 醬 2128

大 37
 奨
 2474
 常 13

	1 FORM, shape 2 CONDITION, state 3 LETTER, note ジョウ	①形状 けいじょう shape, form, configuration 0147 ①液状の えきじょうの liquefied 0468 ②商状 しょうじょう market condition 0351 ③礼状 れいじょう thank-you letter 0313 白状 はくじょう confession 0076
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0616 If one's *dog* (犬) could etch out a message on a *wooden tablet* (丩), what would it write? Imagine the dog of someone you know writing a **LETTER** of complaint about its living **CONDITIONS**. Associate M1 **FORM**/shape with M2 **CONDITION**/state. 壮 1589

犬 94
 状
 0244
 常 7

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	ILLNESS	○病気 びょうき illness, disease..... 0126 病室 びょうしつ patient/sick room..... 0253 病状 びょうじょう condition of a disease/patient..... 0616
	ビョウ ヘイ や(む) -や(み) やまい	○病む やむ fall ill, suffer from 病は気から やまいはきから The mind is the root of sickness and health..... 0126

0617 病 104 2791 常 10	𠬞 looks like 𠬞 with a pair of infectious pustules growing on it, and means <i>illness</i> . 丙 will be introduced at 1523, but for the purposes of this entry we can treat it as a variation on 丙 <i>inside</i> . The image here is thus of an <i>illness</i> penetrating <i>inside</i> one's body, which merely reinforces the sense ILLNESS .	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	PATHOLOGICAL CONDITION, -osis	病症 びょうしやう nature of a disease..... 0617 重症 じゅうしやう serious illness..... 0539 ○症状 しやうじやう symptom..... 0616
	ショウ	ダウン症 ダウンしやう Down syndrome

0618 症 104 2794 常 10	The “correct” (正) (i.e., formal) term for <i>illness</i> : PATHOLOGICAL CONDITION/-osis .	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	¹PAIN ²ACUTE	¹ 痛覚 つうかく sense of pain..... 0325 ①頭痛 ずつう headache..... 0162 ①痛い いたい painful, sore
	ツウ いた(い) いた(む) いた(ましい) いた(める)	②痛切に つうせつに acutely, keenly..... 0086 ² 痛快 つうかい thrill, keen pleasure..... 0331

0619 痛 104 2799 常 12	Review 通 0159. In the present entry, we see <i>illness</i> (𠬞) swiftly <i>moving forward</i> (𠬞) into the body: ACUTE PAIN .	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	REMEMBER, think	○記憶 きおく memory, recollection..... 0427
	オク	

0620 心 61 0691 常 16	As a grapheme in the next three entries, 意 (see 0151) will take the sense <i>thought</i> . Here, a <i>mind</i> (心) REMEMBERS or <i>thinks thoughts</i> (意). An additional sample compound appears below at 測 0627. Note that all three kanji in which 意 appears in the phonetic position are pronounced オク. 臆 0621, 億 0622	

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">臆</div>	FEEL TIMID, think オク	○臆病 おくびょう cowardice, timidity 0617 臆病者 おくびょうもの coward 0617, 0107 臆する おくする fear, feel timid
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0621 肉 130 1012 常 17	The job of <i>flesh</i> (月) is not to think, but to act, instinctively. Here observe a person's <i>flesh</i> (月) (i.e., natural impulse) constrained by <i>thought</i> (意), resulting in cowardice or TIMIDITY . In contemporary Japanese this character is often replaced by 憶 0620, though it was added to the official Jōyō list in 2010. 𠄎 憶 0620, 憶 0622
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<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">億</div>	HUNDRED MILLION オク	一億 いちおく a hundred million 0002 億万長者 おくまんちょうじゃ billionaire 0018, 0091, 0107
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0622 人 9 0148 常 15	A <i>man</i> (イ) and his HUNDRED MILLION <i>thoughts</i> (意). 𠄎 臆 0621, 憶 0620
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<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">視</div>	LOOK AT, regard シ	視界 しかい field of vision, visibility 0612 視力 しりよく eyesight 0084 視覚 しかく sense of sight 0325 ○重視する じゅうしする consider important 0539 ○無視する むしする disregard, ignore 0048
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0623 見 147 視 0884 常 11	An eyeball on legs (見 0083) comes right up to the <i>altar</i> (ネ) to LOOK AT it.
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<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">規</div>	REGULATION, standard キ	○規定 きてい regulations, rules; provisions 0045 規約 きやく agreement, rules, bylaws 0170 法規 ほうき laws and regulations 0139 校規 こうき school regulations 0103 定規 じょうぎ ruler, rule, square [cf. 定 0045] 0045
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0624 見 147 0890 常 11	Imagine a martinetish <i>husband/father</i> (夫), keeping a watchful eye (見) on his wife and children to make sure they follow the rules and REGULATIONS of the household.
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<div>則</div>	RULE, law ソク	○規則 きそく rule, regulation 0624 法則 ほうそく law, rule 0139 原則 げんそく principle 0208 反則 はんそく violation of rules, infringement 0374 自民党則 じみんとうそく rules of the Liberal Democratic Party 0081, 0477, 0319
0625 刀 18 1311 常 9	The possession of property or <i>money</i> (貝) requires the rule of law. Here 則 signifies the enforcement of RULES and laws, standing beside 貝 to protect it. Take a moment to allow the character's image to find a snug niche in your memory, letting 則 be a visible symbol of RULES and laws.	
<div>側</div>	SIDE ソク がわ	右側 みぎがわ (＝うそく) right side 0402 側聞する そくぶんする learn by hearsay 0453 ○側面 そくめん side, flank; side, aspect 0175 内側 うちがわ inside, interior 0215 ○向かい側 むかいがわ opposite side, across (the street) 0183
0626 人 9 0120 常 11	To the above image we now add a <i>man</i> (亻), who attempts to approach the <i>money</i> (貝) on the opposite SIDE from 則. Think of him as being literally on the "wrong SIDE of the <i>law</i> ." 測 0627	
<div>測</div>	1 MEASURE, gauge 2 CONJECTURE, estimate ソク はか(る)	①測定する そくていする measure, gauge 0045 1 測量 そくりよう measurement, surveying 0538 1 気温を測る きおんをはかる measure the (atmospheric) temperature 0126, 0199 2 予測 よそく estimate, forecast, prediction 0163 2 憶測 おくそく conjecture, speculation, guess 0620
0627 水 85 0558 常 12	"Rules/laws for water" implies a system of weights and MEASURES to govern the trade of measurable substances (e.g., liquids 液体). MEASURE can easily be associated with gauge, estimate, and CONJECTURE . Note that both characters incorporating 則 follow its <i>on</i> reading, ソク. 測 0626	
<div>考</div>	THINK; deliberate; study コウ かんが(える) かんが(え)	考案 こうあん idea, plan; project 0097 ○思考 しこう thinking, thought, consideration 0142 考古学 こうこがく archaeology 0254, 0099 ○考える かんがえる think; deliberate; study 考え方 かんがえかた way of thinking, view 0173
0628 老 125 2753 常 6	Recall 考 <i>old/buried underground</i> . 与 easily suggests the numeral 5. Now consider how sometimes one must get away from mundane distractions for a period of sustained, concentrated thought. Along these lines, 考 can suggest to us the idea of escaping <i>underground</i> for 5 minutes to carefully THINK about something. 考 老 0629	

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	OLD	○老人 ろうじん old person, old folks 0015 老若 ろうにやく the old and the young 0404 老化 ろうか aging 0120
	ロウ お(いる) ふ(ける)	○老いる おいる grow old ○老ける ふける grow old


0629	𠂔 <i>old/buried underground</i> and 𠂔 <i>fallen person</i> (see 化 0120) depict an OLD person fallen into his grave. From this kanji, 𠂔 itself takes the meaning <i>old</i> . 考 0628
老 125	
2754	
常 6	

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	FILIAL PIETY	孝行 こうこう filial piety 0055 ○親孝行 おやこうこう filial piety 0276, 0055 孝心 こうしん filial devotion/affection 0056 孝子 こうし filial child 0094 不孝 ふこう (=ふきょう) lack of filial piety, undutifulness 0049
	コウ	

0630	This image of a <i>child</i> (子) assuming a submissive position beneath his <i>elders</i> (𠂔) vividly depicts the notion of FILIAL PIETY .
子 39	
2761	
常 7	

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	¹THICK ²KIND	¹濃厚な のうこうな thick, dense, heavy, rich... 0512 ①厚い あつい thick, bulky ④厚意 こうい kindness, favor 0151 ²厚志 こうし kindness, kind thought/intention 0369 ²温厚な おんこうな gentle, courteous 0199
	コウ あつ(い)	

0631	We can visualize both this character's meanings. Start with the idea that a KIND child is one who buries his selfish desires in order to put others above himself. Now see a <i>child</i> (子) suppressing himself beneath a <i>cliff</i> (厩) and two THICK layers of earth (日). Thus the multiple strata above 子 represent both THICKNESS and KINDNESS .
厩 27	
2588	
常 9	

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	¹TEACH; inform ²RELIGION	①教育 きょういく education, teaching 0489 ①教室 きょうしつ classroom, class 0253 ①教える おしえる teach; tell, inform ②教会 きょうかい church 0226 ②布教する ふきょうする spread (a religion) 0204
	キョウ おし(える) おそ(わる)	

0632	From 孝 0630 we have an image of an <i>older</i> person above a <i>child</i> . Here the <i>older</i> person wields 父 <i>the rod</i> , the better to TEACH the <i>child</i> a lesson (you may prefer to think of it as the teacher's pointer). M2 RELIGION comes from the idea of TEACHING . Do not confuse with the name-use kanji 敦 KINDLY ; HARD WORKING .
父 66	
教	
1356	
常 11	

<div>完</div>	COMPLETE カン	完全な かんぜんな perfect, complete, whole 0078 〇完成する かんせいする complete; be completed 0070 完結 かんけつ completion, conclusion, finish 0516 完投する かんとうする [baseball] pitch a complete game 0517 未完の みかんの incomplete, unfinished 0271
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0633 140 1883 常 7	元 0136 suggests the <i>origin</i> or foundation of a building. Just add a <i>roof</i> (フ) to COMPLETE the structure. 宗 0636
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<div>院</div>	INSTITUTION イン	〇病院 びょういん hospital 0617 入院する にゅういんする be hospitalized 0039 大学院 だいがくいん graduate school 0033, 0099 両院 りょういん both Houses (of the legislature) 0177 寺院 じいん temple 0382
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0634 阜 170 0410 常 10	Picture some kind of INSTITUTION being <i>completed</i> (完) in the <i>hills outside of town</i> (フ). They're just lowering the roof onto it now. It wouldn't hurt to visualize a specific INSTITUTION you know of, located in the <i>hills</i> surrounding some town (see the sample vocabulary for ideas). The reading イン can be associated with INSTITUTION .
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<div>奈</div>	PHONETIC [na] ナ	奈良 なら Nara (city and prefecture) 0285 奈良時代 ならじだい Nara period (Japanese historical era, approx. 710–94 CE) 0285, 0383, 0071 神奈川 かながわ Kanagawa (prefecture) 0316, 0022
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0635 大 37 1905 常 8	Best remembered as the ナ in 奈良 (なら), ancient capital of Japan. See it as an <i>altar</i> (示) rising up to a <i>great</i> (大) height, depicting Nara's great temple 東大寺 (とうだいじ), the largest in the nation. Note that this character is the source for <i>na</i> (な, ナ) in the kana syllabaries.
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<div>宗</div>	RELIGIOUS SECT シュウ ソウ	〇宗教 しゅうきょう religion, faith, creed 0632 改宗 かいしゅう conversion; proselytism 0429 日蓮宗 にちれんしゅう Nichiren sect (of Buddhism) 0001, 0585 宗門 しゅうもん sect, doctrine 0447 宗家 そうけ (=そうか) family head; originator 0219
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0636 140 1915 常 8	The <i>roof</i> (フ) above the <i>altar</i> (示) suggests an individual house of worship, that is, a particular RELIGIOUS SECT . 崇 1645, 完 0633, 察 0639
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	FESTIVAL, worship サイ まつ(る) まつ(り) まつり	祭礼 さいれい (religious) festival 0313 ○祭日 さいじつ holiday, festival day 0001 文化祭 ぶんかさい culture festival 0101, 0120 祭る まつる worship, enshrine ○祭り まつり festival
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0637 示 113 2329 常 11	The top of this character is a new grapheme for us, not to be confused with 𡗗 (see 𡗗 0148). It derives from a picture of a <i>hand</i> (S5-6) placing an offering of <i>meat</i> (S1-4) above an <i>altar</i> (示), representing the ideas of worship and (by extension) FESTIVAL .
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	1 VERGE, edge 2 OCCASION サイ きわ -ぎわ	①際立つ きわだつ be conspicuous, be prominent 0067 ①窓際の席 まどぎわのせき window seat 0558, 0279 ①交際 こうさい association, friendship 0102 ①国際 こくさい international 0075 ④食事の際に しょくじのさいに when eating 0288, 0080
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0638 阜 170 0646 常 14	Recall that items placed to the right of 阝 are located in the <i>hills just outside town</i> . Based on ancient geomantic and religious ideas, the Japanese located most temples (and therefore most <i>festivals</i>) in such marginal areas, so 際 graphically illustrates the edge or VERGE of town. We may also think of this trip to a little-visited place as a special OCCASION , a special time for getting away from the usual town-bound routines and living on the edge .
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	1 INSPECT, observe 2 GUESS, judge サツ	①視察 しさつ inspection, observation 0623 ①詳察 しょうさつ detailed observation 0495 ②察知する さつちする infer, gather 0560 ②考察する こうさつする consider, contemplate, study 0628 ③察する さつする guess, conjecture, judge; sympathize with
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0639 宀 40 2062 常 14	See 宀 as a god presiding over the sacrificial <i>festival</i> rite (祭), INSPECTING, observing, judging , and trying to GUESS what on earth the people are doing. 𡗗 審 1510, 宗 0636
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	PRAY キ いの(る)	祈願する きがんする pray, implore 0214 ○祈念 きねん prayer 0230 祈り いのり prayer
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0640 示 113 祈 0779 常 8	Recall from 所 0249 that in former times a <i>hacksaw</i> (斤) was an essential item that all households would have. Also, scripture taught that God rewards those who demonstrate their faith by offering up to Him their most basic possessions. Thus offering one's <i>hacksaw</i> at the <i>altar</i> (ネ) made an intuitive image for PRAYER . 𡗗 礼 0313
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<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>祖</div>	ANCESTOR	○祖先 そせん ancestor, forefather 0134 祖国 そこく one's native country 0075 元祖 がんそ originator, pioneer 0136 祖父 そふ grandfather 0100 祖母 そぼ grandmother 0104
	ソ	

0641 Traditionally people in China believed that their **ANCESTORS** became gods. And sure enough, here we see a *ladder* (且) leading up to the top of the *altar* (ネ), symbolically representing the **ANCESTORS'** joining the gods in heaven. Note that kanji in which 且 appears at the right (i.e., in the phonetic position) are read ソ.

示 113

祖

0823

常 9

<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>助</div>	HELP, save	助手 じょしゅ assistant, helper 0046 ○助言 じょげん advice 0051 助教員 じょきょういん assistant teacher 0632, 0317
	ジョ たす(ける) たす(かる) すけ	○助ける たすける help; save 助け出す たすけだす rescue (someone) from 0038

0642 Building on 動 0540, we can visualize here a *strong* person (力) dragging along a *ladder* (且) from left to right, rushing to **HELP** or **save** someone in distress.

力 19

1037

常 7

<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>仲</div>	¹ INTERMEDIARY ² PERSONAL RELATIONS	①仲介者 ちゅうかいしゃ intermediary, mediator, agent 0611, 0107 ¹ 仲人 なこうと go-between, matchmaker 0015 ¹ 仲買 なかがい brokerage; middleman 0352 ③仲間 なかま fellow, comrade, associate 0448 ² 仲がよい なかがよい be on good terms 0285
	チュウ なか	

0643 Reading left to right, we get "*man* (イ) in the *middle* (中)": **INTERMEDIARY**. Reading right to left, we get "*in the middle of men*": **PERSONAL RELATIONS**. Note that this entry and the next two all follow 中 in their *on-yomi*.

人 9

0028

常 6

<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>忠</div>	LOYALTY, faithfulness	○忠実 ちゅうじつ faithfulness, devotion, honesty 0499 忠孝 ちゅうこう loyalty and filial piety 0630 尽忠 じんちゅう loyalty 0338 忠臣 ちゅうしん loyal subject 0484
	チュウ	

0644 Depicts **LOYALTY** or *faithfulness*, that is, the idea of keeping one's assigned purpose in the very *middle* (中) of one's *heart* (心), before all other things.

心 61

2154

常 8

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	OPEN SEA チュウ おき	○沖合 おきあい open sea, offshore, offing... 0227 二キロ沖 にキロおき 2 kilometers offshore... 0003
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0645 Way out there in the *middle* (中) of the *water* (水): the **OPEN SEA**.

水 85

沖

0232

常 7


<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	PRESERVE, maintain, guarantee ホ たも(つ)	保持する ほじする maintain, preserve, retain... 0384 保存する ほぞんする preserve, store, keep, save... 0407 保育 ほいく nurture, upbringing; nursing... 0489 ○保証する ほしょうする guarantee... 0550 ○平和を保つ へいわをたもつ preserve peace... 0334, 0236
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0646 Derives from a picture of a mother carrying a baby on her back. The baby's wrapping eventually became conflated with the grapheme for tree, but see 木 as crisscrossing straps the mother has carefully tied around her baby to hold it safe and close to her body, **PRESERVING** it and sustaining it wherever she goes.

人 9

0077


常 9

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	DUMB, dumbfounded ホウ ボウ あき(れる)	○呆れる あきれる be amazed, be astounded 呆れ顔 あきれがお dumbfounded expression... 0180 呆れ果てる あきれはてる be astounded, be stupefied... 0599 呆気 あつけ amazement, stupefaction... 0126
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0647 Continuing from the previous entry, we now see the swaddled baby left alone. Think of how the baby can neither think nor speak for itself, and you should have little trouble remembering that this character means **DUMB**. See 然 0760 and 阿 0819 for sample *on-yomi* compounds. 𠮩 果 0599

口 30

外 7


<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	PROTECT, watch over, keep シュ ス まも(る) まも(り) もり -もり	○保守的 ほしゆてき conservative... 0646, 0169 ○守る まもる protect, watch over, keep 規則を守る きそくをまもる keep to/observe the regulations... 0624, 0625 身を守る みをまもる defend oneself... 0060 子守り こもり babysitting; babysitter... 0094
--	--	---


0648 Review 寸 0381. Beneath a *roof* (宀) we see an *outstretched arm* holding a small object (寸). Visualize the roof **PROTECTING** or **watching over** the vulnerable little object. Remembering this idea, practice writing 守 and 寸 in turn. 𠮩 府 0247


宀 40


1861


常 6


<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	COLLECTIVE, group, organization ダン トン	○団体 だんたい group, collective; organization 0062 団地 だんち (public) housing development 0187 集団 しゅうだん group, collective 0190 軍団 ぐんだん (army) corps 0583 ○布団 ふとん futon, bed quilt 0204
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0649 □ 31 <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> 2628 常 6	The <i>small object</i> (寸)'s <i>enclosure</i> inside □ graphically reminds us of an individual's inclusion (or confinement) within a larger COLLECTIVE .
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	1 OPPOSITE, counter to; in relation to 2 OPPOSE タイ つい	1 対面する たいめんする meet, face 0175 1 人に対して親切 ひとにたいしてしんせつ kind toward others 0015, 0276, 0086 ① 対になる ついになる form a pair 2 対決 たいけつ confrontation, showdown 0330 ② 反対する はんたいする oppose, object (to) 0374
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0650 寸 41 <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> 0735 常 7	ㄫ varies slightly from 文, but we'll see them the same way, as a person working behind a desk (see 0101). 対 depicts the notion of "OPPOSITE sides" or "OPPOSING roles": 寸 holds out an object to deliver it (as in 付 0064), while ㄫ sits behind a desk and receives it. Bear in mind that 対 does not mean "deliver" or "receive"; it means OPPOSE .
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	VILLAGE ソン むら	農村 のうそん farm village 0511 村会 せんかい village assembly 0226 ○市町村 しちょうそん cities, towns, and villages; municipalities 0205, 0439 ○村人 むらびと villager 0015 八木村 やぎむら Yagi village 0010, 0028
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0651 木 75 <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> 0738 常 7	Visualize as an <i>outstretched arm</i> (寸) pulling up a <i>tree</i> (木) to clear land and build a VILLAGE . 邨 材 0654
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	1 TALENT 2 -YEARS OLD サイ	1 才気 さいき talent 0126 1 英才 えいさい talent, genius; gifted person 0332 ① 天才 てんさい (person of) genius 0270 2 十二才 じゅうにさい twelve years old 0005, 0003 2 十八才未滿 じゅうはっさいみまん under eighteen years old 0005, 0010, 0271, 0179
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0652 手 64 2880 常 3	Refers to the natural gift of genius or TALENT , or the possessor of such a gift. See a person reaching out with one arm (S3), a person of such TALENT that she can reach out and attain anything she sets her sights on. Also used as the suffix "YEARS OLD," shorthand for the homophonous 歳 2041. 文 0657
--	---

<div>財</div>	WEALTH; property	財政 さいせい public finance, financial affairs 0246
	ザイ サイ	財界 さいかい business world, economic circles 0612 財布 さいふ purse, wallet 0204 ①財産 さいざん property, fortune, wealth 0181 財団 さいだん endowed institution, foundation 0649

0653 See the idea of **WEALTH** in the *talented person* (才) *'s* reaching out and grabbing *money* (貝).
 貝 154 Note that 才 is written a little differently as a *tsukuri*—basically a narrower version of the katakana オ.

賤
1326
常 10

<div>材</div>	¹ TIMBER	①材木 さいもく timber, lumber, logs 0028
	² MATERIAL	¹ 木材 もくざい wood, timber, lumber 0028 ②取材 しゅざい news gathering, data collection 0059 ² 人材 じんざい capable/talented person 0015 ² 教材 きょうざい teaching materials 0632

0654 See the idea of **TIMBER** (or more generically, **MATERIAL**), in the *talented person* (才) *'s* reaching out and grabbing a *tree* (木). 材 0651, 枕 0656, 枕 0658

栈
0740
常 7

<div>沈</div>	SINK, submerge	①沈没する ちんぼつする sink, go to the bottom 0519 沈下 ちんか subsidence, sinking 0040 浮沈 ふちん rise and fall; ups and downs 0613 ②日が沈む ひがしずむ The sun sets 0001 沈める しずめる sink, send to the bottom, submerge
	テン しず(む) しず(める)	

0655 To remember this character, it is sufficient to focus on S6, which seems to represent the arcing trajectory of an object that **submerges** under *water* (水). Notice how the object **SINKS** to the very bottom of ㇿ. S7, for its part, seems to represent the act of reaching bottom.

水 85
0231
常 7

<div>枕</div>	PILLOW	枕元 まくらもと bedside 0136 ①枕カバー まくらカバー pillowcase 枕木 まくらぎ railroad tie 0028 本を枕にして ほんをまくらにして using a book as a pillow 0031 枕草子 まくらのそうし The Pillow Book [eleventh-century collection of musings] 0144, 0094
	まくら	

0656 Here the long, curving stroke (S7) suggests a soft, rounded **PILLOW** positioned next to a *tree* (木) to give it a soft landing after it is cut. Now as you practice writing the character, imagine the *tree* laying its head down into that gently sloping stroke for a good night's sleep.
 材 0654, 枕 0658, 枕 1695

0759
常 8

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	¹ STATURE; measure ² STOUT	① 背丈 せたけ stature, height 0124 ① 丈比べ たけくらべ comparison of statures 0123 ② 丈夫な じょうぶな healthy, robust; stout, solid 0565 ② 大丈夫 だいじょうぶ safe, sure, all right 0033, 0565 ② 気丈な きじょうな stouthearted, courageous 0126
	ジョウ たけ	

0657	Originally representing a unit of measure (roughly 3 meters), 丈 can be seen as three yard-sticks laid across one another. If a man measured 3 meters tall we would say he is a man of great STATURE . If he measured 3 meters around we would call him STOUT . ㊦ 才 0652
一 1	
2885	
常 3	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	CANE, staff	杖がないと立ってられない つえがないとたつてられない (He) can't stand without a cane 0067 竹の杖 たけのつえ bamboo rod 0243 松葉杖 まつばづえ crutches 0242, 0605
	ジョウ つえ	

0658	Building on the last entry, here see three wooden CANES , each about a meter long. ㊦ 材 0654, 枕 0656, 枚 1695
木 75	
0736	
名 7	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	GREAT, eminent	○偉大な いだいな great, mighty, grand 0033 偉丈夫 いじょうふ towering/great man; hero 0657, 0565 偉業 いぎょう great work/achievement 0498 ○偉い人 えらいひと great man, extraordinary character 0015 偉がる えらがる be self-important, be conceited
	イ えら(い)	

0659	This kanji introduces a new grapheme, 韋 leather . Like the earlier grapheme we learned for leather , 革 0592, 韋 has parts corresponding to the main thorax area of the flayed skin (口), a head with horns (at the top), as well as hind limbs and a tail (at the bottom). Practice writing 革 and 韋 until you can reproduce them from memory. As for the present entry, try to visualize a GREAT and eminent man (イ) wearing an impressive leather cape. The more vividly you imagine this picture, the better you will remember the kanji.
人 9	
0128	
常 12	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	LATITUDE; woof/weft	○緯度 いと latitude 0280 緯線 いせん line(s) of latitude 0210 北緯 ほくい north latitude 0122
	イ	

0660	Let us imagine that the Chinese chose to combine 糸 with 韋 to represent woof/weft (the crosswise threads in weaving) because of the latter's many horizontal lines (S8, S9, S11, S12, S13, S15). Now let the same lines represent the lines of LATITUDE running around the globe. Write this kanji, sketch a globe next to it, and connect the lines. ㊦ 経 1257
糸 120	
1285	
常 16	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	GUARD	衛生 えいせい hygiene, sanitation, preservation of health 0036 衛生的 えいせいぎ sanitary, hygienic 0036, 0169
	エイ	○防衛 ぼうえい defense, protection 0174 守衛 しゅえい guard, doorkeeper 0648 前衛 ぜんえい vanguard; forward player 0113

0661 行 144 <div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	Review 行 0055. Here the left and right sides of 行 are split apart by a third element. When this happens, see them as <i>either side of a road</i> (いじ). In the present entry, visualize 韋 as a protective layer of <i>leather</i> laid over the road, to GUARD it from damage.
0686 常 16	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	(SOUTH) KOREA	○韓国 かんこく South Korea 0075 大韓民国 だいかんみんこく Republic of Korea 0033, 0477, 0075 日韓 につかん Japan and South Korea, Japanese-South Korean 0001 訪韓 ほうかん visit to South Korea 0454
	カン	


0662 韋 178	韋 (from 朝 0145) suggests <i>morning</i> . Imagine a ship that arrives at Japan's western shore every morning with a shipment of <i>leather</i> (韋) from KOREA. At length " <i>morning leather</i> " comes to signify KOREA. Don't confuse with 朝, used in the old term for "Korea" 朝鮮 (ちょうせん) and in the modern term for "North Korea," 北朝鮮 (きたちょうせん).
1575 常 18	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	¹ DIFFER; be wrong ² VIOLATE	① 違う ちがう differ; disagree; be wrong ¹ 食い違い くいちがい difference (in opinion), cross-purposes 0288 ¹ 違和感 いわかん uncomfortable feeling 0236, 0327 ② 違反 いはん violation (of the law); breach 0374 ² 違法 いほう illegality, unlawfulness 0139
	イ ちが(う) ちが(い) ちが(える) ・ちが(える)	


0663 违 162	Think of the wildest person you know. Someone who VIOLATES every rule—except that of always being DIFFERENT from others. Now picture that person driving down the street in a <i>vehicle</i> (車) with an all- <i>leather</i> (韋) exterior. Paint in your mind a picture of DIFFERING and VIOLATING around the image of a <i>leather</i> -covered car.
2716 常 13	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	HOLD (in one's arms)	○介抱する かいほうする nurse, care for 0611 ○抱く だく hug, embrace, hold in one's arms いだく harbor (suspicion), entertain (hope), cherish; hold in one's arms, hug ○抱える かかえる hold in one's arms 抱き抱える だきかかえる hold, carry, embrace
	ホウ だ(く) いだ(く) かか(える)	


0664 手 64	Review 包 0457 WRAP, and note that all kanji incorporating that character are pronounced ホウ. The present entry indicates <i>wrapping in one's arms</i> (抱): HOLD . 拘 1070
0271 常 8	

	HEAVY GUN	砲火 ほうか gunfire 0026 発砲する はっぱうする fire, discharge (a gun) 0148 大砲 たいほう gun, cannon, artillery 0033 対戦車砲 たいせんしゃほう antitank gun 0650, 0461, 0125 ○鉄砲 てっぽう gun, firearm 0564
	ホウ	


0665 石 112 1065 常 10	Associate this image with the act of loading a HEAVY GUN with a projectile. Let stone (石) represent the projectile, and let wrap (包) suggest the act of “packing” it, if you will, into the HEAVY GUN .
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	BUBBLE, foam	発泡 はっほう foaming, effervescence 0148 気泡 きほう air bubble, bubble 0126 ○水泡 すいほう bubble, foam 0027 ○泡立つ あわだつ bubble, foam 0067
	ホウ あわ	

0666 水 85 0296 常 8	Liquid (水) that wraps around (包) a spherical volume of air: BUBBLE .
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	CINNABAR RED; wholeheartedly	○丹念 たんねんな painstaking, assiduous, diligent 0230 丹心 たんしん sincerity 0056
	タン	

0667 、 3 丹 2897 常 4	Let S4 indicate a waistline and S3 the organ located at the center of the upper body—the heart—here representing the color CINNABAR RED . Associate wholeheartedly with the idea of one's heart burning bright RED with sincerity. 丹 0668, 凡 1629
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	SMALL BOAT	○舟行 しゅうこう navigation, going by ship 0055 舟運 しゅううん transportation by water 0584 ○小舟 こぶね small craft 0034 舟大工 ふなだいく boatbuilder 0033, 0108 渡し舟 わたしぶね ferryboat 0281
	シュウ ふね ふな- ぶね	

0668 舟 137 2965 常 6	A bird's-eye view of a kayak (representing SMALL BOAT) gliding straight down toward the bottom of this page. S6 shows the kayaker's double-bladed paddle. The short stroke at the top can be thought of as a rudder, to help distinguish this from 丹. As a grapheme, 舟 will simply mean boat . 舟 0667
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<div>船</div>	SHIP	○船長 せんちょう (ship) captain 0091 風船 ふうせん balloon 0425 商船 しょうせん merchant ship, trading vessel 0351
	セン ふね ふな- ぶね	助け船 たすけぶね lifeboat; help 0642 船旅 ふなたび (sea) voyage 0569

0669	Picture the right half of this character as a pair of hands (or sticks) rolling a hoop. Here then we have a <i>boat</i> (舟) large enough for a child to <i>roll a hoop</i> around its deck: a SHIP . As you practice writing this character, imagine <i>rolling a hoop</i> round and round the deck of a big SHIP. The right half of this character will come up again at 沿 1348 and 鉛 2067. 𢇛 般 0671	
舟 137		
船		
1229		
常 11		

<div>舶</div>	OCEANGOING SHIP	船舶 せんぱく ship, vessel; craft 0669 舶用機関 はくようきかん marine engine 0047, 0473, 0451
	ハク	○舶来品 はくらいひん imported goods, foreign-made articles 0274, 0301


0670	Here we observe an even larger <i>boat</i> (舟), big enough to leave a long, frothy wake of <i>white</i> (白) seawater: an OCEANGOING SHIP .	
舟 137		
1228		
常 11		

<div>般</div>	SORT, kind	○一般の いっぱんの general, universal, common 0002 一般向け いっぱんむけ for the general public 0002, 0183
	ハン	全般の ぜんぱんの whole, general, overall 0078 万般 ばんばん all things, all sorts of matters 0018 先般 せんぱん the other day, some time ago 0134

0671	We have just seen three different boats, but now we see a unique sort of boat, one for transporting <i>lances</i> (爰). Indeed, this <i>boat</i> for <i>lances</i> is so <u>one of a kind</u> that the meaning of this character is kind or SORT. 𢇛 航 1640, 船 0669, 搬 0672	
舟 137		
1203		
常 10		


<div>搬</div>	CARRY	○搬送 はんそう conveyance 0455 搬出する はんしゅつする carry out 0038 搬入する はんにゅうする carry in 0039 運搬する うんぱんする carry, transport, convey, deliver 0584
	ハン	

0672	Here we see the <i>boat</i> (舟) for <i>lances</i> (爰) arriving to the waiting <i>hands</i> (才) of the longshoreman, who must unload the lances and CARRY them by <i>hand</i> . Be deliberate about associating 才 with CARRY, lest you confuse this entry with the previous one. 𢇛 盤 0673, 般 0671	
手 64		
0592		
常 13		

	1 DISK 2 BOARD	① 円盤 えんばん disk; flying saucer 0013 ① 音盤 おんばん disk, record 0150 ② チェス盤 チェスばん chessboard ② 地盤 じばん ground, foundation, base 0187 ③ 基盤 きばん bedrock, base, foundation 0485
	バン	


0673 Visualize 皿 as a **DISK** or **BOARD** on which the “boat for lances” (般) is loaded. 皿 搬 0672,
皿 108 盆 1302

2481
常 15

	TOOTH	齒石 しせき tartar, dental calculus 0403 ① 歯医者 はいしゃ dentist 0561, 0107 入れ歯 いれば dentures 0039 虫歯 むしば decayed tooth 0343 歯車 はぐるま cog, toothed wheel 0125
	シ は	


0674 First study the traditional form, which easily suggests two rows of **TEETH** inside a mouth.
齒 211 Now try to visualize 齒 the same way. 止 can be used to remember the reading シ, but to
齒 complement the **TEETH** image, let S2 represent a nose. One *on-yomi* compound is provided
here, but a more useful one to memorize appears at 科 0759.

齒
2185
常 12

	COLD	① 冷水 れいすい cold water 0027 冷害 れいがい damage from cold weather 0413 冷戦 れいせん Cold War 0461 ① 冷え込む ひえこむ get colder, get chilled... 0192 ① スープが冷めた スープがさめた The soup has cooled
	レイ つめ(たい) ひ(える) ひ(や) ひ(ややか) ひ(やす) ひ(やさす) さ(める) さ(ます)	

0675 We first encountered 冫 at 次 0278. Now we shall learn a new meaning for it: showing 冫
冫 15 congealed into two strokes, it can also represent *ice*. In the present entry, we observe *ice*
commanding (令) (i.e., forcing) everything around it to be **COLD**.

0061
常 7

	AGE	① 年齢 なんれい age, years 0117 高齢者 こうれいしゃ elderly person 0185, 0107 老齡 ろうれい old age 0629 学齡 がくれい school age 0099 月齡 げつれい moon's age 0023
	レイ	

0676 The unmistakable signs of **AGE**: long *teeth* (齒) and giving *commands* (令).

齒 211
齒
1675
常 17

少	LITTLE, few	○少々 しょうしょう a little, a few, slightly 多少 たしょう a little, somewhat 0267 少年 しょうねん boy 0117
	ショウ すく(ない) すこ(し)	○少なくとも すくなくとも at least ○少しも すこしも (not) at all

0677 Focus on S4, which indicates something under small (小): **LITTLE**.

小 42

2915

常 4

砂	SAND	砂金 さきん gold dust 0029 砂場 すなば sandbox 0445 砂時計 すなどけい hourglass 0383, 0555 砂粒 すなつぶ grain of sand 0235 砂利 じゃり gravel, ballast 0412
	サ シャ すな	

0678 Little (少) stones (石): **SAND**. Though two *on-yomi* compounds are provided here, a more useful one to memorize appears at 漠 1338. 沙 1747

石 112

1047

常 9

歩	WALK, step	○歩行者 ほこうしゃ pedestrian 0055, 0107 歩道 ほどう sidewalk, footpath 0158 進歩 しんぽ progress, advancement, improvement 0191 ○歩く あるく walk, go on foot 歩む あゆむ [elegant] walk
	ホ ブ フ ある(く) あゆ(む)	

0679 At 走 0140 we saw that the image of a foot hitting the ground means **RUN**. Here, the construction "little foot" suggests **WALKING** rather than running. Note that the traditional forms of this and the next entry actually have one fewer stroke than the modern versions.

止 77

歩

2141

常 8

渉	HAVE RELATIONS WITH	○交渉 こうしょう negotiation, bargaining, discussion 0102 干涉 かんしょう interference, intervention 0408 渉外 しょうがい public relations 0266
	ショウ	

0680 We must **walk** (歩) across the **water** (水) to **HAVE RELATIONS WITH** the people on the other side.

水 85

渉

0482

常 11

<div>省</div>	1 MINISTRY 2 SAVE, cut down on, leave out 3 INTROSPECT, reflect	1 厚生労働省 こうせいろうどうしょう Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare 0631, 0036, 0542, 0541 2 省エネ ー しょうエネ ー energy conservation 3 省く はぶく leave out; save, cut down 4 省みる かえりみる reflect upon oneself 5 反省 はんせい reflection, introspection ... 0374
	セイ ショウ かえり(みる) はぶ(く)	

0681

目 109

This kanji has three very different meanings. Start by associating the meaning **SAVE/cut down on** with the idea of using *few* (少) **items** (目). Now think of a government **MINISTRY** forced by budget cuts to **reflect** (INTROSPECT) on how to **cut down on** its expenses.

2164

常 9

<div>相</div>	1 ASPECT; physiognomy 2 MUTUAL 3 MINISTER (of state)	1 様相 ようそう aspect, phase, condition ... 0501 2 相違 そうい difference, disparity ... 0663 2 相対する そうとうする correspond to, be suitable for ... 0141 3 相手 あいて partner, opponent ... 0046 4 外相 がいしょう foreign minister ... 0266
	ソウ ショウ あい-	

0682

目 109

Eye and tree: picture a government **MINISTER**, observing the goings-on at his ministry from behind a **tree**, judging the overall **ASPECT** (i.e., outer appearance) of the situation from behind the scenes. The other meaning, **MUTUAL**, is visible in the mutuality between the three vertical sections of 本 and 目: the top section of 目 corresponds to the crown of the **tree** (S1 and above), the middle section to the branches (S3-4), and the bottom section to the trunk (lowest part of S2). This can be reinforced by writing 本 and 目 on scratch paper and drawing a dotted line to connect the upper, middle, and lower sections of each, 租 1515

0808

常 9

<div>想</div>	CONCEIVE, think	発想 はつそう conception ... 0148 思想 しそう thought, conception, idea ... 0142 理想 りそう ideal ... 0532 予想 よそう expectation, conjecture, prospect ... 0163 回想 かいそう recollection, reminiscence ... 0050
	ソウ ソ	

0683

心 61

Here 心 is added to show us the thoughts and contemplations in the **minister** (相)'s **heart** as he observes the situation. 想 connotes more deliberate thought than does 思 0142 THINK, so we summarize its meaning with the word "CONCEIVE."

2462

常 13

<div>称</div>	APPELLATION	名称 めいしょう appellation, name, title ... 0269 称号 しょうごう title, degree ... 0300 自称する じしょうする call/style oneself ... 0081 称する しょうする name, designate; claim, pretend 対称 たいしょう symmetry ... 0650
	ショウ	

0684

禾 115

稱

1075

常 10

The next two kanji have both been simplified using 尔, but are otherwise unrelated (note how their old forms differ). Because 尔 lacks any meaning or consistent origin, a sensible way to approach these two kanji is simply to master the meaning and reading of one compound. For this entry, the logical choice is VI, which reinforces the keyword "APPELLATION."

弥 0685

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">弥</div>	PHONETIC [mi]; PHONETIC [ya]	弥が上にも いやがうえにも [elegant] all the more 0042 ○弥生 やよい third month (of the lunar calendar), March 0036 ○弥生時代 やよいむだい Yayoi period [Japanese historical era, approx. 200 BCE–250 CE] 0036, 0383, 0071
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0685 弓 57 <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">彌</div> 0258 常 8	(Continuing from the previous entry) Here the compound to master is V2, along with its important derivative V3. A sample compound for the phonetic reading 彌 appears at 阿 0819. 彌 称 0684
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<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">互</div>	RECIPROCAL ゴ たが(い)	互惠 ごけい reciprocity, mutual benefits 0581 互角 ごかく equality; good match 0342 ○相互の そうご mutual, reciprocal 0682 交互に こうごに mutually, reciprocally, alternately 0102 ○互いに たがい mutually, reciprocally
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0686 二 7 2893 常 4	S1–2 and S3–4 differ from each other by 180 degrees; that is, they are RECIPROCAL to each other. 互 瓦 2167
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<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">務</div>	DUTY, office, business ム つと(める) つと(まる)	業務 ぎょうむ business, affairs, work, service 0498 ○事務所 じむしょ office 0080, 0249 公務員 こうむいん public employee 0089, 0317 外務省 がいむしょう Ministry of Foreign Affairs 0266, 0681 ○務める つとめる perform one's duties; play one's part
--	---	--

0687 力 19 1085 常 11	To suggest the notion of carrying out one's DUTY , we use the image of <i>striking</i> (父) with <i>plows</i> (力) and <i>halberds</i> (矛).
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<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">柔</div>	SOFT ジュウ ニュウ やわ(らか) やわ(らかい)	柔毛 じゅうもう soft hair 0487 柔和 にゅうわ gentleness, mildness, meekness 0236 ○柔道 じゅうどう judo 0158 ○柔らかな やわらかな soft, gentle 柔らかい毛布 やわらかいもうふ soft blanket 0487, 0204
--	--	--

0688 木 75 1797 常 9	Picture the <i>halberd</i> (矛) mashing the <i>tree</i> (木) to a SOFT pulp. 条 0119
--	--

	SOFT	○軟化 なんか softening; weakening 0120 軟骨 なんこつ cartilage 0465 柔軟な じゅうなんな soft, pliable, flexible 0699
	ナン やわ(らか) やわ(らかい)	○軟らかな やわらかな soft, tender 軟らかい若葉 やわらかいわかば soft young leaf 0404, 0405

0689	Picture a plush luxury <i>car</i> (車) opening a <i>yawning</i> (欠) side door, inviting you to sit down on its SOFT leather seats.
車 159	
1345	
常 11	

	TRACK, path	軌道 きどう track, railway; planetary orbit 0158 軌条 きじょう rails 0119 常軌 じょうき usual course, beaten track 0321
	キ	

0690	<i>Car</i> (車) + <i>nine</i> (九): picture a busy railway corridor with nine TRACKS . 𨋖 𨋖 0224
車 159	
1312	
常 9	

	¹EAVES ²COUNTER FOR HOUSES	¹軒下 のきした under the eaves 0040 ^①軒並み のきなみ row of houses; all round, across the board 0333
	ケン のき	^②四軒 よんけん four houses 0006 ²一軒家 いっけんや solitary house; private home 0002, 0219 ²数軒 すうけん several houses 0309

0691	A <i>car</i> (車) stays <i>dry</i> (干) beneath the EAVES of a house. 𨋖 𨋖 1808
車 159	
1328	
常 10	

	¹AXLE ²AXIS	¹車軸 しゃじく wheel axle, axle 0125 ²軸線 じくせん axis, shaft line 0210 ²地軸 ちじく axis of the earth 0187
	ジク	^②回転軸 かいてんじく axis of revolution 0050, 0224 ²左右軸 さゆうじく lateral axis 0401, 0402

0692	Review 車 0125 VEHICLE . Now see 由 as a close-up diagram of one side of the vehicle, at the point where the AXLE juts out of the chassis. The wheel is left off, to expose the AXLE . The reading ジク is unique in this course.
車 159	
1371	
常 12	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	COMPARE	○比較する ひかくする compare with, draw a comparison..... 0123 比較的 ひかくてき comparative 0123, 0169 比較文学 ひかくぶんがく comparative literature 0123, 0101, 0099
	カク	比較言語学 ひかくげんごがく comparative linguistics..... 0123, 0051, 0222, 0099

0693 Picture a couple of hot-rodgers "crossing (交) wheels (車)" down at the street corner to **COMPARE** their custom jobs. Used almost exclusively in the word 比較 (ひかく, comparison). Make an effort to remember that 較 (カク) is the only character based on 交 that is not pronounced コウ.

1397

常 13

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	STORAGE CHAMBER	金庫 きんこ strong box, cashbox 0029 ○車庫 しゃこ car shed, garage 0125 宝庫 ほうこ treasure house, treasury 0074
	コ ク	文庫 ぶんこ library; collection of literary works; box for stationery 0101 在庫 ざいこ stock, inventory 0406

0694 In this character, and a few others you will learn later on, 广 shelter will be a *garage*. A car (車) stored in a *garage* is a natural image for **STORAGE CHAMBER**.

广 53

2682

常 10

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	STORE, storehouse	貯蔵 ちょそう storage, preservation 0442 ○冷蔵庫 れいぞうこ refrigerator..... 0675, 0694 蔵書 そうしよ one's library, book collection 0079
	ゾウ くら	大蔵省 おおくらしょう Ministry of Finance 0033, 0681 蔵相 そうしょう Minister of Finance 0682

0695 Observe a *retainer* (臣) holding a *guided spear* (戊), standing guard over **STORES** of food (from plants 艹). 蔵 臓 1974

艹 140

蔵

2088

常 15

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	STOREHOUSE	○倉庫 そうこ warehouse, storehouse 0694 船倉 せんそう ship's hold 0669 米倉 こめぐら rice granary 0234
	ソウ くら	武器倉 ぶきぐら armory..... 0111, 0295 ○倉渡し くらわし ex-warehouse 0281

0696 Take S3-7 as a variant of 戸 door. □ opening completes the image of a *door*. A place for storing things safely under a *roof* (人) and behind a *door*: a **STOREHOUSE**.

人 9

1807

常 10

創

CREATE

ソウ
つく(る)

創作する そうさくする create, produce; write 0152
創世記 そうせいし Genesis 0604, 0427
独創的 どくそうてき original, creative 0346, 0169
創立する そうりつする establish, organize, start 0067
創設 そうせつ establishment, founding 0520

0697

刀 18

To remember that this character means **CREATE**, picture **CREATING** a **storehouse** (倉) by carving it with one's **sword** (刀) out of a giant block of wood. Be sure to paint a vivid picture in your mind's eye, remembering that 刀 is not used destructively here, but **CREATIVELY**.

1610

常 12

告

NOTIFY

ACCUSE

コク
つ(げる)

申告 しんこく report, statement, notification 0315
戒告 かいこく caution, warning, reprimand 0469
宣告 こうこく public notice; advertisement 0238
告げる つげる notify, tell
告発 こくはつ accusation, prosecution, indictment 0148

0698

口 30

First recall the image of a one-leaved plant from 先 0134. Now imagine what things people do when only plants are watching them, what things plants would **ACCUSE** them of if only they had **mouths** (口) to **ACCUSE** with. Of what unspeakable deeds would they **NOTIFY** us?

2134

常 7

造

MAKE, build

ゾウ
つく(る) つく(り) -づく(り)

創造 そうぞう creation 0697
造船 そうせん shipbuilding 0669
木造の もくぞうの wooden 0028
造る つくる make, build
防火造り ぼうかづくり fireproof construction 0174, 0026

0699

走 162

If plants did have mouths, one thing they would surely **accuse** (告) us of is removing them from their land whenever we decide to **build** something. See the **accusing** plant issuing its accusations toward us as we **cart** (走) it off to the compost factory so we can **MAKE** a **build-**ing where it once stood.

2679

常 10

衣

GARMENT, clothing

イ エ*
ころも

衣類 いるい clothes, garments 0310
衣食住 いしょくじゅう food, clothing, and shelter; the necessities of life 0288, 0366
外衣 がいい outer garment 0266
法衣 ほうい (=ほうえ) sacerdotal robe 0139
羽衣 はごろも robe of feathers 0418

0700

衣 145

See 一 as a person's head and shoulders, and the rest as the folds and pleats of his **GARMENTS**. 長 0091 and 旅 0569 show a couple of variations on the pleated **GARMENT** image. Soon we shall encounter still other variations, including 袂 (used at the left) and 衿 (used at top and bottom simultaneously).

1736

常 6

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 4em;">依</div>	DEPEND ON イ エ	○依存する いぞんする (=いそんする) depend on, rely on 0407 依拠 いきよ basis, grounds; dependence 0554 依頼 いがん at one's own request 0214
--	-----------------------------	--

0701 In the Japanese expression for "food, clothing, and shelter," clothing comes first (see V2 of the previous entry). Truly, a *man* (イ) **DEPENDS ON** his *clothing* (衣). See 帰 1018 for an *on-yomi* compound using the reading エ.

0065

常 8

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 4em;">袋</div>	BAG タイ ふくろ	風袋 ふうたい packing, tare 0425 ○紙袋 かみぶくろ paper bag 0478 手袋 てぶくろ gloves 0046 浮き袋 うきぶくろ air bladder; life buoy, float 0613 足袋 たび Japanese (digitated) socks, <i>tabi</i> 0044
--	-----------------------------	---

0702 A **BAG** is a kind of clothing for the items we put inside it. This character puts *clothing* (衣) at the bottom, to represent a **BAG**, and *replace* (代) above it, to represent the things we place and replace into the **BAG**. Take a moment to visualize the *replaceable* contents going into and out of their "clothing," that is, their **BAG**. 装 1591

2245

常 11

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 4em;">褒</div>	COMMEND, praise ホウ (ほめる)	褒賞 ほうしょう prize, reward 0322 ○褒美 ほうび reward, prize 0497 過褒 かほう excessive praise 0464 ○褒める ほめる praise, commend 褒め言葉 ほめことば words of praise 0051, 0605
--	---	--

0703 衣 is a variant of 衣 *clothing*. 保 here falsely suggests the clothes are meant to *preserve*; in fact, they are meant as gifts conveying **praise** and **COMMENDATION** upon the young mother and baby (see 保 0646), like clothes presented with compliments at a baby shower. Note the long vowel in the *on-yomi*, contra 保. 裏 0704

褒

1841

常 15

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 4em;">裏</div>	REAR, reverse, inside リ うら	○裏面 りめん (=うらめん) back, reverse, other side, inside; background 0175 裏側 うらがわ back/reverse/other side, wrong side 0626 ○裏切る うらぎる betray, double-cross 0086 裏付け うらづけ endorsement; backing; proof 0064 裏通り うらどおり back street 0159
--	--	--

0704 First imagine that to hide our *village* (里) from a marauding band of outlaws, we've covered it up with *clothing* (衣). Now see how the *village* lies hidden **inside**/at the **REAR** of the *clothing*. 裏 0703

裡

1836

常 13

表

- 1 EXPRESS, manifest
2 SURFACE, outside, front
3 TABLE, chart

ヒョウ
おもて -おもて あらわ(す) あらわ(れる)

- ① 表示する ひょうじする indicate, show, express 0311
② 表す あらわす express, manifest
2 表裏 ひょうり (=おもてうら) front and rear, both sides; duplicity 0704
② 表の戸 おもてのと street/front door 0248
3 図表 ずひょう chart, diagram 0298

0705

衣 145

Start by comparing this kanji with the previous one, its opposite. Here the cover of clothing has been lifted off the top, turning inside to **outside**. A *growing plant* (S1-4) rises out of the covering *clothing* to EXPRESS itself on the SURFACE. As for M3, TABLE/chart derives from the idea of EXPRESSING something so that it is easily visible. 麦 0131

2151

常 8

現

- 1 ACTUAL, present
2 APPEAR

ゲン
あらわ(れる) あらわ(す)

- 1 現状 げんじょう present condition(s) 0616
① 現在 げんざい present time, now; present tense 0406
1 現金 げんきん cash 0029
② 表現する ひょうげんする express, represent 0705
② 現れる あらわれる appear, emerge

0706

玉 96

Like the entries before and after, 現 is used for writing あらわ(れる)/あらわ(す) (as usual, each *kun-yomi* homophone has its own particular range of usage). 現's special sense is APPEAR: here a *gem* (玉) APPEARS to our *sight* (見). Being right before our eyes, it also suggests M1 ACTUAL/present. Recall that the *hen* form 王 is shorthand for 玉 0073.

0879

常 11

著

- 1 AUTHOR
2 CONSPICUOUS

チョ
あらわ(す) いちじる(しい)

- 1 著作する ちよさくする write, author 0152
① 著者 ちよしゃ author, writer 0107
① 著す あらわす author, write
2 著名 ちよめい prominence, eminence, distinction 0269
② 著しい いちじるしい remarkable, conspicuous

0707

艸 140

著

1993

常 11

Here we observe a *person* (者) using blades of *grass* (艸) to write: an AUTHOR. Her action of expressing things clearly and visibly in writing makes them CONSPICUOUS. 箸 1443, 暑 1444, 著 1445

制

- 1 SYSTEM
2 CONTROL

セイ

- ① 制度 せいど system, organization, institution 0280
1 体制 たいせい system, structure, organization 0062
2 規制する きせいする regulate, control 0624
2 制限 せいげん restriction, limit 0282
2 産制 さんせい birth control 0181

0708

刀 18

Taking your cue from 生 *growing plant*, see in 帀 a leaf, branches, and roots (ignore the similarity with 市). Then see 刈 trimming away (i.e., CONTROLLING or regulating) any excess growth among these. Finally, learn M1 SYSTEM as something that CONTROLS the functioning of an institution or process. 刺 0935, 製 0709

1170

常 8

	MANUFACTURE	製作 せいさく manufacture, production ... 0152 製造業 せいぞうぎょう manufacturing industry ... 0699, 0498
	セイ	○製品 せいひん manufactured goods, product ... 0301 製薬 せいやく drug manufacture ... 0303 日本製の にほんせいの made in Japan 0001, 0031

0709 Clothing was among the first products made by systematic, industrial processes. It is no surprise, then, that *system* (制) and *clothes* (衣) in combination refer to the systematic making of things, or **MANUFACTURING**. Picture the *clothing* at the bottom of the character being systematically produced. 裂 0720, 制 0708

2441

常 14

	FIRST	初期 しよき early stage, beginning; initial ... 0486 ○最初 さいしよ first, outset, beginning ... 0196 初めての はじめての first, first-time ○初飛行 はつひこう maiden flight ... 0475, 0055 ○夜が明け初める よがあけそめる day begins to dawn ... 0467, 0024
	シヨ はじ(め) はじ(めて) はつ はつ うい- -そ(める) -ぞ(め)	

0710 In ネ one can vaguely discern 衣 0700, of which it is a variant (do not confuse ネ with 衤). In the same way the Japanese expression 皮切り (かわきり, "cutting the leather") conveys the idea of "beginning," this image of taking a *sword* (刀) to *cloth* represents the **FIRST** step in making a garment. While no two kanji will differ by ネ and 衤 alone, you should remember that 衤 comes from 衣 while ネ comes from 示 0311.

1031

常 7

	NAKED	裸体 らたい nude body, nudity ... 0062 ○全裸 ぜんら stark naked, nude ... 0078 ○裸の はだかの naked, bare, undressed 裸馬 はだかうま barebacked horse ... 0336 裸足 はだし barefoot, bare feet ... 0044
	ラ はだか	

0711 Clothing (衤) hanging on fruit (果) tree: **NAKED**.

衣 145

1120

常 13

	1 DIFFICULT 2 DISASTER 3 FAULT, criticize ナン かた(い) -がた(い) むずか(しい)	①難病 なんびょう incurable disease ... 0617 ①難しい むずかしい difficult ①解き難い ときがたい hard to solve ... 0345 ②難民 なんみん refugee, displaced person ... 0477 ③難詰する なんきつする blame, censure ... 0515

0712 Picture 糞 as a *Han-dynasty Chinese scholar-official*. His high status is marked by the laurel 卣 he wears on his head. S7-8 show his arms joined at his abdomen, one hand inserted into the open portion of the opposite sleeve in his gown. Notice his spread legs. The other kanji using 糞 (and a version with legs joined, 糞), appear at 1730-34; preview these now. The present entry depicts a *small bird* (佳) making life **DIFFICULT** for a poor *Han scholar-official*. See how the bird painfully torments him by pecking at his ears. This image also serves us well for the act of **FAULTING** or **criticizing**. Learn M2 **DISASTER** as an extension of M1 **DIFFICULTY**.

佳 172

難

1632

常 18

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

准

JUNIOR

○准教員 じゅんきょういん junior/assistant teacher
0632, 0317

ジュン

0713

ゝ 15

Our challenge here is to keep this kanji distinct from the next one, which has the same reading, similar writing, and one similar meaning. Focus on ゝ (the next entry has ャ), once more letting it suggest *second(ary)* (see 次 0278). You thus obtain a *second*-ranking (i.e., JUNIOR) bird (隹). The reading ジュン is easy to associate with JUNIOR. 準 0714

0108

常 10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

準

1 STANDARD, level

2 QUASI-

ジュン

1 準則 じゅんそく regulations, standard 0625

1 水準 すいじゅん level, standard; water level 0027

① 基準 きじゅん standard, criterion, basis 0485

② 準決勝 じゅんけつしょう semifinal 0330, 0460

2 準会員 じゅんかいいん associate member
..... 0226, 0317

0714

水 85

準

2486

常 13

In Japanese the ideas level and STANDARD are expressed in the word "water level" (水準, すいじゅん). To perceive the above meanings in this kanji, see a bird (隹) sipping water (氵) from a river, whose level is marked by S12. S13 indicates the river's maximum range of fluctuation, revealing that it is almost at high water; this suggests M2 QUASI-. 準 0713

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

備

PROVIDE (for), furnish

ビ
そな(える) そな(わる)

軍備 ぐんび military preparations, armaments 0583

○準備する じゅんびする provide for, prepare for 0714

予備 よび reserve, spare; preparation, preliminaries 0163

設備する せつびする equip/provide (with) 0520

○備える そなえる provide for, stock, furnish

0715

人 9

To perceive here the idea of PROVIDING for a rainy day, visualize this man (亼) gathering food provisions (from plants 艹) inside a container (用), and hanging it from the edge of a cliff (厂). This may seem like an odd place to store his provisions, but in fact he will only need them when he has been pushed to "the edge."

0126

常 12

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

死

DIE

シ
し(ぬ) し(に)-

○死亡 しぼう death 0233

死去 しきょ death, passing away 0138

過労死 かろうし death from overwork 0464, 0542

死を覚悟する しをかくごする be prepared to die
..... 0325, 0326

○死ぬ しぬ die, pass away

0716

歹 78

歹 means bone or death. Let the first stroke represent ground level, so that 歹 is buried underground. Here it takes 匕 fallen person underground with it, representing the act of DYING. 苑 0729

2952

常 6

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	FUNERAL	埋葬する まいそうする bury, inter..... 0533
	ソウ ほうむ(る)	○葬式 そうしき funeral ceremony..... 0109 火葬 かそう cremation..... 0026 水葬 すいそう burial at sea 0027 ○葬る ほうむる bury, inter

0717 Recall 卅 (two hands) from 戒 0469. Here we observe *two hands* burying a *dead (死)* person under grass (艸): **FUNERAL**. 葬 苑 0729

艸 140

2022

常 12

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	COLUMN, row	列を作る れつをつくる form a line/row/column 0152
	レッ	○行列 ぎょうれつ line, queue; matrix..... 0055 列島 れつとう archipelago 0341 列車 れっしゃ (railway) train 0125 並列 へいれつ arranged in a row/column, parallel..... 0333

0718 Here see 歹 as a *bone*, lined up next to a *sword (刂)*, in two neat **COLUMNS**. In a table, this kanji refers to columns and 行 0055 to rows, but in many other contexts the English translation for the present entry is row. 別 0090, 例 0721

刀 18

0729

常 6

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	VEHEMENT, intense	痛烈な つうれつな sharp, biting, scathing 0619
	レッ	○強烈な きょうれつな intense, severe 0423 烈風 れつふう violent/strong wind 0425 烈火 れつか raging fire, inferno..... 0026

0719 To see the meanings **VEHEMENT** and intense, visualize a *fire* 火 stretching skyward in two tall *columns (列)* of flame.

火 86

2308

常 10

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	SPLIT, tear	破裂 はれつ explosion, bursting..... 0596
	レッ さ(く) さ(ける)	○分裂する ぶんれつする split, break up 0088 ○裂く さく [vt] split, tear ○裂ける さける [vi] split, tear 裂け目 さけめ tear, rip, crack..... 0021

0720 When you see this character, imagine **SPLITTING** or **tearing** the *garment (衣)* into the two "columns" 列 (i.e., strips) above it. 製 0709

衣 145

2347

常 12

例

EXAMPLE, precedent

レイ
たと(える)

- 前例 ぜんれい precedent; above example 0113
 常例 じょうれい usual practice, established custom 0321
 例外 れいがい exception 0266
 例の れいの usual; that, (the one) in question
 ○例えば たとえば for example

0721

人 9

Following the **EXAMPLE/precedent** set by 夕 and 人, 人 *person* becomes イ here and assumes an upright position in line with the others. Make an effort to remember that 例 (レイ) is the only character based on 列 that is not pronounced レツ. ㊦ 列 0718, ㊦ 倒 0941

0071

常 8

刑

PENALTY

ケイ

- 刑務所 けいむしょ prison 0687, 0249
 刑期 けいき prison term 0486
 死刑 しがい capital punishment, death penalty 0716
 処刑 しよけい execution, punishment 0553
 刑事 けいじ (police) detective 0080

0722

刀 18

Imagine that a traditional **PENALTY** in Japan was to be tied to a *torii* (杆) and hacked with a sword (刀). ㊦ 判 0744, 刊 0409, 研 0724

0734

常 6

型

TYPE, model

ケイ
かた -かた

- 典型 てんけい type, pattern, model, exemplar 0504
 典型的な てんけいてきな typical 0504, 0169
 体型 たいけい form, figure 0062
 大型 おおがた large size; large model 0033
 血液型 けつえきがた blood type 0198, 0468

0723

土 32

One way to associate this construction with the meanings **TYPE** and **model** is to let "penalty (刑) + earth (土)" suggest the idea of pounding or "punishing" a malleable material like clay to shape it into a predefined mold.

2292

常 9

研

1 GRIND 2 RESEARCH

ケン
と(く)

- ①研ぐ とぐ grind, polish
 1 研ぎ石 とぎいし whetstone, knife sharpener 0403
 1 研米機 けんまいき rice polisher 0234, 0473
 ②研学 けんがく study 0099

0724

石 112

研

1046

常 9

Picture using the *stone* (石) to **GRIND** the *torii* (杆) to a smooth polish. To associate **M1 GRIND** with **M2 RESEARCH**, think of the latter as the polishing of one's understanding. A sample compound is provided here for M2, but more important ones appear at 修 1676 and 究 1710. ㊦ 刑 0722

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">厄</div>	MISFORTUNE, trouble ヤク	厄日 やくび unlucky day, critical day 0001 厄年 やくとし climacteric/critical year, unlucky year 0117 ○厄介 やっかい trouble, annoyance 0611 大厄 たいやく great misfortune; grand climacteric 0033
--	--------------------------------------	---

0725 This character shows us a *cliff* (厂) with a body lying below it, hunched over, its back and neck broken (𠂔). It signifies **MISFORTUNE**. Do not confuse 𠂔 *broken body* with 冫 *seal*, introduced back at 印 0231. 𠂔 厄 0726

2550

常 4

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">危</div>	DANGEROUS キ あぶ(ない) あや(うい) あや(ぶむ)	○危機 きき crisis, emergency 0473 危害 きがい injury, harm; danger, risk 0413 ○危ない(=危うい) あぶない(=あやうい) dangerous, insecure 命が危ない いのちがあぶない (one's) life is in danger 0232 危ぶむ あやぶむ fear, apprehend
--	---	--

0726 Picture S1-2 as a man who peers down over the edge of a *cliff* (厂). Realizing what happened to the poor man in the last entry, he suddenly senses **DANGER**. 𠂔 厄 0725, 色 0528

2755

常 6

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">範</div>	MODEL ハン	○規範 きはん standard, norm, criterion 0624 範例 はんれい example 0721 典範 てんぱん model, standard; law, code 0504 範囲 はんい range, scope 0435 広範囲 こうはんい wide range 0238, 0435
--	------------------------	--

0727 Recall that kanji with 𠂔 sometimes have to do with *keeping records*. Here a notorious case of a *chariot* (車) running over someone (leaving a *broken body* 𠂔) has been recorded on a *bamboo* scroll as an admonitory **MODEL** or example of what occurs when one ignores the rules of safe driving.

2364

常 15

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">怨</div>	HOLD A GRUDGE, resent エン オン うら(む)* うら(み)* うら(めしい)*	○怨念 おんねん deeply held grudge 0230 ○怨む うらむ hold a grudge, resent [cf. 恨 1217]
--	---	--

0728 𠂔 combines 夕 (which resembles 𠂔 *death/bone*) and 𠂔 *broken body*. We can treat 𠂔 as a variation on 死 *death*. It combines here with *heart/mind* (心) to represent the idea of wishing someone were *dead*: **HOLD A GRUDGE/resent**. A compound using the reading エン appears at 恨 1217. うらむ (V2 here) is usually written with the latter kanji.

2227

常 9

苑

IMPERIAL GARDEN

内苑 ないえん inner garden (of the imperial palace) 0215
外苑 がいえん outer garden (of the imperial palace) 0266

エン オン
その

0729

艸 140

Here we find *grass* growing from the soil in which *dead bodies* (死) are buried. Imagine that they are the remains of deceased emperors, for this character refers to **IMPERIAL GARDENS**. 𦰩 苑 0730, 死 0716, 葬 0717

1926

名 8

宛

ADDRESS

○宛先 あてさき address, addressee 0134
宛名 あてな addressee, address 0269
外来語に字を宛てる がいらいごにじをあてる assign Chinese characters to a foreign word 0266, 0274, 0222, 0098
宛て字 あてじ phonetic substitute, false substitute character 0098
オレンジを一人宛三個 オレンジをひとりあてさんこ three oranges per person 0002, 0015, 0004, 0262

あ(てる) -あ(て) -あ(て)

0730

宀 40

Means **ADDRESS**, in the sense of directing to or assigning to. Here we can see the *dead bodies* (死) being assigned to a location under a certain *roof* (宀), that is, a specific numbered location (an **ADDRESS**) where they will be kept until identified. 𦰩 宛 0729

1908

常 8

碗

BOWL, cup

○茶碗 ちゃわん teacup; rice bowl 0603
お碗 おわん bowl

ワン

0731

石 112

In a full dinner service, each dish is assigned to a specific course of a meal. Thus in this entry a *stone* 石 (standing for ceramics and glass) that is *addressed* (宛) to a part of a meal represents **BOWLS** or cups. 𦰩 碗 0732

1110

名 13

腕

¹ ARM

² ABILITY

¹腕力 わんりよく muscular strength 0084
①上腕 じょうわん upper arm 0041
¹腕時計 うでとけい wrist watch 0383, 0555
②腕前 うてまえ skill, ability, capacity 0113
²腕利き うてき person of ability 0412

ワン
うて

0732

肉 130

By evolving to walk upright, humans freed up two limbs for *addressing* to other tasks. Here "*body part* (月) + *address* (宛)" suggests that *body part* which, not otherwise occupied, can be assigned to whatever task we may wish to carry out: the **ARM**. As for M2, just as 手 0046 **HAND** can signify "skill," so too 腕 **ARM** can signify **ABILITY**. 𦰩 碗 0731

0919

常 12

<div>却</div>	ELIMINATE, reject	売却する ばいきやくする sell off, dispose of by sale 0353 却下する きやつかする reject, dismiss, turn down 0040 棄却する ききやくする reject, renounce 0606 ○返却する へんきやくする return 0378
	キヤク	

0733 For this and the next entry, we go from 𠂔, *broken body* back to 𠂔 *seal*. Here let *seal and go away* (去 0138) suggest an expulsion or deportation order stamped by a high authority; that is, an order to **ELIMINATE** or reject. 𠂔 脚 0734, 即 0390

𠂔

1034

常 7

<div>脚</div>	LEG	脚部 きやくぶ leg(s) [as of a table] 0068 ○三脚 さんきやく tripod 0004 脚注 きやくちゅう footnote 0368 脚本 きやくほん script, playbook, scenario 0031 三本脚の犬 さんぽんあしのいぬ three-legged dog 0004, 0031, 0293
	キヤク キヤあし	

0734 Think of the **LEG** as the *body part* (月) for *eliminating* (却) things, as in “kicking them out” or “punting them away.” 𠂔 却 0733

肉 130

0887

常 11

<div>犯</div>	OFFENSE, violation	犯行 はんこう criminal act, crime, offense 0055 ○犯人 はんんにん criminal, offender 0015 防犯 ぼうはん crime prevention 0174 ○法を犯す ほうをおかす violate the law 0139 女を犯す おんなをおかす rape a woman 0093
	ハン おか(す)	

0735 This character shows the scene of a criminal **OFFENSE**: a *dog* (𠂔) has just killed a man, leaving only his *broken body* (𠂔).

犬 94

0175

常 5

<div>狂</div>	CRAZY, mad (about)	狂気の きょうきの insane, mad, crazy 0126 ○狂犬病 きょうけんびょう rabies 0293, 0617 殺人狂 さつじんきょう homicidal maniac 0522, 0015 女に狂う おんなにくるう run mad after a girl 0093 狂おしい思い くるおしいおもい maddening thought 0142
	キョウ くる(う) くる(おしい) くる(わす) くる(わせる)	

0736 To remember that this character means **CRAZY**, let “*dog king*” suggest a crowned werewolf. Take a few moments to picture 王 at the right going *mad* and turning into 𠂔 at the left.

犬 94

0241

常 7

獄

PRISON

ゴク

獄衣 ごくい prison uniform 0700
 獄死 ごくし death in prison 0716
 出獄 しゅつごく release from prison 0038
 獄中記 ごくちゅうき diary written in prison 0035, 0427
 ①地獄 じごく hell; inferno 0187

0737

犬 94

0644

常 14

ㇿ *dog* and 犬 *dog* are used here as a disdainful way to represent two locked-up convicts. Imagine the *words* (言) they speak to each other, inside the **PRISON**. Might they be trash-talking one another, or rather collaborating on a plan for escaping their impoundment?

非

IS NOT, non-, un-, wrong

ヒ

①非常 ひじょう emergency, calamity 0321
 非常口 ひじょうぐち emergency exit 0321, 0019
 非礼 ひれい impoliteness 0313
 非難 ひなん criticism, blame 0712
 非とする ひとする condemn, denounce

0738

非 175

0790

常 8

This image of two virtually identical objects facing opposite directions intuitively represents the ideas **NOT, non-, un-, and wrong.**

排

¹EXCLUDE, reject
²DISCHARGE, excrete

ハイ

①排他的な はいたてきな exclusive, cliquish, clannish 0189, 0169
¹排日 はいにち anti-Japanese 0001
²排出 はいしゅつ discharge, exhaust, evacuation 0038
²排水 はいすい drainage; displacement (of ships) 0027
 ②排気ガス はいきガス exhaust gas 0126

0739

手 64

0446

常 11

See a *hand* (手) **EXCLUDING** or **rejecting** something by making the “not” signal (非). Learn M2 **DISCHARGE** as an extension of M1. ㇿ 批 0746, 俳 0740

俳

HAIKU, actor

ハイ

①俳句 はいく haiku (seventeen-syllable poem) 0166
 俳人 はいじん haiku poet 0015

0740

人 9

0094

常 10

Here we see a *man* (人) composing or acting out fiction (i.e., that which “is not” 非): he is an actor or **HAIKU** poet. A sample compound for the actor sense appears at 優 0780. ㇿ 俳 0739

<div>罪</div>	CRIME, sin	犯罪 はんざい offense, crime 0735
	ザイ つみ	○無罪の むざいの not guilty, innocent 0048 ○有罪の ゆうざいの guilty 0400 罪業 ざいごう sin, iniquity 0498 罪人 つみびと sinner 0015 ざいにん criminal, offender

0741 To remember that this kanji means **CRIME**, visualize 𠃑 as the tiny, barred window of a prison cell and 非 as the bars of the sliding cell door, just now about to slam shut. To remember this kanji's reading, I suggest you memorize the antonym pair V2 and V3, though V1 is more common than these.

2264

常 13

<div>罰</div>	PUNISHMENT, heaven's vengeance	○罰金 ばつきん fine 0029
	バツ バチ	刑罰 けいばつ penalty, punishment 0722 処罰 しょばつ punishment, penalty 0553 罰する ばつする punish 0141 罰当たりな ばちあたりな sacrilegious

0742 Again we have the barred prison cell window (𠃑), now shown with *words* of sentencing (言), and the *sword* of the executioner (刂), symbolizing **PUNISHMENT**.

2266

常 14

<div>伴</div>	ACCOMPANY	○同伴する どうはんする accompany, go with 0182
	ハン バン ともな(う)	○伴う ともなう accompany, go with, attend 0399 友人を伴って ゆうじんをともなう accompanied by a friend

0743 See a *man* (人) **ACCOMPANIED** by his "better half" (半). Note that all kanji in this course containing 半 have the *on* reading ハン, though a few of these may also be read バン.

案件 0118

0044

常 7

<div>判</div>	¹ JUDGE, decide ² PERSONAL SEAL	^① 判決 はんけつ judicial decision, judgment, sentence 0330
	ハン バン	¹ 判事 はんじ judge 0080 ¹ 判定する はんていする judge, decide 0045 ¹ 判じる はんじる judge, decide, interpret 0094 ^② 判子 はんこ personal seal; seal impression

0744 The English word **decide** derives from the Latin *caedere* or "cut," for when people **decide**, they "cut off" one option in favor of another. Similarly, the kanji for **JUDGE/decide** suggests "cut (刂) in half (半)." To remember M2, associate the act of affixing one's **PERSONAL SEAL** with the idea of **deciding** in favor of something. 刑 0722, 判 0409

1038

常 7

<div>評</div>	COMMENT, evaluate	評判 ひょうばん fame, reputation 0744 好評 こうひょう favorable criticism, public favor 0095 映画評 えいがひょう film review 0329, 0176 ○評価 ひょうか evaluation, appraisal 0548 大方の評では おおかたのひょうでは according to public opinion 0033, 0173
	ヒョウ	

0745 Recall that 平 0334 resembles “the scales of Justice.” Here, we observe *words* (言) that weigh or assess something on a *scale* of value, that is, words of **evaluation** or **COMMENTARY**.

言 149
1361
常 12

<div>批</div>	CRITICIZE, comment	○批評 ひひょう criticism, comment 0745 批評家 ひひょうか critic, reviewer 0745, 0219 批難 ひなん criticism, blame 0712 批判 ひはん criticism, comment 0744 批准する ひじゅんする ratify 0713
	ヒ	

0746 Imagine using the fingers of your *hand* (手) to point out the relative merits and faults of two things you are *comparing* (比): **CRITICIZE/comment**. 排 0739

手 64
0223
常 7

<div>帥</div>	COMMANDER IN CHIEF	○元帥 げんすい marshal, general 0136 総帥 そうすい commander in chief 0557
	スイ	

0747 Review 官 0290 GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL. We'll treat 白 as a variation on *official* (白), one not working in an office (no 宀), but sporting a feather in his cap (シ) to indicate high status. *Cloth* (巾) can in this instance represent an army's flag, marking 白 as the army's “flag officer” or highest authority, its **COMMANDER IN CHIEF**. 帥 0748

巾 50
1185
常 9

<div>師</div>	MASTER, teacher	○教師 きょうし teacher, instructor 0632 師範 しはん teacher, master, coach 0727 医師 いし doctor, physician, surgeon 0561 牧師 ぼくし pastor, minister, priest 0576 絵師 えし painter, artist 0525
	シ	

0748 Of still higher status than the **COMMANDER IN CHIEF** (帥) is his **MASTER** or **teacher** (師), who gets to carry not only a flag but also a teacher's pointer (シ), for pointing to the blackboard during strategy lessons. Practice writing the two kanji in alternation, learning to identify their meanings by the presence or absence of the teacher's pointer. 帥 0747

巾 50
1211
常 10

<div>座</div>	¹ SEAT ² SIT ザ すわ(る)	①座席 ざせき seat..... 0279 ①座布団 ざぶとん (floor) cushion..... 0204, 0649 ②正座する せいざする sit upright/straight..... 0043 ②座る すわる sit down 口座 こうざ (bank) account..... 0019

0749 See two people (人人) occupying SEATS on either side of a bench under a shelter (广).

广 53

2686

常 10

<div>坐</div>	SIT ザ すわ(る)	対坐する たいざする sit face to face..... 0650 独坐 とくざ sitting alone..... 0346

0750 In Chinese, 坐 means "sit" while 座 means "seat," but in Japanese the latter has come to fulfill both functions. The former still persists in a few kanji compounds in which it refers to the action, SIT. 𠂔 卒 0751

土 32

2970

名 7

<div>卒</div>	¹ GRADUATE, come to an end ² PRIVATE, soldier ソツ	①卒業 そつぎょう graduation..... 0498 ①東大卒 とうだいそつ graduate from the University of Tokyo..... 0032, 0033 ①高卒 こうそつ high school graduate..... 0185 ①卒する そつする die, pass on ②一等卒 いっとうそつ private first class 0002, 0393

0751 Informed by 座 0749, try to visualize two PRIVATES wearing flat-topped service caps, sitting on a bench and listening to a GRADUATION speech. Their soldier's training has come to an end. 𠂔 坐 0750, 率 0752

十 24

卒

1769

常 8

<div>率</div>	¹ RATE, proportion ² LEAD, command ソツ リツ ひき(いる)	①比率 ひりつ ratio, percentage..... 0123 ①利率 りりつ interest (rate)..... 0412 ①率を定める りつをさだめる fix the rate..... 0045 ②引率する いんそつする lead, command..... 0422 ②率いる ひきいる lead, command

0752 一 is a lid, 56-9 are sound waves (see 樂 0302), 幺 is a child, and 十 is ten. Together they mean LEAD/command, from the idea of keeping a lid on ten noisy children. For M1, think of how a numerator determines (i.e., "commands") a proportion/RATE. 𠂔 卒 0751, 牽 1736

玄 95

1820

常 11

傘

UMBRELLA

サン
かさ

○傘下 さんか under the umbrella (of), affiliated, subsidiary 0040
鉄傘 てっさん iron dome 0564
雨傘 あまがさ umbrella 0154
日傘 ひがさ parasol 0001

0753 Behold an UMBRELLA.

人 9

1829

常 12

笠

BAMBOO HAT

リュウ
かさ

雨笠 あまがさ rain hat 0154
○竹笠 たけがさ bamboo hat 0243
笠原 かさはら Kasahara [surname] 0208
小笠原 おがさわら Ogasawara [surname] 0034, 0208
笠森 かさもり Kasamori [surname] 0241

0754

竹 118

Here we see 竹 *bamboo* used as an old-fashioned conical **BAMBOO HAT** by a *standing person* (立). Because a **BAMBOO HAT** serves to shield its wearer from rain or the sun's rays, 笠 was given the same Japanese reading as the kanji for UMBRELLA, shown in the previous entry. 笠 0419

2320

名 11

星

STAR, celestial body

セイ ショウ
ほし ほし

星座 せいざ constellation 0749
星条旗 せいじょうき the Stars and Stripes 0119, 0573
火星 かせい Mars 0026
○衛星 えいせい satellite, moon 0661
○星占い ほしうらない astrology 0348

0755

日 72

STARS are the source of life. Visualize a **STAR's** life-giving energy here in the way the *sun* (日) shines down on a *growing plant* (生). 皇 0077

2156

常 9

汁

¹ JUICE ² SOUP

ジュウ
しる -しる

①果汁 かじゅう fruit juice 0599
①レモンの汁 レモンのしる lemon juice
②出し汁 だしじる broth, stock 0038
肉汁 にくじゅう meat juice, gravy 0216

0756

水 85

Ten (十) cups of *water* (水) to make **JUICE** or **SOUP**. 斗 0757, 汗 0410

0173

常 5

<div>斗</div>	¹ DIPPER ² TO (18 liters) ト	¹ 北斗七星 ほくとしちせい the Big Dipper 0122, 0009, 0755 ² 二斗 にと 2 to 0003
0757 斗 68 2554 常 4	Depicts a DIPPER , with two drops of water (S1-2) to represent its contents. We might think of it as containing the volume of one TO (18 liters, equivalent to 10 升 SHO 1051). As a component grapheme in other kanji, 斗 may also mean <i>measure</i> . 汁 0756	
<div>料</div>	¹ FEE ² MATERIALS リヨウ	① 料金 りょうきん charge, rate, fee, fare 0029 ¹ 有料/無料 ゆうりょう/むりょう for a fee/for free 0400, 0048 ² 原料 げんりょう raw material 0208 ² 食料 しょくりょう food, foodstuffs 0288 ② 料理 りょうり cooking, cuisine; handling 0532
0758 斗 68 1187 常 10	Depicts the act of scooping up a measure of <i>rice</i> (米) with a <i>dipper</i> (斗). Think of it as a vendor collecting a FEE by scooping up a measure of his client's rice (as in V1), or a cook scooping up MATERIALS for a meal (as in V5). 科 0759	
<div>科</div>	SUBJECT OF STUDY カ	○ 科学 かかく science 0099 齒科 しか dentistry 0674 理科 りか science; science department 0532 教科 きょうか school subject; course of study, curriculum 0632 科する かする inflict, levy (a fine, etc.)
0759 禾 115 1053 常 9	Learn to recognize the meaning of this kanji just by the way it differs from the last one. In 料 we collected <u>roughly bundled rice</u> (米), which suggests raw MATERIALS . Here, we collect <u>neatly bundled rice</u> (禾, see 禾 0236), which suggests a more technologically advanced stage, one requiring the disciplined training of a SUBJECT OF STUDY . 然 0758	
<div>然</div>	¹ “-LIKE,” “-ly” (modifier-forming suffix) ² SO, in that way ゼン ネン	① 平然と へいぜんと calmly, quietly 0334 ¹ 全然 ぜんぜん wholly, totally, completely; (not) at all 0078 ² 天然の てんねんの natural 0270 ② 自然 しぜん nature 0081 ² 当然 とうぜん naturally, as a matter of course 0141
0760 火 86 2423 常 12	It is probably easiest for English speakers to learn the meaning of 然 by thinking of it as adding the sense of -LIKE or -ly to the character preceding it. Now we normally don't think of <i>dogs</i> (犬) as <i>meat</i> (月, written here as in 祭 0637), but if one were cooked up and served to us, our outlook might change. Here, picture a <i>fire</i> (火) making a <i>dog</i> “ <i>meat-LIKE</i> .” 然 0762	

燃

BURN

ネン
も(える) も(やす) も(す)

- 燃料 ねんりょう fuel 0758
- 内燃機関 ないねんきかん internal combustion engine 0215, 0473, 0451
- 燃える もえる [vi] burn
燃え尽きる もえつきる [vi] burn out, be burned up 0338
- 燃やす もやす [vt] burn

0761

火 86

A little etymology is in order here. Since the previous entry pictured a *fire* (火) but then came also to mean something unrelated to *fire*, 然 was added here to make a kanji that would unambiguously refer to **BURNING**. Practice writing the two kanji in turn, learning to identify their meanings by the presence or absence of 火.

0995

常 16

黙

SILENT, tacit

モク
だまる

- 沈黙 ちんもく silence, reticence 0655
- 黙読する もくどくする read silently 0355
- 黙とう(黙祷^{モクドウ}) もくとう silent prayer
- 黙る だまる become silent, shut one's mouth

0762

黒 203

At 0535 we learned that *fire* (火) turned a *village* (里) **BLACK** (黒). Here it turns the village's dogs (犬) **SILENT**. 黙 0763, 然 0760

黙

2494

常 15

獣

BEAST

ジュウ
けもの

- 獣医 じゅうい veterinarian 0561
- 野獣 やじゅう wild animal, wild game 0534
- 獣道 けものみち animal trail 0158

0763

犬 94

Picture 兽 as a wild, hairy **BEAST**, standing his ground muzzle-to-muzzle with a *dog* (犬). Be sure to visualize 兽 as a large and dangerous creature, lest you confuse this kanji with the next one. 黙 0762

獣

1673

常 16

獵

HUNTING

リョウ

- 獵師 りょうし hunter 0748
- 獵季 りょうき hunting season 0395
- 獵犬 りょうけん hound, hunting dog 0293
- 禁獵 きんりょう hunting/shooting ban 0312
- 獵をする りょうをする hunt, shoot

0764

犬 94

獵 is a simplified variant of 鼠, 2263 RAT, here being **HUNTED** by a *dog-like* creature (獵). 狩 0766

獵

0491

常 11

	FISHING ギョ リョウ	○漁師 りょうし fisherman 0748 ○漁業 ぎょぎょう fishing industry 0498 漁船 ぎょせん fishing boat 0669 漁場 ぎょじょう fishing ground, fishery 0445
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0765 Visualize here the act of hauling a *fish* (魚) out of *water* (水), that is, **FISHING**.

水 85

0631

常 14

	HUNT シュ か(る) か(リ) -が(リ)	○狩猟 しゅりょう hunting, hunt 0764 狩猟期 しゅりようき hunting season 0764, 0486 狩人 かりゅうど (=かりうど) hunter 0015 ○狩りに行く かりにいぐ go hunting 0055 潮干狩り しおひがり shell gathering (at low tide) 0146, 0408
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0766 A **HUNTING** *dog* (狩) *watches over* (守) his master's quarry until the hunter arrives to claim it.

犬 94 狩 0764

0356

常 9

	FEROCIOUS, intensive モウ	猛犬 もうけん ferocious dog 0293 猛獣 もうじゅう savage beast 0763 ○猛烈な もうれつな violent, vehement, fierce 0719 猛然と もうぜんと fiercely 0760 猛毒 もうどく deadly poison 0133
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0767 I suggest that visualizing 犬 as the *dog* (狩)'s lower teeth sinking into a *child* (子) may better evoke the idea **FEROCIOUS** than picturing the dog serving himself a child on a *plate*.

犬 94

0490

常 11

	SMOKE エン けむ(る) けむり けむ(い)	○禁煙 きんえん No Smoking [sign]; giving up smoking 0312 節煙 せつえん moderation in smoking 0391 煙になる けむりになる vanish in thin air ○煙い けむい smoky 煙草 たばこ tobacco; cigarette 0144
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0768 We've learned to see 罎 as a box (see 罎 0547), but here we're better off seeing it as a cloud of **SMOKE**, billowing up over the *earth* (土) where a *fire* (火) burns.

火 86

烟

0936

常 13

<div>燒</div>	BURN, roast	燃烧 ねんしょう combustion, burning 0761 ○全焼する ぜんしょうする be burnt down 0078 焼身自殺 しょうしんじさつ burning oneself to death 0060, 0081, 0522 ○焼き鳥 やきとり grilled chicken 0340 夕焼け ゆうやけ sunset glow 0265
	ショウ や(く) や(き) や(き)- や(き) や(ける)	

0769	<div>燒</div>	Visualize 𤇀 as a fire with three leaping flames. S10-12, representing the base of the fire, resembles 元 0136 (ORIGIN or base). Together with 火, this easily suggests BURN or roast . 𤇀 曉 0770
火 86		
0909		
常 12		

<div>曉</div>	DAWN	曉天 ぎょうてん dawn, sky at dawn 0270 曉星 ぎょうせい morning star, Venus 0755 今曉 こんぎょう at daybreak today 0228 ○曉の空 あかつきのそら dawning sky 0398
	ギョウ あかつき	

0770	<div>曉</div>	Three "flames" (i.e., rays) of <i>sunshine</i> (日) rising up over the horizon at DAWN . 𤇀 燒 0769
日 72		
0892		
常 12		

<div>旧</div>	FORMER, old	旧制 きゅうせい old system, old style 0708 旧姓 きゅうせい one's former name, née 0431 ○旧式 きゅうしき old style, old type 0109 新旧の しんきゅうの old and new 0275 旧ソ連 きゅうソレン former Soviet Union 0582
	キュウ	

0771	<div>舊</div>	日 marks the present <i>day</i> . S1 marks a time before that (i.e., to the left on the calendar): FORMER times. When 旧 appears as a grapheme inside other characters, we'll generally refer to it by the term <i>old</i> .
日 72*		
0005		
常 5		

<div>児</div>	CHILD	○児童 じどう child, juvenile 0537 二才児 にさいじ two-year-old child 0003, 0652 ○小児科 しょうにか (department of) pediatrics 0034, 0759 乳児 にゅうじ infant, baby, suckling 0160 育児 いくじ infant rearing, nursing of children 0489
	ジ	

0772	<div>兒</div>	Once a generation comes of age, it sets about reproducing itself. This character depicts a new generation arising to take the place of an <i>old</i> (旧) one. See a newborn CHILD trying to balance himself on two little <i>legs</i> (厶). At the top is his head, looking just like his <i>old</i> man.
儿 10		
2203		
常 7		

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">亦</div>	ALSO エキ また	彼も亦良い人だ かれもまたいいひとだ He is a nice man, too 0597, 0285, 0015 私も亦 わたしもまた I also, me too 0237
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0773 Used infrequently as an independent kanji meaning **ALSO**, an idea that we may associate with the “repetition” of the base strokes: first two on the inside (S3-4), then **ALSO** two on the outside (S5-6). More important to us is its use as a grapheme, for which we shall visualize it as *flames* (S3-6, resembling 㗎) *heating a griddle* (S2). 𠂇 亦 0774, 又 0058

1734

名 6

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">赤</div>	RED セキ シャク あか あか- あか(い) あか(らむ) あか(らめる)	○赤十字 セきじゅうじ Red Cross 0005, 0098 赤軍 セきぐん Red Army 0583 赤外線 セきがいせん infrared rays 0266, 0210 ○赤らむ あからむ become red 赤字 あかじ deficit, red figures 0098
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0774 Associate this character with the color **RED** by letting the cross (十) at the top suggest a **RED** cross (the medical relief symbol), kept **RED** hot on a *flame-heated griddle* (亦). 𠂇 亦 0773

赤 155

1876

常 7

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">変</div>	¹CHANGE, variation ²ABNORMAL ヘン か(わる) か(わり) か(える)	①変化 ヘンカ change, variety; declension 0120 ¹ 変動 ヘンどう change, fluctuation 0540 ①変わる かわる change, be different ¹ 変える かえる change, revise ² 変人 ヘンじん eccentric person, crank 0015
--	--	--

0775 Here let 欠 *crossed legs* suggest passiveness or stasis. Then imagine applying a *hot griddle* (亦) to a changeless *cross-legged* person to force them into **CHANGE**. M2 **ABNORMAL** can be thought of as “**CHANGED** from the normal.” Note in the old forms for this and the next two entries how 亦 simplifies the 糸-言-糸 construction.

欠 34*

變

1782

常 9

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">蛮</div>	BARBARIAN バン	蛮人 ばんじん savage, barbarian; aboriginal 0015 蛮族 ばんぞく savage tribe 0568 ○野蛮な やばんな savage, barbarous 0534
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0776 Think of cooking a meal of *insects* (虫) on a *hot griddle* (亦) as a most **BARBARIAN** act.

虫 142

蠻

1827

常 12

<div>恋</div>	(romantic) LOVE	失恋 しつれん unrequited love 0563 恋う こう love 恋する こいする love, fall in love with
	レン こ(う) こい こい(しい)	○恋人 こいびと lover, sweetheart 0015 初恋 はつこい first love 0710

0777 A heart(心) burning like the fire under a *hot griddle* (亦): (romantic) LOVE. The *on-yomi* compound to memorize appears in the next entry. 愛 0778

心 61
戀

1804

常 10

<div>愛</div>	LOVE	○恋愛 れんあい romantic love 0777 愛称 あいしょう nickname, pet name 0684 愛国心 あいこくしん patriotism, nationalism 0075, 0056
	アイ いと(しい)*	愛する あいする love, be fond of ○愛しい いとしい darling, beloved

0778 Review 受 0065. Here what is handed over is one's *heart* (心)—even if the *cross-legged* (久) recipient appears unmoved—for this is true LOVE. 受 0065, 恋 0777

心 61

2191

常 13

<div>憂</div>	¹ BE ANXIOUS, worry ² GRIEF	①憂国 ゆうこく patriotism, concern for one's country 0075 ④将来を憂える しょうらいをうれえる worry about the future 0614, 0274
	ユウ うれ(える) うれ(い) う(い) う(き)	¹ 憂い うれい anxiety, trouble, worry ² うい melancholy, sad ² 物憂い ものうい languid, melancholy 0172

0779 Here we observe a *heart AGGRIEVED*, caught between the burden of a thousand-pound weight (S1-6, resembling 百 0016 HUNDRED, but with an extra zero) and the passive emotionlessness of its *cross-legged* beloved (久). Observing its predicament, we can easily perceive its ANXIETY and GRIEF. 憂 0363

心 61

1842

常 15

<div>優</div>	¹ SUPERIOR ² ACTOR ³ KIND	①優先 ゆうせん preference, priority 0134 ¹ 優勝する ゆうしょうする win, be victorious 0460 ④優れた学者 すぐれたがくしゃ eminent scholar 0099, 0107
	ユウ やさ(しい) すぐ(れる)	² 俳優 はいゆう actor, actress 0740 ④優しい やさしい gentle, kind


0780 Think of イ here as a SUPERIOR and KIND *man* who comes to aid an *anxious/grieving* heart (憂). For M2 ACTOR, it suffices to learn the three compounds 俳優 (はいゆう, actor, actress), 女優 (じょゆう, actress), and 男優 (だんゆう, actor). Learn these three words as a set.

人 9


0156

常 17


<div>栗</div>	CHESTNUT リッ リ くり	○焼き栗 やきぐり roasted chestnuts 0769 栗毛 くりげ chestnut [horse] 0487
0781 木 75 2303 名 10	A <i>box</i> or <i>basket</i> (西) on top of a CHESTNUT tree , for loading up with CHESTNUTS . Do not confuse with the name-use kanji 粟 MILLET, 票 0782	
<div>票</div>	¹ SLIP OF PAPER ² BALLOT ヒョウ	①伝票 てんびょう slip, chit, ticket 0223 ¹ 住民票 じゅうみんびょう resident card 0366, 0477 ②投票する とうひょうする vote, cast a ballot 0517 ² 得票 とくひょう votes obtained 0387 ² 票を読む ひょうをよむ count the votes 0355
0782 示 113 2326 常 11	A <i>box</i> (西) placed atop an <i>altar</i> (示). Here the <i>altar</i> is being used as a ballot box stand at a polling place. The <i>box</i> on top of it has a slot at the top for inserting SLIPS OF PAPER (i.e., BALLOTS). 票 0781	
<div>標</div>	MARK, label, sign ヒョウ	標示する ひょうじする post up, declare, demonstrate 0311 商標 しょうひょう trademark 0351 標語 ひょうご slogan, motto, catchphrase 0222 ○標準 ひょうじゆん standard, norm, criterion 0714 目標 もくひょう mark, target, goal, object 0021
0783 木 75 0976 常 15	Picture a <i>slip of paper</i> (票) pasted on a <i>tree</i> (木)—a sign or label to MARK the tree's genus and species. Note that the three kanji based on 票 are read ヒョウ.	
<div>漂</div>	DRIFT, float ヒョウ ただよ(う)	○浮漂 ふひょう floating 0613 漂然 ひょうぜん casually, aimlessly, unexpectedly 0760 ○漂う ただよう drift, float 漂う小舟 ただようこぶね drifting boat 0034, 0668
0784 水 85 0632 常 14	Here we observe a <i>slip of paper</i> (票) floating/DRIFTING on the <i>water</i> (氺)'s surface.	

	TRANSFER	遷都 せんと transfer of the capital 0244 左遷 させん relegation, demotion 0401 ○変遷 へんせん changes, vicissitudes 0775
	セン	

0785	Visualize the three lines of 大 (S7-9) as ropes wrapping around the objects above and below (which just so happen to be <i>wrap</i> 已 and <i>box</i> 西). 大 ties these objects onto the bed of a truck (𨋖), which is used to TRANSFER them to a new location. The three ropes join in a knot at the center of 大. 𨋖 遭 1880, 選 1502	
足 162		
2735		
常 15		

	EACH, every, all; various	○各自 かくじ each/every individual 0081 各国 かくこく each country; various countries 0075 各地 かくち every place; various places 0187 各一部 かくいちぶ one copy each 0002, 0068 ○各の考えて おのおのかんがえて at individual discretion 0628
	カク おのおの	

0786	Review 条 0119. Here, the <i>angled rooftop</i> (𠂔) shelters a square building. We'll use this concrete image for 各, under the label <i>cabin</i> , when it appears inside other kanji. By itself it means EACH/every; to perceive this idea it may help to focus visually on how EACH rafter attaches to a wall, or vice versa. 𨋖 客 0787, 名 0269	
口 30		
1856		
常 6		

	¹ VISITOR ² CUSTOMER	¹ 訪問客 ほうもんきやく visitor, caller 0454, 0452 ¹ 客室 きやくしつ guest room, stateroom 0253 ¹ 来客 らいきやく visitor, guest 0274 ² 常客 じょうきやく regular customer 0321 ○お客さん おきやくさん visitor, guest; customer, client; spectator; passenger; outsider
	キヤク カク	

0787	The extra <i>roof</i> (𠂔) indicates a host's special solicitude for the esteemed VISITOR occupying his guest <i>cabin</i> (各). 𨋖 各 0786	
𠂔 40		
1939		
常 9		

	ROAD, way	○道路 どうろ road, street, way 0158 路地 ろじ alley, lane 0187 線路 せんろ (railway) line, track 0210 通路 つうろ passage, pathway, aisle 0159 旅路 たびろ journey 0569
	ロ -じ	

0788	Visualize 𨋖 as a person <i>stepping</i> down a ROAD that leads to a <i>cabin</i> (各). The reading 口 can be associated with ROAD (but remember that the vowel is short).	
足 157		
1394		
常 13		

<div>格</div>	<p>1 NORM, standard</p> <p>2 STATUS, rank</p> <p>3 CHARACTER</p> <p>カク コウ</p>	<p>①合格する ごうかくする pass (an examination), qualify 0227</p> <p>2 格が上がる かくがあがる be promoted to a higher rank 0041</p> <p>②価格 かかく price, cost 0548</p> <p>③性格 せいかく character, personality 0128</p> <p>格子 こうし latticework, lattice, grid 0094</p>
<p>0789</p> <p>木 75</p> <p>0835</p> <p>常 10</p>	<p>Only <i>trees</i> (木) of standard height, straightness, and hardness may be used in building <i>cabins</i> (各). Thus let "<i>cabin tree</i>" represent the idea of a standard or NORM. Trees that meet this standard earn a corresponding STATUS or rank. Associate M3 CHARACTER with M2 STATUS, via the idea of one's personal standing.</p>	
<div>絡</div>	<p>1 INTERLINK</p> <p>2 ENTWINE</p> <p>ラク</p> <p>から(む) から(める) から(まる)</p>	<p>①連絡 れんらく connection, contact; communication 0582</p> <p>1 短絡 たんらく short circuit 0562</p> <p>2 籠絡する ろうらくする inveigle, ensnare, entice 0509</p> <p>②絡み合う からみあう intertwine, interlock 0227</p> <p>2 絡まり からまり entanglement</p>
<p>0790</p> <p>糸 120</p> <p>1238</p> <p>常 12</p>	<p>Here we use <i>string</i> (糸) to ENTWINE or INTERLINK the <i>cabin</i> (各)'s rafters with its supporting walls. The reading からまり (V5, entanglement) can be associated with the tangled legs of fried calamari.</p>	
<div>略</div>	<p>1 LEAVE OUT, abridge</p> <p>2 STRATEGY; seize</p> <p>リヤク</p>	<p>1 略語 りゃくご abbreviation 0222</p> <p>①省略する しょうりやくする omit, abbreviate 0681</p> <p>1 略す りゃくす abbreviate; leave out</p> <p>②戦略 せんりやく strategy, stratagem 0461</p> <p>2 政略 せいりやく political maneuvering 0246</p>
<p>0791</p> <p>田 102</p> <p>畧</p> <p>1081</p> <p>常 11</p>	<p>Imagine a group of <i>field</i> officers inside a <i>cabin</i> (各), devising a <i>battlefield</i> (田) STRATEGY. Naturally, their STRATEGIZING revolves around which of the <i>field</i>'s four quadrants to seize, and which to LEAVE OUT. Incidentally, this is the only kanji in this course with the reading リヤク.</p>	
<div>閣</div>	<p>1 STATELY BUILDING</p> <p>2 CABINET (of a government)</p> <p>カク</p>	<p>1 閣下 かつか Your/His Excellency 0040</p> <p>1 天守閣 てんしゅかく castle-tower; dungeon, keep 0270, 0648</p> <p>1 銀閣寺 ぎんかくじ Ginkakuji [temple] 0283, 0382</p> <p>②内閣 ないかく government cabinet 0215</p>
<p>0792</p> <p>門 169</p> <p>2841</p> <p>常 14</p>	<p>A <i>cabin</i> (各) framed inside a <i>gate</i> (門) depicts a STATELY BUILDING. As you look at this kanji, picture an imposing edifice, set well back from the <i>gate</i> on extensive grounds, that offers the space and privacy to which those of high rank are accustomed. A group of government ministers meets privately in this stately <i>cabin</i>: the CABINET.</p>	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	FALL, fail	○落下 らつか fall, drop, descent 0040 低落する ていらくする fall, depreciate, go down 0479
	ラク お(ちる) お(ち) お(とす)	○落ちる おちる fall, drop; fail 落ち葉 おちば fallen leaves 0605 落とす おとす let fall, drop; remove

0793 Visualize *water* (氵) **FALLING** off the *grass* (艹) roof of this *cabin* (各). Now we have learned eight characters containing 各, which leaves only 路 1229 and 酪 2126.

艸 140

2019

常 12

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	SOUTH	○南北 なんぼく north and south, north-south 0122 南部 なんぶ south(ern) part; south 0068 東南 とうなん southeast 0032 南蛮 なんばん southern barbarians, Europeans arriving to Japan from the south (in the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries) 0776
	ナン ナ みなみ	○南口 みなみぐち south exit 0019

0794 Visualize this as a kind of chart of the earth, marking **SOUTH** with the symbol for *sheep* (abbreviating 羊), in reference to the sheep pastures of Patagonia.

十 24

1791

常 9

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	WEST	西部 せいぶ western part; the West 0068 大西洋 たいせいよう Atlantic Ocean 0033, 0491 ○西洋 せいよう the West 0491 北西 ほうせい northwest 0122 ○西側 にしがわ west side; Western European countries and America 0626
	セイ サイ にし	

0795 Picture S1 as the horizon and □ as the sun, now set below it in the **WEST**. S4-5 point downward, suggesting the sun's downward course over the western horizon. 西 0796

西 146

2951

常 6

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	(sign of) THE ROOSTER	○酉年 とりとし Year of the Rooster 0117 酉の方角 とりのほうがく west 0173, 0342 酉の市 とりのいち "Rooster Day"; year-end fair 0205
	ユウ とり	

0796 This character appears frequently as a component grapheme, where it signifies *liquor* or *ferment*. We can visualize it as a mostly empty bottle with a large stopper (S1, S4-5). As an independent kanji, it is the horary sign of **THE ROOSTER**. 酉 0795

酉 164

2969

名 7

<div style="text-align: center;"> ¹ 酒 </div>	ALCOHOLIC DRINK シュ さけ さか-	酒造 しゅぞう sake brewing; distilling 0699 飲酒 いんしゅ drinking (alcoholic drinks) ... 0289 お酒 おさけ sake; alcoholic drink, wine, liquor, beer 酒屋 さかや sake dealer, liquor store 0252 酒場 さかば bar, barroom, pub, tavern 0445
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0797 Liquid (𩚑) poured from a liquor bottle (酉): **ALCOHOLIC DRINK**. 𩚑 酒 0798

水 85

0403

常 10

<div style="text-align: center;"> ¹ 洒 </div>	SPRINKLE, wash シャ サイ	○お洒落な おしゃれな stylishly dressed 0793 洒落る しゃれる dress up stylishly; play on words, be witty 0793 洒落たヘアスタイル しゃれたヘアスタイル fashionable hairstyle 0793 洒落者 しゃれもの dandy, fop 0793, 0107
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0798 Resembles 酒, but now the bottle is empty. The few drops that remain (𩚑) are not enough to drink, only to **SPRINKLE** on the floor. 𩚑 酒 0797

水 85

外 9

<div style="text-align: center;"> ¹ 配 </div>	¹DISTRIBUTE ²PUT IN ORDER, manage ハイ くば(る)	①配る くばる distribute, allot ①配給 はいきゅう distribution, supply; rationing 0526 ①配電盤 はいでんばん distributing board, switchboard 0155, 0673 ②手配 てはい arrangement, preparation 0046 ②支配する しはいする control, manage, govern 0373
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0799 Visualize *kneeling down* (己) to **DISTRIBUTE liquor**(酉) to a group of seated guests. With this image of carefully allocating the liquor we can associate M2 **PUT IN ORDER/manage**.

酉 164

1330

常 10

<div style="text-align: center;"> ¹ 酸 </div>	¹ACID ²OXYGEN サン す(い)	①酸性 さんせい acidity 0128 ①酸い すい sour, acid ①酸っぱい すっぱい sour, acid ②酸素 さんそ oxygen 0132 ②酸化 さんか oxidation 0120
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0800 Take 夬 to mean *sharp stimulus*. 厶 is a *nose* and 儿—just in 夬—are acrid vapors entering the nostrils (from stinky feet at the end of the *crossed legs* 夬). We thus obtain “ferment (酉) + sharp stimulus (夬),” signifying **ACID**. Also refers to the element **OXYGEN**, once associated with the formation of **ACIDS**. 𩚑 俊 1440, 𩚑 1441

酉 164

1415

常 14

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	DELAY ユウ	○猶子する ゆうよする postpone, delay, extend; hesitate 0163
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0801 犬 94 0566 常 12	酋 depicts a <i>ceremonial liquor bottle</i> , distinguished by the ornaments on its stopper (S4-5 in this entry), which you may wish to visualize as a pair of precious jewels. To associate this character with the meaning DELAY , imagine a <i>dog</i> (犬) who has been slowed down by a few sips from the <i>ceremonial liquor bottle</i> .
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	HONOR, esteem ソン たつと(い) とうと(い) たつと(ぶ) とうと(ぶ)	○尊重する そんちようする respect, esteem, value 0539 自尊心 じそんしん self-respect, pride 0081, 0056 ○尊い たつとい (=とうとい) exalted, august 神を尊ぶ かみをたつとぶ revere God 0316 尊父 そんぶ your father 0100
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0802 寸 41 2029 常 12	This character conveys the ideas HONOR and esteem by showing an <i>outstretched arm</i> (寸) holding aloft the <i>ceremonial liquor bottle</i> (酋) for an HONORED/esteemed authority figure. 尊 0803, 導 0804
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	OBEY ジュン	○遵守する じゆんしゆする observe, obey, follow, conform to 0648 遵法 じゆんぽう law observance 0139
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0803 走 162 2732 常 15	Here let 走 suggest following in the path of an <i>honored or esteemed</i> authority figure (尊), i.e., OBEYING one's superior. Take a moment to absorb from this image the idea of OBEYING an authority. 尊 0802, 導 0804
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	GUIDE, conduct ドウ みちびく(く)	○導入する どうにゆうする lead into, bring into 0039 主導 しゅどう initiative, leadership 0365 教導する きょうどうする instruct, teach, train 0632 半導体 はんどうたい semiconductor... 0335, 0062 ○導く みちびく guide, conduct
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0804 寸 41 2509 常 15	Here we observe an <i>outstretched arm</i> (寸) GUIDING something along its way (道). Like 道 0158, this entry is read ドウ. 尊 0803, 導 0802
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<div>敬</div>	RESPECT, revere ケイ うやま(う)	敬老 けいろう respect for the aged 0629 ○尊敬する そんけいする respect, esteem, honor 0802 敬称 けいしょう honorific title, term of respect 0684 敬語 けいご honorific language, polite speech 0222 ○敬う うやまう respect, revere, honor
0805 父 66 1517 常 12	At the left we see a circus elephant, with a phrase in its mouth (see 句 0166 PHRASE) and a grass (艹) laurel on its head. At the right we see a <i>rod</i> -bearing hand (父), that of the beast's master. Imagine this laurelled, phrase-uttering circus elephant bowing before its master to show its RESPECT . Stick with this image in the next two entries.	
<div>敬言</div>	¹ GUARD AGAINST ² WARN ケイ	①警察 けいさつ police 0639 ①警官 けいがん police officer 0290 ①警視庁 けいしちょう Metropolitan Police Department 0623, 0441 ②警告 けいこく warning, admonition 0698 警戒 けいかい caution, warning; guard, vigilance 0469
0806 言 149 2512 常 19	(Continuing from the previous entry) Now the master issues a stern <i>word</i> (言) of WARNING to the circus elephant, to GUARD AGAINST any disrespectful behavior. 驚 0807	
<div>驚</div>	SURPRISE キョウ おどろ(く) おどろ(かす)	一驚 いっしょう astonishment, surprise 0002 ○驚がく(驚愕) きょうがく astonishment, surprise, shock ○驚く おどろく be surprised; be frightened 驚くべき おどろくべき astonishing, wonderful 驚かす おどろかす surprise; frighten
0807 馬 187 2513 常 22	As part of the circus act, a <i>horse</i> 馬 suddenly bolts out of its stable to SURPRISE the poor elephant. V2 驚がく(きょうがく, sometimes written with the unlisted kanji 愕, ガク) is suggested for memorization, but compounds with listed kanji appear later at 異 0882 and 嘆 1731. 警 0806	
<div>散</div>	SCATTER, disperse; unrestrained サン ち(る) ち(らす) -ち(らす) ち(らかす) ち(らかる) ち(らばる)	○解散 かいさん breakup, dispersion; dissolution 0345 ○散らす ちらす [vt] scatter, disperse, break up 食い散らす くいちらす eat untidily, eat a bit of everything 0288 部屋を散らかす へやをちらかす litter a room 0068, 0252 散歩 さんぽ leisurely stroll, walk 0679
0808 父 66 1518 常 12	昔 depicts <i>flesh</i> (月) attached <i>together</i> (SI-4, from 共), which we can interpret to mean <i>Siamese twins</i> . Now imagine that you <i>strike</i> (父) the <i>Siamese twins</i> to " SCATTER " (i.e., separate) them. 撒 2186	

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">敢</div>	BOLDLY カン あ(えて)* あ(えず)*	○敢然と かんぜんと boldly, bravely 0760 敢行 かんこう decisive [daring] action 0055 果敢な かんかな bold, daring; resolute 0599 敢えてする あえてする dare to do; do anyway 取り敢えず とりあえず as a temporary measure, for now 0059
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0809

父 66

See the act of **BOLDLY striking** (父) someone in the *ear* (耳), which swells presently into a *cauliflower ear* 耳.

1522

常 12

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">嚴</div>	¹ SEVERE ² SOLEMN ゲン ゴン おごそ(か) きび(しい)	¹ 厳格な げんかくな severe, strict, rigorous 0789 ^① 厳禁 げんきん strictly prohibited 0312 ^① 厳しい きびしい severe, strict, rigorous ^③ 厳かな おごそかな solemn, dignified ² 尊厳 そんげん dignity, sanctity 0802
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0810

小 42*

嚴

2804

常 17

First let ヨ on top of 厂 suggest wildflowers growing at the edge of a *cliff*, and imagine an unwary child running over to pick them. Now think of his parent's **SEVERE** reprimand, starting with a *cauliflower ear* (耳)-inducing blow (父) to the head.

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">仏</div>	BUDDHA ブツ フツ* ほとけ	神仏 しんぶつ gods and Buddha; Shinto and Buddhism 0316 ○仏教 ぶつぎょう Buddhism 0632 念仏 ねんぶつ Buddhist invocation, prayer to Amitabha 0230 ○仏様 ほとけさま Buddha; deceased person 0501 日仏 にちぶつ Japan and France, Japanese-French 0001
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0811

人 9

佛

0010

常 4

Earlier we linked *nose* 厶 with "self"; here, it just means *nose*. Imagine a giant **BUDDHA** statue, such as the famous ones at Nara or Kamakura. Then see a *man* (イ) climbing up the statue and discovering he's only the size of **BUDDHA's nose**. 仏 also refers to France, from its use in the old transliteration 仏蘭西 (ふらんす). 𠂇 仏 0812, 伝 0223

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">払</div>	¹ CLEAR AWAY ² PAY フツ はら(う) -はらい -ばらい	^① 払底 ふつてい shortage 0482 ¹ 払い落とす はらいおとす brush off, shake off 0793 ¹ 厄払い やくばらい exorcism 0725 ² 払い込む はらいこむ pay in, pay up 0192 ^③ 支払い しはらい payment, payout, defrayment 0373
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0812

手 64

拂

0171

常 5

See a *hand* (扌) reaching up to **CLEAR AWAY** the mucus from a runny *nose* (厶). **PAY** is an associated meaning, from the idea of **CLEARING AWAY** one's debts. Note the traditional forms for this entry and the one before. 𠂇 仏 0811, 払 0813, 私 0237

<div style="font-size: 4em; font-family: monospace;">𪛗</div>	ENLARGE, widen カク	○ 拡大する かくだいする magnify, enlarge, expand 0033 拡散 かくさん scattering, diffusion 0808 拡声器 かくせいき (loud)speaker, megaphone 0529, 0295 軍拡 ぐんかく expansion of armaments 0583
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0813 手 64 擴 0273 常 8	A hand (手) opening wide (広): widen/ENLARGE. 𪛗 𪛗 0812
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<div style="font-size: 4em; font-family: monospace;">𪛘</div>	¹ POSSIBLE, -able; worthy of ² APPROVE カ	① 可燃ゴミ かねんゴミ burnable trash 0761 ¹ 不可欠 ふかけつ indispensable 0049, 0277 ¹ 可愛い かわいい lovable, darling, sweet 0778 ② 可決 かけつ approval/adoption of a bill 0330 ² 可否 かひ right or wrong, propriety 0552
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0814 口 30 2562 常 5	Make the “okay” gesture with your right hand, forming a circle (口) with your thumb and forefinger and wrapping your three other fingers above and around that circle, roughly matching this character. By learning to see the idea of “okay” in 𪛘, we can easily remember that it means POSSIBLE and APPROVE . Now a few notes about differentiating look-alike graphemes. Ignore the similarity between this entry’s outer frame and 𪛙 <i>wrap up</i> (the elephant’s “ear” is an indispensable part of the latter; to review see 𪛙 0166). Also, carefully note the difference between this entry and 𪛙 0820, ... (continued below) 𪛙 𪛙 0820
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<div style="font-size: 4em; font-family: monospace;">何</div>	¹ WHAT ² HOW MANY, several カ なに なん なに- なん-	① 幾何学 きがく geometry 0470, 0099 ¹ 何時ですか なんじですか What time is it? 0383 ¹ 何事 なにごと whatever, what 0080 ② 何才ですか なんさいですか How old are you? 0652 ² 何時間 なんじかん several hours 0383, 0448
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0815 人 9 0048 常 7	(Continuing from the previous entry) ... which contains an extra horizontal stroke above 𪛘, and whose enclosure is written in a single stroke. Except for 阿 (0819) and the 奇 group (which starts at 1329), the <i>on-yomi</i> of characters based on 𪛘 is カ, while that of characters based on 𪛙 0820 is シ... Now let us address the present entry. Nonverbal communication (like the “okay” gesture 𪛘) is by nature rather vague. Here a <i>man</i> (人), not understanding exactly what someone means by the gesture, comes up and asks, “WHAT?” 𪛙 𪛙 0821
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<div style="font-size: 4em; font-family: monospace;">苛</div>	TORMENT; severe カ いじ(め)* いじ(める)* いら* さいな(む)*	○ 苛烈な かつな severe, intense 0719 苛性の かせいの caustic 0128 ○ 苛める いじめる bully, torment 苛む さいなむ torment 苛立つ いらだつ become irritated 0067
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0816 艸 140 1929 常 8	Here let 𪛘 <i>okay</i> suggest the overly acquiescent attitude of a bullying victim. The bully TORMENTS him by piling <i>grass</i> (艸) on his shoulders, to which he meekly replies, “okay.” 𪛙 荷 0817
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	LOAD, cargo	入荷 にゅうか arrival of goods (at a shop) 0039 ○在荷 ざいか stock, goods on hand 0406 ○荷物 にもつ baggage, luggage, load 0172
	カ に	荷造り にづくり packing 0699 荷を下ろす にをおろす take a load off 0040

0817 艸 140	Combines the two previous entries, vexingly. Our best option may be to see 𦰩 and 𦰪 working together to carry a heavy LOAD of <i>grass</i> . Remind yourself that when 𦰩 and 𦰪 carry the load of <i>grass</i> together it means LOAD , while making 𦰪 carry it alone is just <i>torment</i> . 𦰪 荷 0816	
1972 常 10		

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	RIVER	河川 かせん rivers 0022 ○運河 うんが canal 0584 銀河 ぎんが Milky Way; galaxy 0283
	カ かわ	河底 かぞこ riverbed 0482 河原 かわら dry riverbed, river beach 0208

0818 水 85	Unlike seawater, RIVER water is okay for drinking. Thus “ <i>okay</i> (可) <i>water</i> (水)” means RIVER . 𦰪 川 0022	
0298 常 8		

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	PHONETIC [a]	阿部 あべ Abe [surname] 0068 阿倍 あべ Abe [surname] 0069 阿呆 あほう (=あほ) fool, idiot 0647
	ア	阿弥陀* あみだ Amida; lottery; wearing a hat on the back of the head 0685 南阿 なんあ South Africa 0794

0819 阜 170	This character is used phonetically for ア, and is the only character based on 𦰪 (other than the 奇 group starting at 1329) not pronounced カ. Making special note that this entry is the single exception will make it easier to remember that the others are all read カ. Memorize its reading from the surnames listed in V1-2.	
0305 名 8		

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	OFFICIATE, administer	司書 ししょ librarian 0079 司祭 しさい Catholic priest, rabbi 0637 司会する しかいする preside; emcee 0226
	シ	○司法 しほう administration of justice 0139 上司 じょうし superior officer, superior 0041

0820 口 30	A view from above of an official's tidy desktop: S1 outlines the shape of her desk, while S2 represents her pen and □ her writing pad, all arranged at neat 90-degree angles. Let this image symbolize the act of administering or OFFICIATING . As noted earlier, all kanji based on 司 are read シ. 司 is even used phonetically for シ, as in 寿司 すし. 𦰪 同 0182, 可 0814	
2538 常 5		

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 4em;">伺</div>	INQUIRE, pay a visit	○伺う うかがう inquire (about), be told; pay a visit 伺い うかがい question, inquiry; consulting the oracle; call, visit
	シ うかが(う)	いつお伺いしましょうか いつおうかがいしましょうか When shall I call on you? ...と伺った ...とうかがった I heard that...

0821

人 9

When you come across 伺 as a component grapheme in kanji such as the present entry, you can visualize it as the *desk of an official or administrator*. Here we observe a *man* (人) standing before the *official's desk*. He is *paying a visit* to the official to **INQUIRE** about some matter. Sample *on-yomi* compounds for this entry appear later at 候 1675 and 奉 2103.

𠂇 伺 0815

0053

常 7

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 4em;">詞</div>	WORDS	作詞 さくし writing lyrics 0152 品詞 ひんし part of speech 0301 ○動詞 どうし verb 0540 ○名詞 めいし noun 0269

0822

言 149

See the **WORDS** (言) spoken at an *official's desk* (伺).

1363

常 12

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 4em;">飼</div>	RAISE ANIMALS	○飼育する しいくする raise (animals), breed, rear 0489 飼料 しりょう fodder 0758 ○(犬を)飼う (いぬを)かう keep (a dog) 0293 羊飼い ひつじかい shepherd 0490 放し飼い はなしがい grazing; letting (a dog) run free 0574

0823

食 184

"Administer(伺) + food(食)": **RAISE ANIMALS**.

飼

1529

常 13

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 4em;">冊</div>	COUNTER FOR BOOKS	冊数 さっすう number of books 0309 ○一冊 いっさつ one volume 0002 小冊子 しょうさつし booklet, pamphlet 0034, 0094 分冊 ぶんさつ separate volume 0088 別冊 べっさつ separate volume, extra issue 0090

0824






口 13

BOOKS in a bookcase. Do not confuse with 而 *roots*, introduced at 耐 2109. 𠂇 札 1694

冊

2925

常 5

	HEIR シ	○嗣子 しし heir, successor 0094 皇嗣 こうし imperial heir, crown prince 0077
0825 □ 30 1532 常 13	Picture the greedy HEIR of an official approaching the <i>official's desk</i> (司) with a hungry <i>mouth</i> (口) and a stack of <i>books</i> (冊) containing a long testament listing all of the possessions he hopes to inherit, if he can only get the official to sign it.	
	PEEK, come into view シ のぞ(く)	○覗く のぞく peek, look into; stick out, peek through 窓から外を覗く まどからそとをのぞく look out the window 0558, 0266 覗き穴 のぞきあな peephole 0397 おへそが覗いている おへそがのぞいている (Your) belly button is showing
0826 見 147 外 12	Until now all of the graphemes adjoining 司 <i>official's desk</i> have approached it from the visitor's side, the left. Here a <i>seeing eye</i> (見) sneaks around the back of the desk to PEEK into the <i>official's drawers</i> .	
	¹ SONG ² JAPANESE POEM カ うた うた(う)	¹ 歌詞 かし words/lyrics of a song 0822 ^① 歌手 かしゅ singer 0046 ^① 歌う うたう sing, recite ² 短歌 たんか tanka, Japanese verse 0562 ² 和歌 わか Japanese poem, tanka 0236
0827 欠 76  1621 常 14	Now we return to the カ(可) group—remember, when there's no desk pen, and the enclosure is written in two strokes, it's カ, not シ, and it's <i>okay</i> , not <i>official's desk</i> . To learn the present entry, make the <i>okay</i> gesture (可) with <u>both</u> hands, put them in front of your <i>gaping mouth</i> (欠) like two megaphones, and SING a SONG through them.	
	DITTY うた うた(う)	小唄 こうた ditty, ballad 0034 子守唄 こもりうた lullaby 0094, 0648 ○唄う うたう recite, sing
0828 □ 30 0358 常 10	Here □ sings a little DITTY , with conch <i>shell</i> (貝) accompaniment.	

	¹ BEAR ² LOSE フ ま(ける) ま(かす) お(う)	^① 負う おう bear on the back; take upon oneself ¹ 負荷 ふか load, burden 0817 ¹ 抱負 ほうふ aspiration, ambition 0664 ^② 負ける まける lose, be defeated ^② 勝負 しょうぶ victory or defeat; match, game 0460
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0829 Simply see 負 as something bearing down upon and overwhelming 貝 *shellfish*. To correctly perceive in this kanji the meanings **BEAR** and **LOSE**, we must take the perspective of the *shellfish*, who **LOSES** to 負 and who must **BEAR** the burden of 負 on top of him. Now is a good time to go back and review 買 0352. 負 1867, 敗 0830

1799

常 9

	BE DEFEATED ハイ やぶ(れる)	[○] 敗北 はいぼく defeat, setback 0122 敗戦 はいせん lost battle, defeat 0461 失敗 しっぱい failure, mistake 0563 二勝三敗 にしょうさんぱい two wins, three losses 0003, 0460, 0004 [○] 敗れる やぶれる be defeated, lose
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0830 There must be something about *shellfish* and losing, because this character also means **BE DEFEATED**. While the previous entry suggests *bearing* the burden of defeat, this one points rather to the act of **BEING DEFEATED**, with its image of a *striking rod* (父) beating a *shellfish* (貝). 負 0829

1342

常 11

	¹ RESPONSIBILITY ² BLAME, censure セキ せ(める)	^① 責任 せきにん responsibility, liability 0372 ¹ 責務 せきむ responsibility and obligation 0687 ¹ 重責 じゅうせき heavy responsibility 0539 ² 自責 じせき self-accusation 0081 ^② 責める せめる blame, censure
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0831 See 責 as onerous layers of **RESPONSIBILITY** or **BLAME**, mounting up on the poor *shellfish* (貝). When we find 責 inside other kanji, we can simply interpret it as a graphic representation of *mounting layers*. 責 1177, 青 0130

2176

常 11

	ACCUMULATE セキ つ(む) -づみ つ(もる) つ(もり)	重積 じゅうせき piling up 0539 [○] 積む つむ pile up; stow aboard 積み上げる つみあげる pile up, accumulate 0041 [○] 面積 めんせき area, square measure 0175 積もり つもり intention, purpose
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0832 Informed by the previous entry, see *mounting layers* of *rice* (禾) **ACCUMULATING** on top of the *shellfish*. A good *on-yomi* compound to memorize for this character appears at 累 0884.

禾 115

1142

常 16


<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	¹ DEBT ² BOND	① 負債 ふさい debt, liabilities 0029 ① 債務 さいむ debt, obligation, liabilities 0087 ② 債券 さいけん bond, debenture 0456 国債 こくさい national bonds; national debt/loan 0075 公債 こうさい public bond; public loan 0089
	サイ	

0033 Picture a *man* (亻) burdened by *mounting layers* (責) of **DEBT**. 借 1220

人 9

0135

常 13


<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	PICKLE, immerse	○漬ける つける pickle, preserve; immerse, dip 漬け物 つけもの pickles, pickled vegetables 0172 大根漬け だいこんづけ pickled daikon (radish) 0033, 0204 手を水に漬ける てをみずにつける immerse/dip one's hand in water 0046, 0027
	つ(ける) つ(かる) づ(け) づけ	

0034 Here think of 𩺰 as brine, and try to picture 𩺰 weighing down 貝 so as to keep it **immersed** for **PICKLING**. Notice how 貝 is literally pushed down to the bottom of 𩺰.
漬 1178, 漬 0974

水 85

0636

常 14

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	SPIN, make yarn	○紡糸 ぼうし spinning; spun cotton/wool 0112 紡毛 ぼうもう carded wool 0487 綿紡 めんぼう cotton spinning 0211 ○綿を糸に紡ぐ めんをいとにつむぐ spin cotton into yarn 0211, 0112
	ボウ つむ(ぐ)	

0035 Earlier we learned to see 方 as a *person* running toward one side. Here he drags behind him a *thread* (糸), which by running around he **SPINS** into yarn.

糸 120

1189

常 10


<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	ACHIEVEMENTS; spin thread	○成績 せいせき results, record, achievement 0070 実績 じっせき (actual) result, positive achievements 0499 業績 ぎようせき achievements, business results 0498 不成績 ふせいせき poor result, underachievement 0049, 0070 紡績 ぼうせき spinning 0035
	セキ	

0036 This kanji's original meaning was **spin thread**. First visualize 責 as a spool, each of its seven horizontal lines representing one loop of *thread* around the spool, drawn from 糸. Now imagine the loops of thread accumulating one by one from the bottom up as the spool winds around, symbolizing a person's cumulative **ACHIEVEMENTS**.

糸 120

1288

常 17

	IMPLEMENT, tool グ	道具 どうぐ tool, implement; furniture ... 0158 用具 ようぐ tool, instrument, appliance ... 0047 ○家具 かぐ furniture ... 0219 具体的な ぐたいてきな concrete, specific ... 0062, 0169 絵の具 えのぐ colors, oils, paint ... 0525
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0837

八 12

具

2208

常 8

Restaurants serving whole lobster or crab usually provide special utensils for removing the flesh from the shell. Visualize S6 as a special **IMPLEMENT** splitting apart a *shellfish* (具).

☞ 貝 0082

	TRUE, genuine シン ま ま	真意 しんい true meaning; real intention ... 0151 真相 しんそう truth, facts, real situation ... 0682 ○真実 しんじつ truth, reality ... 0499 ○真ん中 まんなか center, middle ... 0035 真正面 ましょうめん right in front ... 0043, 0175
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0838


目 109

眞

1813

常 10

Here, building on the last entry, we use both the *implement* at the bottom (S8) and a dagger at the top (S1-2) to pry open the *shellfish* and discover the **TRUTH** hiding inside. This is similar to the way we learned 質 0318, so you may wish to review that entry.

	¹ STRAIGHT, direct, upright ² PUT STRAIGHT, correct チョク ジキ ジカ* ただ(ちに) なお(す) -なお(す) なお(る) す(ぐ)*	①直線 ちよくせん straight line ... 0210 ¹ 正直に しょうじきに honestly, frankly ... 0043 ①直ちに ただちに straight away, at once ②直す なおす set right, fix ² やり直す やりなおす do over again
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0839


目 109

直

2539

常 8

The English words *direct* and *correct* derive from the Latin word for “straight,” *rectus*. As we did with 正 0043, we should see **STRAIGHTNESS**, **correctness**, and **uprightness** in this kanji. See S8 as a carpenter’s square, and 目 as a graduated scale, both of which this character’s architect must have included so as to keep it perfectly **STRAIGHT**.

	PLANT ショク う(える) う(わる)	○植物 しょくぶつ plant, vegetation ... 0172 植民 しょくみん colonization ... 0477 植民地 しょくみんち colony, settlement ... 0477, 0187 ○植える うえる plant, grow 植え木 うえき garden plant, potted plant ... 0028
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0840

木 75

Depicts the act of setting a *tree* (木) perfectly *upright* (直) when **PLANTING** it. Interchangeable with the next entry for V2 植民 しょくみん (colonization).

0903

常 12

<div>殖</div>	<p>MULTIPLY</p> <p>ショク ふ(える) ふ(やす)</p>	<p>○生殖 せいしよく reproduction, procreation... 0036 殖産 しよくさん increase of production; enhancement of one's fortune... 0181 殖民 しよくみん colonization... 0477 ○財産が殖える ざいさんがふえる become rich... 0653, 0181 貯金を殖やす ちよきんをふやす increase one's savings... 0442, 0029</p>
<p>0841 歹 78</p> <p>0907 常 12</p>	<p>Imagine a depopulated rural town desperate to raise its census count in order to augment a government subsidy. This kanji suggests the novel solution of MULTIPLYING the population by standing all the <i>dead</i> (歹) <i>upright</i> (直), so that the census-taker will mistakenly count them as living inhabitants. 増 1223</p>	
<div>値</div>	<p>VALUE, worth</p> <p>チ ね あたい</p>	<p>○価値 かし value, merit, worth... 0548 数値 すうち numerical value... 0309 ○値上げ ねあげ price hike... 0041 値切る ねぎる beat down the price, bargain... 0086 ○価する あたいする be worth, deserve, merit</p>
<p>0842 人 9</p> <p>0091 常 10</p>	<p>"Upright (直) man (人)" suggests a man of VALUES. Note that the sense is not "having principles," but rather finding VALUE or worth in something.</p>	
<div>置</div>	<p>PLACE, put in place; leave in place</p> <p>チ おく(く) -お(き)</p>	<p>○位置 いち position, place... 0577 設置する せっちする establish, found, set up... 0520 放置する ほうちする leave alone; neglect... 0574 ○置く おく put in place; leave behind 物置き ものおき closet, storeroom, shed... 0172</p>
<p>0843 网 122</p> <p>2262 常 13</p>	<p>Many train cars have luggage shelves made of <i>nets</i> of cord or steel. In this character, try to visualize the act of PLACING your luggage <i>straight/upright</i> (直) on a <i>net</i> (网) shelf.</p>	
<div>県</div>	<p>PREFECTURE</p> <p>ケン</p>	<p>○県立 けんりつ prefectural... 0067 県民 けんみん citizens of a prefecture... 0477 県知事 けんちし prefectural governor... 0560, 0080 都道府県 とどうふけん urban and rural prefectures... 0244, 0158, 0247 愛知県 あいちけん Aichi prefecture... 0778, 0560</p>
<p>0844 目 109*</p> <p>縣</p> <p>2294 常 9</p>	<p>Here we take S1-2 of 直 0839, split it into three pieces (vertical piece plus horizontal piece which splits between left and right), and use them to erect a PREFECTURAL office, following the same post-and-buttress design we used for CAPITAL 京 0245, but without the <i>tallness</i> (声). This makes for a structure that is upright (cf. 直) without being "uppity."</p>	

州	¹ STATE, province	¹ 州政府 しゅうせいふ state government 0246, 0247
	² SANDBAR	¹ 州立大学 しゅうりつだいがく state-run college 0067, 0033, 0099
	シュウ す	¹ 州都 しゅうと state capital 0244 ① テキサス州 テキサスしゅう state of Texas ② 砂州 さす sandbar, sandbank 0678

0845 The odd-numbered strokes are **SANDBARS** that appear in the middle of the river when the water is low. For rivers that mark the boundary between **STATES**, this raises the tricky question of which **STATE** each **SANDBAR** belongs to. 洲 0846

水 47

0040

常 6

洲	SANDBAR	○砂洲 さす sandbar, sandbank 0678 座洲する ざすする strand, run aground 0749
	シュウ す	

0846 Interchangeable with the previous entry for the sense **SANDBAR**. 州 0845

水 85

0352

名 9

接	CONTACT, join, meet	接触 せつしょく contact, touch 0344 接続 せつぞく connection, joining 0354 ○直接に ちよくせつに directly 0839 接する せつする come in contact; adjoin ○接ぐ つぐ piece together, splice
	セツ つ(く)	

0847 妾 is an unlisted kanji that means *concubine* (think of it as a man *standing* [立] on a *woman* [女], holding her down in her lowly status). In the present entry, he reaches out with his *hand* (手) to have physical **CONTACT** with his low-ranking mistress.

手 64

0460

常 11

継	SUCCEED, follow	○継続する けいぞくする continue, last, maintain 0354 後継 こうけい succession; successor, heir 0114 中継 ちゅうけい relay, rebroadcasting 0035 ○家を継ぐ いえをつぐ succeed to a house 0219 受け継ぐ うけつぐ inherit, succeed to 0065
	ケイ つ(く)	

0848 Review 続 0354. In this entry, we have a sheaf of *rice* (米), baled into a box with baling *cord* (糸) for bequeathing to one's **SUCCESSOR**. 断 0849, 續 1614, 続 0354

糸 120

糸 1242

常 13

<div>断</div>	¹ CUT OFF, refuse ² DECIDE, resolve	^① 断つ たつ cut off, sever; abstain from ¹ 切断する せつだんする cut off, sever 0086 ^② 判断 はんだん judgment, decision 0744 ² 決断 けつだん decision, determination, resolution 0330 ○断る こたわる refuse, reject; give advance notice, inform
	ダン た(つ) ことわる(る)	

0849 While 糸 in the previous entry suggests continuation, 斤 *hacksaw* here signals ending. Picture 斤 *sawing right through the box (along S3)*. With this image, associate both M1 **CUT OFF** and M2 **DECIDE**, which in fact derives from the Latin words for **CUT** (*caedere*) and **OFF** (*de*). Remember, 糸 signals continuation, while 斤 signals discontinuation. 繼 0848

斤 69
断
1355
常 11

<div>応</div>	RESPOND, correspond	○対応する たいおうする correspond to, answer to; be equivalent; deal/cope with 0650 反応する はんのうする react, respond 0374 応接 おうせつ reception [as of guests] 0847 応用 おうよう practical application 0047 応える こたえる strike home, have an effect on; repay, reward
	オウ こた(える)	

0850 Let *shelter* (广) + *heart/mind* (心) suggest one's mental or emotional **RESPONSE** on entering a secluded, sheltered place. As 応 refers to **RESPONDING** to, acting in accordance with, or being suitable for a given demand or situation, we can also associate it with the English word **correspond**.

心 61
應
2640
常 7

<div>床</div>	¹ BED ² FLOOR	¹ 起床する きしょうする get up, rise 0430 ^① 温床 おんしょう hotbed 0199 ¹ 床に入る とこにはいる get into bed 0039 ^② 床の間 とこのま alcove 0448 ^② 床の上に ゆかのうえに on the floor 0041
	ショウ とこ ゆか	

0851 Let 木 represent the *wooden FLOOR* or *BED* inside a *shelter* (广). 麻 0852

广 53
牀
2641
常 7

<div>麻</div>	¹ HEMP ² BECOME NUMB	¹ 亜麻 あま flax 0545 ¹ 大麻 たいま hemp; paper amulet used in Shinto rites 0033 ¹ 胡麻 ごま sesame 0258 ^① 麻布 あさぬの (=あさふ, まふ) hemp cloth, linen 0204 ^② 麻薬 まやく narcotic, drug 0303
	マ あさ	

0852 **HEMP "trees" growing in a shelter, i.e., a greenhouse.** 床 0851

麻 200

2694
常 11

<div>歴</div>	PERSONAL HISTORY	○学歴 がくれき academic background 0099 病歴 びょうれき case history, patient's record 0617 戦歴 せんれき war record 0461 略歴 りやくれき summarized personal background, bio 0791 社歴 しゃれき company history 0314
	レキ	

0853 Here we'll ignore the 尸/尸 distinction in order to take advantage of 𦵏 *hemp*. In Japan one fills out a standard PERSONAL HISTORY form (履歴書 [りれきしょ, see 履 1871]) when applying for a job. If 歴 were any indication of the form's content, we would expect it to ask the applicant, "When did you stop (止) smoking *hemp* (𦵏)?" 𦵏 歴 0854

止 77
歴
2600
常 14

<div>曆</div>	CALENDAR	○西曆 せいれき Christian Era, AD 0795 旧曆 きゅうれき old (lunar) calendar 0771 ○曆の上では こよみのうえでは according to the calendar 0041 花曆 はなごよみ floral calendar 0121
	レキ こよみ	

0854 Again we'll use 麻 *hemp* without distinguishing between 尸 and 尸. Here, a *hemp*-paper chart of the days (日): a CALENDAR. Later, we'll learn three more kanji based on 麻: 魔 2095, 摩 2099, and 磨 2100. Those three all use 尸 and are, like 麻, read マ, while the present two use 尸 and are read レキ. 𦵏 歴 0853

日 72
曆
2599
常 14

<div>臨</div>	1 ATTEND (to) 2 CONFRONT	1 臨席 りんせき presence, attendance 0279 1 臨床 りんしょう clinical 0851 ① 会合に臨む かいごうにのぞむ be present at/attend a meeting 0226, 0227 ② 臨時の りんじの temporary, provisional, special 0383 2 臨機応変 りんきおうへん adaptation to circumstances 0473, 0850, 0775
	リン のぞ(む)	

0855 Recall 臣 0484 RETAINER. In this entry, we observe the *retainer* dutifully CONFRONTING/ATTENDING TO a problem that has arisen in connection with some *articles* of merchandise (品) produced by his master's factory. 尸 indicates 臣's purposeful forward gaze as he CONFRONTS the situation. 𦵏 監 2027

臣 131
1470
常 18

<div>園</div>	GARDEN	○公園 こうえん park, public garden 0089 楽園 らくえん paradise 0302 動物園 どうぶつえん zoological park 0540, 0172 植物園 しょくぶつえん botanical garden 0840, 0172 ○花園 はなぞの flower garden 0121
	エン その	

0856 Here we observe an enclosed GARDEN, inside which we find, of course, *soil* (土), but also a square fountain (口), as well as a *garment* (S9-12, yet another variation on 衣 0700), which might represent a picnic blanket. The enclosed portion of this character should not be confused with 哀 1860.

口 31
園
2722
常 13

<div>遠</div>	DISTANT エン オン とおい	遠方 えんぽう great distance; distant place... 0173 ○遠足 えんそく excursion, hike, long walk... 0044 遠心力 えんしんりょく centrifugal force... 0056, 0084 遠近法 えんきんぽう perspective [in art]... 0194, 0139 ○遠い とおい distant, remote
0857 是 162 2715 常 13	Building on the previous entry, we now see the garden lifted out of its enclosure, loaded on a truck (運), and transported to a DISTANT place. 還 1550	
<div>与</div>	¹ GIVE, grant ² TAKE PART IN ヨ あた(える)	①与える あたえる give, grant; inflict ①供与する きょうよする offer, present, submit... 0357 ¹ 給与する きゅうよする grant; pay (a salary)... 0526 ②関与する かんよする take part in, participate in, be concerned in... 0451 ² 与党 よとう party in power... 0319
0858 一 1* <div>與</div> 2887 常 3	Earlier we saw the bottom part of 考 0628 as a numeral 5. The 5-like figure here is virtually the same, except that its first stroke is written left to right, and at no angle. Here let it stand for a 5-dollar GIFT , held out by the arm (S3) of its donor. Associate M2 TAKE PART IN with the idea of making a 5-dollar entry "donation." 写 0859	
<div>写</div>	COPY シャ うつ(す) うつ(る)	写生 しゃせい sketching from nature; portrayal... 0036 写真 しゃじつ objective description; realism... 0499 ○写真 しゃしん photograph... 0838 ○写真を写す しゃしんをうつす take a photo... 0838 ○写真に写る しゃしんにうつる be photographed, appear in a photograph... 0838
0859 一 14* <div>寫</div> 1726 常 5	Now the arm (S5) holds the 5-dollar bill to the screen of a COPY machine, closes the cover (一), and COPIES it. 与 0858	
<div>移</div>	MOVE, shift イ うつ(る) うつ(す)	○移動する いどうする move, shift, transfer... 0540 移植 いしょく transplanting... 0840 移民 いみん migration; migrant... 0477 ○東京に移る とうきょうにうつる move to Tokyo... 0032, 0245 病氣を移す びょうきをうつす transmit an illness... 0617, 0126
0860 禾 115 1087 常 11	You must take <i>lots</i> (多) of rice (禾) with you when you MOVE .	

<div>卸</div>	WHOLESALE	○卸す おろす sell wholesale
	おろ(す) おろし おろ(し)	卸て買う おろしてかう buy wholesale 0352 卸商 おろしやう wholesaler 0351 卸売り おろしうり wholesale 0353 卸値 おろしね wholesale price 0842

0861	Here a <i>seal</i> (印) stamps bills of sale while <i>cattle</i> (牛) <i>stop</i> (止) to unload their cargo at a	
印 26	WHOLESALE market. 御 0862	
1315		
常 9		

<div>御</div>	GENERAL HONORIFIC TERM	御苑 ぎょえん imperial garden 0729
	ギョ ゴ おん お* み*	御用 ごよう your order, your business 0047 御中 おんちゆう Messrs. 0035 御手洗い おてあらい lavatory, restroom 0046, 0135 お御輿 おみこし palanquin shrine (carried in festivals) [cf. 輿 0506] 0506

0862	You'll see 御 dozens of times for every one time you'll see 卸 0861, so ignore the latter here.	
イ 60	In fact, you only need to associate the image of 御 with its pronunciation, which you'll hear constantly used as an HONORIFIC prefix. Simply let イ go remind you of the reading ゴ, and the meaning will take care of itself. 卸 0861	
0529		
常 12		

<div>複</div>	COMPOUND, double, duplicate	複数 ふくすう plural 0309
	フク	複合 ふくごう compound, composite, complex 0227 ○複雑な ふくざつな complicated, complex, involved 0379 複製 ふくせい duplication, reproduction 0709 複写 ふくしゃ copy, duplication 0859

0863	复 means <i>overlap</i> , <i>duplicate</i> , <i>double</i> , <i>fold</i> , etc., and can be visualized as a person with a cap (一), a <i>sunny</i> expression on his face (日), and—most importantly— <u><i>crossed</i> (i.e., overlap-ping) legs</u> (又). This whole kanji represents <i>folded</i> (复) <i>clothing</i> (衣) and means COMPOUND, double, or duplicate.	
衣 145		
1132		
常 14		

<div>腹</div>	BELLY	腹部 ふくぶ abdomen, belly 0068
	フク はら なか*	腹痛 ふくつう abdominal pain 0619 ○切腹 せつぶく hara-kiri, suicide by disembowelment 0086 ○腹を立てる はらをたてる get angry, take offense 0067 ○お腹空いた おなかすいた (I'm) hungry 0398

0864	We can interpret this character as “ <i>doubled</i> (复) <i>flesh</i> (月)” or “ <i>folds of flesh</i> .” It means BELLY.	
肉 130		
0949		
常 13		

<div>復</div>	RETURN TO, repeat	復活 ふっかつ revival, rebirth, resurrection 0054 回復 かいふく recovery, restoration; rehabilitation 0050
	フク	○復習 ふくしゅう review 0420 反復 はんぶく repetition; reiteration 0374 旧に復する きゅうにふくする be restored to the former condition 0771

0865 “Go (行) + duplicate (復)” means “go back to”—in other words, **RETURN TO** or repeat.

行 60

0527

常 12

<div>往</div>	GO ON, proceed; pass away	○往復 おうふく going and returning; round trip 0865 往来 おうらい come-and-go, traffic; road, street 0274 右往左往する うおうさおうする go this way and that, move about in confusion 0402, 0401 往時 おうじ bygone days 0383 往古より おうこより from time immemorial 0254
	オウ	

0866 Recall 主 *main/lord*. Let “lord + go (行)” suggest that the *lord GOES ON* to the next world, that is, *passes away*. 往 0366, 征 0868, 從 0869

行 60

往

0261

常 8

<div>柱</div>	PILLAR, mainstay	○電柱 てんちゅう power pole 0155 円柱 えんちゅう cylinder, column, shaft 0013 門柱 もんちゅう gatepost 0447 柱時計 はしらどけい grandfather clock 0383, 0555
	チュウ はしら	○大黒柱 だいこくばしら central pillar (of a house); mainstay 0033, 0535

0867 “Main (主) tree (木)”: **PILLAR/mainstay**.

木 75

0797

常 9

<div>征</div>	CONQUER, invade	征战 せいせん military expedition 0461 ○出征する しゅつせいする go to war 0038 遠征 えんせい (punitive) expedition, invasion; tour 0857 征夷*大將軍 せいいたいしょうぐん Commander in Chief of the Expeditionary Force Against the Barbarians 0033, 0614, 0583
	セイ	

0868 行 here refers to *going* into action and 正 refers to *righteousness*, together implying a campaign, such as a crusade, with allegedly righteous motivations. It means **CONQUER** or invade. 往 0866, 從 0869

行 60

0262

常 8

	FOLLOW, obey ジュウ ショウ ジュ したが(う) したが(える)	従者 じゅうしゃ follower, attendant 0107 従的 じゅうてき subordinate, secondary 0169 従来 の じゅうらいの former, existing 0274 従う したがう follow, attend on; obey ...に従って ...にしたがって in accordance with ...; in proportion to ...
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0869 Here S4-5 change the meaning from CONQUER (征) to **being conquered**—that is, having to FOLLOW or obey someone. Therefore, we should see S4-5 as beating down the conqueror's “righteous” cause. Practice writing the two kanji in alternation, learning to identify their meanings by the presence or absence of these two strokes. 往 0866, 征 0868, 徒 0870

従

0376

常 10

	1 FOLLOWER, pupil 2 FELLOW(S) 3 GOING ON FOOT ト	1 仏教徒 ぶつぎょうと Buddhist (faithful) 0811, 0632 1 学徒 がくと student, follower 0099 ① 生徒 せいと pupil, student 0036 2 徒党 とどう clique, faction, conspirators 0319 ③ 徒歩五分 とほごふん five minutes on foot 0679, 0007, 0088
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0870 彳 represents a person walking behind (i.e., FOLLOWING ON FOOT) another person who is running (走). Generally speaking, this kanji means GOING ON FOOT or “useless” when it is at the front (i.e., attributive position) of a compound, and FOLLOWER or pupil when it is at the rear of a compound. 待 0386, 従 0869

彳

0377

常 10

	VERTICAL ジュウ たて	① 縦の たての vertical, longitudinal 縦書き たてがき vertical writing 0079 縦軸 たてじく vertical axis, y-axis 0692 ① 縦断 じゅうだん cutting vertically 0849 縦線 じゅうせん vertical line, bar [in music] 0210 たてせん vertical line
--	----------------------------------	--

0871 Think of 糸 *thread* as a plumb line. What does a plumb line obey (従)? **VERTICALITY.**

糸 120

縦

1286

常 16

	1 EXTEND 2 POSTPONE エン の(びる) の(べる) の(べ) の(ばす)	① 延長 えんちよう extension, prolongation, continuation 0091 2 延期 えんき postponement, deferment 0486 ① 延びる のびる be extended, be prolonged 延べる のべる [vt] extend; postpone 延ばす のばす [vt] extend, prolong; postpone
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0872 Here we encounter two new graphemes: a new variant of 正 (which we'll conflate with the usual version), and 延 (which depicts a long stride and means *stretch one's legs* or *stretch*, and is not to be confused with 延). In this entry, we have “*stretch straight*,” which suggests **EXTENDING** something fully. 延 0877


延 54

2646


常 8

	STRETCH, grow	○二伸 にしん postscript, P.S. 0003 続伸する そくしんする continue to rise 0354
	シン の(びる) の(ばす) の(べる)	○伸びる のびる [vi] stretch, extend, spread, grow, develop 伸ばす のばす [vt] stretch, elongate, extend, spread 引き伸ばす ひきのばす stretch out, elongate; enlarge (photographs) 0422


0873 人 9	Imagine the <i>man</i> (イ) STRETCHING his body to <i>pierce through layers</i> (申) (concretely, imagine him STRETCHING as high as he can to try to force his head through the ceiling). Note that all kanji incorporating 申 have the <i>on-yomi</i> シン.
0054	
常 7	

	GENTLEMAN	○紳士 しんし gentleman 0350 紳士用 しんしよう men's (clothing, etc.) 0350, 0047
	シン	紳士靴 しんしぐつ men's shoes 0350, 0593 紳商 しんしょう merchant prince, rich merchant 0351

0874 糸 120	Imagine that the distinction of a GENTLEMAN is to have his initials sewn into his shirts. Here the long vertical line (S11) shows us the <i>thread</i> (糸) <i>piercing</i> (申) down through the shirt fabric to mark the owner's GENTLEMANLY status. 細 0239
1221	
常 11	

	SHRINK, curl up	伸縮 しんしゆく expansion and contraction 0873 ○縮小 しゆくしょう reduction, curtailment, cut 0034 短縮 たんしゆく shortening, contraction 0562
	シユク ちぢ(む) ちぢ(まる) ちぢ(める) ちぢ(れる) ちぢ(らす)	○縮む ちぢむ [vi] shrink, contract 縮れる ちぢれる [vi] be wavy, curl; be wrinkled

0875 糸 120	Review 宿 0292. The present entry tells us that the <i>threads</i> (糸) in <i>lodge</i> (宿) linens are all SHRUNK/curled up from being washed every day.
1290	
常 17	

	BE BORN	○誕生 たんじょう birth, nativity 0036 誕生日 たんじょうび birthday 0036, 0001 生誕 せいたん birth, nativity 0036
	タン	

0876 言 149	Let 延 suggest the fully <i>extended</i> (i.e., spread) legs of a mother giving BIRTH , and 言 the crying of a baby BEING BORN . Note that S8 in this entry (and S1 in the next entry) must be written from right to left (except for the special combinations noted in Appendix 1, always write slanting strokes downward). 艇 0879
1430	
常 15	

<div>廷</div>	COURT	○法廷 ほうてい court of law 0139 出廷 しゅつてい appearance in court 0038 廷内で ていないで in the court 0215
	テイ	○朝廷 ちやうてい imperial court 0145 廷臣 ていしん court official 0484

0877 Recall 壬 *courtier*, introduced at 任 0372. Here we observe the *courtier* striding around the COURT to *stretch his legs* (延). 𠂔 延 0872, 庭 0878

𠂔 54

2631

常 7

<div>庭</div>	¹ COURTYARD ² GARDEN	¹ 校庭 こうてい schoolyard, campus 0103 ^③ 庭園 ていえん garden, park 0856 ² 石庭 せきてい rock garden 0403 ^② 庭師 にわし gardener 0748 家庭 かてい home, family, household 0219
	テイ にわ	

0878 To the previous entry we now add 广 to indicate a protective enclosure encompassing the court: a COURTYARD. 𠂔 廷 0877

广 53

2684

常 10

<div>艇</div>	BOAT	○舟艇 しゅうてい boat, craft 0668 艇身 ていしん boat length 0060 艇庫 ていこ boat house 0694 艇長 ていちやう coxswain, captain (of a submarine) 0091 警備艇 けいびてい guardship 0806, 0715
	テイ	

0879 Picture an aristocratic garden of the Heian era, with an open pavilion that stretches out over a pond. From the shade of the pavilion, the members of the imperial court (廷) view a passing BOAT (舟). Note that both characters incorporating 廷 follow its *on* reading, テイ.
𠂔 誕 0876

舟 137

1246

常 13


<div>展</div>	¹ UNFOLD, develop ² DISPLAY	^① 展開 てんかい unfolding, development; deployment 0450 ¹ 発展 はってん expansion, development; prosperity 0148 ¹ 伸展する しんでんする expand, extend 0873 ^② 展示する てんじする put on display, exhibit 0311 ² ダリ展 ダリてん Dali exhibition
	テン	

0880 The root meaning of DISPLAY is UNFOLD, so M1 and M2 in fact refer to the same action. Perceive that action in this kanji by visualizing a door (戸) with a *noren* partition UNFOLDED/ DISPLAYED beneath it. The *noren* is made of cloth (S8-10, a three-stroke variant of 衣), split at the bottom but stitched together (S4-7, from 共) across the top.

戸 44

2681

常 10

	1 BASE 2 SMALL FORT	1 三星 さんるい third base... 0084 ① 満塁 ホームラン まんるいホームラン grand-slam home run... 0179 ② 土塁 どるい earthwork, parapet... 0030
	ルイ	


0885 Here we can see the four **BASES** of a baseball diamond (S6-9), with **土 earth** in the foreground (the infield) and **田 field** in the background (the outfield). Comparing with the traditional form, note that S6-9 are written in lieu of writing the upper grapheme two more times; this simplification also occurs in 洩 1234 and 撰 1235.

土 32
 塁
 2250
 常 12

	OFFICIAL	官吏 かんり government official... 0290 公吏 こうり public official... 0089 ① 吏員 りいん official... 0317
	リ	

0886 Hind view of an **OFFICIAL's** horse (S1 is its head, S2-4 are its body, and the bottom two lines are its legs). Though we see a horse, it is (as a stand-alone kanji) only a symbol of **OFFICIAL-DOM**. The next five kanji all resemble this one, so compare them as you go, linking each one's distinctive features with its meaning. 𠂇 使 0887, 史 0888, 吏 0889

口 30
 吏
 2963
 常 6

	1 USE 2 ENVOY, dispatch	① 使用する しようする use, employ, apply... 0047 1 使用中 しようちゆう in use, occupied... 0047, 0035 ① 使い方 つかいかた how to use, usage... 0173
	シ つか(う) つか(い) -つか(い) -づか(い)	2 大使 たいし ambassador... 0033 2 天使 てんし angel... 0270

0887 Seeing here a **man (イ)** about to mount the **official's horse**, we should perceive it as being **USED/dispatched** on a mission. We can easily remember M2 **ENVOY** as a **person who is dispatched**. Again, be sure to review similarities and distinctions as you proceed through this tricky set of kanji (ending at 硬 0891). 𠂇 史 0888, 吏 0886, 使 0890

人 9
 使
 0072
 常 8

	HISTORY	史上に しじょうに in history, in the annals... 0041 史料 しりょう historical materials/records... 0758 史書 ししょ history book... 0079 史学者 しがくしゃ historian... 0099, 0107
	シ	① 世界史 せかいし world history... 0604, 0612

0888 See this as the dead body of an **official's horse**, now in an advanced state of decomposition. It has been dead so long, in fact, that the remains of its head (see 吏 above) have now disappeared. Visualize this kanji as something that has long since passed away, and you should be able to remember that it means **HISTORY**. 𠂇 吏 0886, 使 0887


口 30
 史
 2946
 常 5

<div>更</div>	1 RENEW, replace 2 FURTHERMORE 3 GROW LATE コウ さら さら(に) ふ(ける) ふ(かす)	①更新する こうしんする renew, renovate ... 0275 ①変更する へんこうする alter, change, modify ... 0775 ②尚更 なおさら still more, all the more ... 0184 ②更に さらに furthermore; still more ③更ける ふける grow late, wear on
0889 日 73 2967 常 7	After an <i>official's horse</i> (吏) ages, it retires and begins a new career in postal delivery. As this entry shows, it is renovated (i.e., RENEWED) for its new career by having its head raised (note how it now sits at the very top of the central vertical stroke), and by having a mailbag tied onto its back—visible here as a second layer on its body, which should be our visual focus. Train your brain to let this “new” or “additional” layer on the horse’s body remind you of the ideas RENEWAL and FURTHERMORE . M3 GROW LATE can also be associated with the idea of adding on. 吏 0886, 便 0890	
<div>便</div>	1 CONVENIENT 2 POSTAL DELIVERY, transportation service, flight 3 EXCRETA ベン ビン たよ(り)	①便利な べんりな convenient, handy, useful 0412 ①不便な ふべんな inconvenient ... 0049 ②次の便 つぎのびん next post; next flight ... 0278 ②便り たより news, tidings; correspondence, letter ③便器 べんき toilet bowl, urinal ... 0295
0890 人 9 0075 常 9	This kanji’s meanings are diverse. Lay a foundation for all of them by perceiving in 便 an image, building on 更 0889, of a <u>postal delivery horse departing on its route</u> . We know that it is on its way, because the postman (イ) has now arrived to lead it away (contra 吏). This image serves us well for M2 POSTAL DELIVERY , and for the modern transportation services to which this kanji now refers, such as trains and flights. Also, the idea of DELIVERY is easy to associate with the way the body “sends out” EXCRETA (M3). CONVENIENCE (M1) can be associated with our original image of a postal delivery horse departing on its route, via the idea of timely transportation service departures. 使 0887, 吏 0889	
<div>硬</div>	HARD コウ かた(い)	硬度 こうど hardness ... 0280 硬化する こうかする harden, stiffen ... 0120 硬骨 こうこつ hard bone; firmness ... 0465 ○強硬 きょうこうな firm (attitude), unbending; drastic (measure) ... 0423 ○硬い石 かたいいし hard stone ... 0403
0891 石 112 1095 常 12	Before studying this entry, take a moment to take stock of the following: (1) 吏 is an OFFICIAL’s horse, while 更 has been “ RENEWED ” for postal delivery; and (2) 使 shows a horse being USED /dispatched, while 便 shows a POSTAL DELIVERY horse departing on its route ... Now to address the present entry, 硬: let 石 suggest the HARD stones the <i>postal delivery horse</i> must tread upon. Once you’ve practiced writing this kanji, cover up the definitions for entries 0886–91 and test yourself. Go randomly through the six entries, pick out their distinguishing features, and see if you can relate these to the kanji’s meaning(s).	
<div>能</div>	1 ABILITY; function 2 NOH DRAMA ノウ	①才能 さいのう talent, ability ... 0652 ①能力 のうりょく ability, capacity, faculty ... 0084 ①機能 きのう function, faculty ... 0473 ①可能な かのうな possible, feasible ... 0814 ②能楽 のうがく Noh drama ... 0302
0892 肉 130 1207 常 10	月 here gives us the semantic category <i>body part</i> , encouraging us to see 𠂔 as an <i>arm bent at the elbow</i> (recall 広 0238). Complete the image by also seeing the two 匕 as limbs. We thus visualize a body with bendable limbs that point in various directions, symbolizing diverse ABILITIES/functions . M2 NOH DRAMA is an exhibition of dramatic ABILITY .	


	¹ STATE, condition ² POSTURE, attitude タイ	^① 状態 じょうたい state, condition, appearance, situation, aspect 0616 ¹ 事態 じたい situation, state of affairs 0080 ¹ 実態 じったい actual conditions, state 0499 ¹ 形態 けいたい shape, form, structure, morphology 0147 ^② 態度 たいど attitude, posture 0280
0893 心 61 2478 常 14	While 能 in the previous entry represents an <i>able</i> body, adding 心 here redirects our attention to the <u>state of mind</u> supporting the able body, like that of the martial artist, whose mental state underlies his physical ability. Associate both M1 <u>STATE/condition</u> and M2 <u>POSTURE/attitude</u> with this image of a person's enabling <u>state of mind</u> . 熊 0894	
	BEAR くま	白熊 しろくま polar bear 0076 黒熊 くろくま black bear 0535 熊本 くまもと Kumamoto (city and prefecture) 0031
0894 火 86 2479 常 14	See 火 as BEAR claws protracting from the end of 能's various limbs (see 0892). 熊 0893	
	DISCONTINUE ヒ や(める)*	○罷業 ひぎょう work stoppage, strike 0498 ○罷める やめる discontinue
0895 网 122 2272 常 15	To perceive the idea DISCONTINUE here, visualize 罎 as a curtain just now beginning to fall on a <i>Noh drama</i> (能). 羅 0896	
	¹ LINE UP, arrange ² PHONETIC [ra] ラ	¹ 羅列する られつする arrange, itemize 0718 ^① 羅針盤 らしんばん compass 0556, 0673 ² 曼陀羅 まんだら mandala ² 天麩羅 てんぷら tempura 0270
0896 网 122 2278 常 19	Here we observe a <i>bird</i> (隹) holding <i>thread</i> (糸) in its beak and LINING it UP in three straight columns to make a <i>net</i> (罎). Focus visually on the three neatly arranged columns at the top. 罷 0895	

	CLOUD ウン くも -ぐも	雲海 うんかい sea of clouds 0106 雲間 くもま rift between clouds 0448 ○雨雲 あまぐも rain clouds 0154 入道雲 にゅうどうぐも cumulonimbus 0039, 0158 キノコ雲 キノコぐも mushroom cloud
--	----------------------------------	--


0897 雨 173 2415 常 12	Review 伝 0223. Here we combine <i>rain</i> (雨) and <i>cloud</i> (云) into the kanji for CLOUD . 雷雲 (らいうん, see 雷, just ahead) is probably a more useful <i>on-yomi</i> compound to memorize than V1. 雲 0898
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	CLOUDY ドン くも(る)	○曇天 どんてん cloudy weather 0270 ○曇る くもる become cloudy 曇り空 くもりぞら cloudy sky 0398 曇りがち くもりがち cloudy 花曇り はなぐもり cloudy weather in springtime 0121
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0898 日 72 2195 常 16	Clouds (雲) blocking out the <i>sun</i> (日): CLOUDY . 曇 雲 0897
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	SNOW セツ ゆき	雪上車 せつじょうしゃ snowmobile ... 0041, 0125 ○新雪 しんせつ fresh snow 0275 雪合戦 ゆきがっせん snowball fight ... 0227, 0461 雪祭り ゆきまつり Snow Festival 0637 ○初雪 はつゆき first snow of the season 0710
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0899 雨 173 2406 常 11	See ≡ as a shovel, scooping up SNOW that falls from a snow <i>cloud</i> (雲).
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	THUNDER ライ かみなり	○雷雨 らいう thunderstorm 0154 雷電 らいてん thunder and lightning, thunderbolt 0155 雷雲 らいうん thundercloud 0897 地雷 じらい land mine 0187 ○雷親父 かみなりおやじ irascible old man 0276, 0100
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0900 雨 173 2432 常 13	Recall that 电 in 電 0155 represents lightning. In this entry, there is no lightning bolt (⚡) extending down toward the earth, so we only hear THUNDER . 雷 電 0155
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	ZERO	零度 れいど zero degrees, freezing point... 0280
	レイ	零下 れいか below zero, sub-zero... 0040 ○零時 れいじ twelve o'clock... 0383 零点 れいでん (score of) zero... 0349 零勝二敗 れいしょうにばい 0 wins, 2 losses... 0460, 0003, 0830


0901	Focus on 人, visualizing it as a solid, sweeping <i>roof</i> that permits exactly ZERO drops of <i>rain</i> (雨) to penetrate into the house—a ZERO -tolerance roof, if you will. The <i>on-yomi</i> follows 令, 冷, and 齡.	
雨 173		
2433		
常 13		

	QUAKE, tremble	○地震 じしん earthquake... 0187
	シン ふる(う) ふる(える)	震動 しんどう shock, tremor, vibration... 0540 震源地 しんげんち epicenter... 0209, 0187 震度 しんど seismic intensity... 0280 ○震える ふるえる tremble, shudder

0902	Review 辰 0510. Here, a powerful, <i>dragon-like rainstorm</i> (震) causes everything to tremble and QUAKE .	
雨 173		
2443		
常 15		

	SWING, wave, wield, pretend	○振動 しんどう vibration... 0540
	シン ふ(る) ぶ(る) ぶ(り) ぶ(り) ふ(るう) ふ(れる)	不振 ふしん dullness, depression, stagnation, slump... 0049 ○手を振る てをふる wave one's hand... 0046 腕を振るう うてをふるう show one's ability... 0732 死んだ振りをする しんだふりをする play dead... 0716

0903	Vividly imagine the <i>hand</i> (手) taking the <i>dragon</i> (辰) by its beard (lower part of S5) and SWINGING it violently in circles, its long mane waving in the air behind it.	
手 64		
0388		
常 10		

	OF LONG DURATION	○持久 じきゅう endurance... 0384
	キユウ ク ひさ(しい)	久遠 くおん eternity... 0857 ○久しい ひさしい long, longstanding 久しい昔 ひさしいむかし a long time ago... 0359 久し振りに ひさしぶりに after a long time, for the first time in a long while... 0903

0904	Visualize as a person taking a LONG stride. 久 欠 0277	
ノ 4		
2867		
常 3		

	LOURISH; be bustling シン にぎ(わう) にぎ(やか)	賑わう にぎわう flourish, prosper, be bustling ○賑やか にぎやか bustling
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0905 貝 154	Picture a bustling, FLOURISHING downtown market where merchants busily exchange <i>dragons</i> (辰) for <i>seashells/money</i> (貝).	
1409 名 14		

	HILL キュウ おか	○砂丘 さきゅう sand dune, sand hill 0678 火口丘 かこうきゅう volcanic cone 0026, 0019 丘辺 おかべ vicinity of a hill 0195 ○丘の上に おかのうえに on top of a hill 0041
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0906 一 1	See this as a <i>hacksaw</i> 斤 thrust into the top of a HILL to stake a claim to it. 斤 0193, 兵 0907	
邱		
2931		
常 5		

	SOLDIER ヘイ ヒョウ	兵士 はいし soldier 0350 ○兵隊 はいたい soldier; troops 0586 兵卒 はいそつ private, common soldier 0751 兵役 はいえき military service 0518 兵器 はいき arms, weapon, ordnance 0295
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0907 八 12	Picture S6-7 as two SOLDIERS crawling up a <i>hill</i> (丘) battle-style, preparing to take it over from the party who claimed it with his hacksaw in the previous entry. Practice writing this entry and the last one in alternation, learning to identify their meanings by the presence or absence of S6-7. 丘 0906	
2207 常 7		

	HIGH MOUNTAIN, peak ガク たけ	岳友会 がくゆうかい mountaineering club 0399, 0226 ○山岳 さんがく mountains 0037 北岳 きただけ Mt. Kita 0122 朝日岳 あさひだけ Mt. Asahi 0145, 0001
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0908 山 46	When you put a <i>hill</i> 丘 on top of a <i>mountain</i> 山, you get an especially HIGH MOUNTAIN , a peak that stands out above the rest of the range. 峰 1378	
嶽		
2213		
常 8		

	BEACH	○海浜 かいはん seashore, seaside, beach ... 0106
	ヒン はま	○浜辺 はまべ beach, seashore ... 0195 砂浜 すなはま sandy beach, sands ... 0678 浜風 はまかぜ beach wind ... 0425 浜伝いに はまづたいに along the beach ... 0223


0909 Review 兵 0907. Here we observe *soldiers* (兵) emerging from the *water* (氵) to crawl up a sand dune on the **BEACH**, trying desperately to establish a beachhead. Note the traditional form, which is based on 賓 1962.

水 85
濱
0394
常 10

	HUT, building	兵舎 へいしゃ barracks ... 0907
	シヤ	○宿舎 しゆくしゃ lodgings, quarters ... 0292 校舎 こうしゃ school building ... 0103 駅舎 えきしゃ station building ... 0339 田舎 いなか country, rural district ... 0020

0910 This character contains the “*earth behind door*” combination we saw back at 周 0304 (do not confuse with 吉 0514 LUCKY). Here we see a simple *roof* over an *earthen* floor with a *door* in the front: a **HUT**.

人 9*
舎
1774
常 8

	ANOTHER TIME	再度 さいど another time, a second time ... 0280 再開 さいかい reopening, resumption ... 0450
	サイ サ ふたた(び)	○再生 さいせい reclamation; regeneration, resuscitation; playback ... 0036 再来週 さいらいしゅう the week after next ... 0274, 0305 ○再び読む ふたたびよむ reread ... 0355

0911 Work (工) another *month* (月): **ANOTHER TIME**. Learn to write this kanji by heart, as it will appear inside others you’ll learn soon. The reading ふたたび combines ふたつ (see 二 0003 TWO) and たび (see 度 0280 TIME).

冂 13

2950
常 6

	TIGER	○虎穴 こけつ tiger’s den; dangerous place ... 0397 虎口 こう tiger’s den; dangerous place ... 0019
	コ とら	○虎の巻 とらのまき key, crib, pony; secret (of a trade) ... 0458

0912 Picture 𠂔 as the entrance to a **TIGER**’s lair, located beneath a *craggy cliff* (review 皮 0595). At the top of the entrance appear the lowercase letters “r” and “t” for *regnum tigrum* (realm of the **TIGER**). The full character includes 𠂔 *human legs*, suggesting a half-eaten person.

𠂔 141
𠂔
2766
常 8

寅	(sign of) THE TIGER イン とら	○寅年 とらとし Year of the Tiger..... 0117
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0913 → 40 1981 名 11	While the previous entry is used to refer to TIGER the animal, this one refers to the horary sign of THE TIGER . Picture a tiger-skin trophy, hung on a wall under someone's <i>roof</i> . S4 represents its head, S10-11 the skin of its hind legs. Its stripes make a crossing design on its back (田). 𤔓 寅 1592
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演	PERFORM エン	主演する しゅえんする play the leading part 0365 上演する じょうえんする put on stage..... 0041 ○出演する しゅつえんする appear on stage, perform..... 0038 独演 とくえん solo performance..... 0346 ロミオを演じる ロミオをえんじる play the part of Romeo
---	-------------------	--

0914 水 85 0630 常 14	Like all cats, tigers do not like to get wet. Create a scene in your imagination of a circus PERFORMANCE involving a trainer with a <i>water</i> hose and a <i>tiger</i> . If you prefer to see a <i>tiger skin</i> , as in the last entry, the story works just as well with a human actor dressed in a tiger's skin and PERFORMING its role. The reading エン can be associated with the English word "EN-tertain."
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黄	YELLOW コウ オウ き こ	黄河 こうが Yellow River..... 0818 ○黄色 きいろ (=こうしよく, おうしよく) yellow..... 0528 黄金 こがね (=おうごん) gold; money..... 0029 黄身 きみ egg yolk..... 0060
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0915 黄 201 黄 2177 常 11	A reasonable way to remember that this kanji means YELLOW is to picture a girl wearing blonde pigtails (either end of S1) and a yellow <i>tiger-skin</i> dress. Note the variant forms for this and the next entry.
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横	1 SIDEWAYS, across 2 ARBITRARY, despotic オウ よこ	①横断する おうだんする cross, traverse..... 0849 1 縦横に じゅうおうに (=たてよこに) vertically and horizontally; freely..... 0871 1 横軸 よこじく X-axis, horizontal axis..... 0692 2 横行する おうこうする be rampant, overrun, swagger, strut..... 0055 ②専横 せんおう arbitrariness, despotism..... 0580
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0916 木 75 横 0979 常 15	Picture a <i>wooden</i> (木) barricade painted <i>yellow</i> (黄) for easy visibility, laid out SIDEWAYS across the road. Once you've given your mind enough time to fix the association between <i>yellow wood</i> and SIDEWAYS/across , associate SIDEWAYS with ARBITRARY/despotic through the notion of running contrary to the normal, reasonable course. 𣏟 構 0917
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<div>構</div>	¹ CONSTRUCT, frame ² MIND, care about	¹ 構成 こうせい composition, construction, formation, organization 0070 ^① 構造 こうぞう structure, construction, framework 0699 ¹ 構想する こうそうする conceive, contrive; plan 0683 ^① 構える かまえる set up (a house); assume a posture, make ready ² 構わない かまわない do not care/mind
	コウ かま(える) かま(う)	

0917

木 75

First note how 黄 YELLOW differs from this entry's 葦. The latter is composed of 𦵏, which we'll see as a scaffold, and 再 "again," which suggests "repeating" the scaffold, i.e., assembling a multilevel structure. Now associate 木 *lumber* and 葦 *scaffolding structure* with CONSTRUCT. MIND/care about relates to CONSTRUCT via the idea of "taking a stand." 𦵏 横 0916

0962

常 14

<div>講</div>	LECTURE	[○] 講演 こうえん lecture 0914 講堂 こうどう lecture hall, auditorium 0320 講座 こうざ lectureship, (professor's) chair; course of study 0749 講師 こうし speaker, lecturer 0748 講話 こうわ lecture, discourse 0053
	コウ	

0918

言 149

Think of a LECTURE as a multilevel *structure* (葦) of words (言). Note that this set of four kanji with the phonetic component 葦 are all pronounced コウ. 講 議 1662

1463

常 17

<div>購</div>	PURCHASE	購買 こうばい purchase, buying 0352 購読 こうどく subscription 0355 [○] 購入 こうにゅう purchase, buying 0039 購書 こうしょ purchasing books 0079
	コウ	

0919

貝 154

Here let 葦 *scaffolding structure* suggest a neatly arranged stack of *shells* (貝, representing *money*) on a store counter, used to PURCHASE something.

1467

常 17

<div>溝</div>	CHANNEL, ditch	側溝 そっこう channel, ditch, gutter 0626 排水溝 はいすいこう drainage, canal 0739, 0027 [○] 海溝 かいこう sea trench 0106 溝レール みぞレール grooved rail
	コウ みぞ	

0920

水 85

Picture 𦵏 as a CHANNEL of water, and 葦 as *scaffolding structure* built alongside the CHANNEL to restrain the earth so that the water can pass smoothly.

0604

常 13

<div>仮</div>	1 TEMPORARY, provisional 2 FAKE	① 仮に かりに provisionally; for example; supposing that 1 仮設の かせつの temporary; hypothetic 0520 ① 仮定 かてい assumption, supposition 0045 2 仮面 かめん mask, disguise 0175 仮名 かな kana, Japanese syllabary 0269 かめい pseudonym, alias
	カ ケ かり かり-	

0921	Sometimes you just need something to "lean on" TEMPORARILY or provisionally for the purpose of accomplishing a specific task at hand, even though you will replace it later. Here a man (イ) leans against (反) something TEMPORARY . We can also think of it as FAKE , since it is just a provisional substitute, not the real thing.	
人 9		
假		
0034		
常 6		

<div>片</div>	1 FRAGMENT 2 ONE OF TWO	① 断片 だんぺん fragment, piece 0849 1 破片 はへん fragment, broken piece, scrap 0596 2 片面 かためん one side, one face 0175 ② 片道 かたみち one-way 0158 片仮名 かたかな katakana script 0921, 0269
	ヘン かた- かた	

0922	Review 将 0614. The present entry gives the second half of the split tree trunk (the first half 𠂇, seen earlier in the notes for 将, is generally simplified to 丩). The two halves appear together in kanji like 淵 1492. By comparing with 淵, we can see 片 by itself as a mere FRAGMENT of the original, ONE part OF TWO .	
片 91		
2910		
常 4		

<div>版</div>	1 PRINTING PLATE 2 PUBLISHING, printing	1 版画 はんが woodcut print 0176 1 本版 もくはん woodblock printing, wood engraving 0028 ② 出版 しゅっぱん publishing; publication 0038 2 初版 しよはん first edition 0710 2 英語版 えいごばん English edition 0332, 0222
	ハン	

0923	Continuing from the previous entry, note that both halves of the split tree trunk, 片 and 𠂇, can signify wooden block or tablet inside other kanji. In this entry, we observe the act of PRINTING by placing a sheet of paper (not shown) against (反) a wooden block (片). M2 PUBLISHING is a derivative meaning.	
片 91		
0775		
常 8		

<div>板</div>	1 BOARD 2 PLATE	① 黒板 こくばん blackboard 0535 1 土の上に板を置く つちのうえにいたを置く place boards on the dirt 0030, 0041, 0843 ① 床板 ゆかいた floorboard 0851 1 とびう板 とびういた boards covering a drainage ditch 2 鉄板 てつばん iron plate 0564
	ハン ナン いた	

0924	Think of a BOARD or PLATE as a piece of wood (木) you set things against (反). In English we would not say " against " but " on " (as in "on board"), but to learn this kanji, try to think of setting things against a board or a plate, such as writing " against " a blackboard (V1) or frying " against " an iron plate (V5).	
木 75		
0762		
常 8		

販

ENGAGE IN SALES

ハン

- 販売する はんばいする sell, market 0353
 自動販売機 じどうはんばいき vending machine
 0081, 0540, 0353, 0473
 再販 さいはん resale 0911
 販路 はんろ market, outlet 0788
 市販 しはん marketing 0205

0925

頁 154

Here 貝 represents an offer of *money* from a buyer, while 反 represents the *opposite* activity, that of **ENGAGING IN SALES**.

1343

常 11

義

- 1** **RIGHTEOUSNESS**
2 **MEANING, sense**
3 **SUBSTITUTE, artificial**

ギ

- ①義理 ぎり sense of duty/honor, obligation, debt of gratitude; justice; courtesy 0532
 ②定義 ていぎ definition 0045
 ②講義 こうぎ lecture 0918
 ③義歯 ぎし artificial tooth, denture 0674
 ③義父 ぎふ father-in-law; foster father, stepfather 0100

0926

羊 123

Review 我 0221 SELF. Here the *self* demonstrates its **RIGHTEOUSNESS** by sacrificing a *sheep* (羊) to God. This surrendering of a material possession in favor of a spiritual principle symbolizes the idea of **MEANING**. M3 **SUBSTITUTE/artificial** comes from the idea of having the same **MEANING** or significance while not actually being the thing itself.

2052

常 13

議

- 1** **DISCUSS**
2 **LEGISLATIVE BODY**

ギ

- ①議決 ぎけつ decision, resolution 0330
 ①会議 かいぎ conference, meeting, council 0226
 ②議会 ぎかい assembly, national assembly 0226
 ②議院 ぎいん House, Diet Chamber 0634
 ②議員 ぎいん member of an assembly, Diet member 0317

0927

言 149

Represents people's *speaking* (言) of *righteousness* (義), that is, **DISCUSSING** the right thing to do. Note that all the kanji that incorporate 義 are pronounced ギ.

1480

常 20

儀

CEREMONY, rite

ギ

- 儀式 ぎしき ceremony, rite, ritual 0109
 葬儀 そうぎ funeral service/rites 0717
 礼儀 れいぎ etiquette, courtesy, propriety, manners 0313
 礼儀正しい れいぎたさい polite 0313, 0043
 行儀 ぎょうぎ manners, behavior 0055

0928

人 9

"Man (人) + *righteousness* (義)" represents a man conducting a **rite** or **CEREMONY**, i.e., a customary act felt to honor a *righteous* principle. Needless to say, the homophony of *rite* and *righteousness* can be helpful here.

0147

常 15

	SACRIFICE	犠飛 ぎひ [baseball] sacrifice fly 0475
	ギ	

0929 Like the sheep in 義 RIGHTEOUS, the *cattle* (牛) are **SACRIFICED** to honor a *righteous* principle. The sample compound to memorize appears in the next entry.

牛 93
犠
1010
常 17

	SACRIFICE	犠牲 ぎせい sacrifice 0929 犠牲者 ぎせいしゃ victim 0929, 0107
	セイ	

0930 A *cow* (牛)'s *life* (生) is meant to be **SACRIFICED**. This kanji only appears as part of V1, so focus on learning that compound, rather than the kanji per se.

牛 93
0813
常 9

	PURPORT, gist, aim	〇要旨 ようし gist, summary, abstract; purport 0547 本旨 ほんし main object, true aim 0031 主旨 しゅし gist, main point, substance 0365
	シ むね うまい*	その旨を書き送る そのむねをかきおくる write (someone) to that effect 0079, 0455 旨い うまい skillful, good at, wise; delicious

0931 Refers to the essence or substance of something. Recalling from 化 0120 that 匕 means *spoon*, picture scooping out a *spoonful* of glistening golden *sun* (日) to examine its substance, its **gist**. The substance or **gist** of a person's remarks is their **PURPORT**.

1744
常 6

	¹FINGER ²POINT (out)	¹ 指の節 ゆびのふし finger joints 0391 ² 指す さす point (with one's finger) ² 指定する している designate, appoint 0045
	シ ゆび さ(す) -さ(し)	² 指示する しじる instruct; indicate, point to 0311 ² 目指す めざす aim for, have an eye on 0021

0932 Now imagine that a *hand* (手) extends a **FINGER** and **POINTS** at something noticed in the *spoonful* of *sun* (previous entry). The meaning is not obvious here, so to remember it you must form a vivid mental image. Kanji in this course are not usually grouped by *kun-yomi*, but note that さ(す) homophones appear below at 刺 0935 and 差 0937. 脂 1994

手 64
0337
常 9

<div>揮</div>	BRANDISH, wave	指揮する しきする conduct; command 0932 ○指揮者 しきしゃ conductor; commander 0932, 0107
	キ	発揮する はっきする display, demonstrate; put to use 0148

0933 手 64	See a <i>hand</i> (才) waving orders at an <i>army</i> (軍). Imagine that it BRANDISHES something, such as a baton of command.
0538 常 12	

<div>輝</div>	SHINE BRILLIANTLY	輝度 きど brightness 0280 輝々 きき brilliance 光輝有る こうきある shining, brilliant, splendid 0137, 0400
	キ かがや(く)	○輝く かがやく shine brilliantly, glitter, light up 輝かしい かがやかしい bright, brilliant

0934 車 159	Like its boots, the <i>army's</i> armored vehicles (軍) SHINE BRILLIANTLY in the <i>light</i> (光) of the sun.
1280 常 15	

<div>刺</div>	PIERCE, stab	刺殺する しさつする stab to death 0522 刺激 しげき stimulus; stimulation, excitement 0575
	シ さ(す) さ(さる) さ(し) さし	○名刺 めいし calling card 0269 ○虫に刺される むしにさされる be stung by an insect 0343 刺身 さしみ sashimi, sliced raw flesh (esp. of fish) 0060

0935 刀 18	東 looks like 木 with two thorns sticking out of it, and means <i>stab</i> . Together, 東 and 刂 (<i>cut</i>) unambiguously denote PIERCE/stab . Do not confuse 東 <i>stab</i> with 束 0307 BUNDLE . 制 0708
1171 常 8	

<div>策</div>	¹ SCHEME, plan ² MEASURE	¹ 政策 せいさく policy, political measures 0246 ¹ 方策 ほうさく plan, policy, scheme 0173 ¹ 策略 さくりやく artifice, stratagem, scheme 0791
	サク	^① 対策 たいさく countermeasure, counterplan 0650 ² 施策 しさく measure, execution of a policy 0571

0936 竹 118	During World War II, the Japanese Imperial Army devised a SCHEME by which civilians would defend the homeland from foreign invaders by <i>stabbing</i> (束) them with <i>bamboo</i> (竹) spears. You can interpret this kanji to represent that SCHEME/MEASURE , or any other one people might use to take a " <i>stab</i> " at a problem.
2338 常 12	

	DIVERGENCE, difference サ さ(す) さ(し)	格差 かくさ differential, disparity 0789 〇交差点 こうさてん crossing, intersection ("point of convergence and divergence") 0102, 0349 時差 じさ time difference 0383 二分の差 にふんのさ a difference of two minutes 0003, 0088 〇差す さす extend (one's hand); offer; hold (an umbrella); wear (in one's belt or hair)
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0937 工 48 2821 常 10	Starts off like 羊, but then the line that points downward DIVERGES to the left (S7). Informed by 左 0401, let 工 suggest a stylized uppercase "L" for divergence to the "Left." See S7 as an arm held out at an angle to (i.e., DIVERGING from) the rest of the body, as if to extend a hand to someone, or to hold an umbrella (see V5). 着 0938, 差 1671
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	¹ PUT ON (clothes) ² ARRIVE ³ STICK, adhere チャク ジャク き(る) -き き(せる) -き(せ) つ(く) つ(ける)	着る きる [vi] put on clothes, dress, wear 〇着物 きもの clothes, kimono 0172 〇駅に着く えきにつく arrive at the station 0339 着信 ちゃくしん arrival (of mail, phone call, etc.) 0043 〇接着 せっちゃく adhesion, gluing 0847
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0938 羊 123 2826 常 12	Visualize this as the act of PUTTING ON a wool cap: 羊 <i>sheep</i> provides the wool and S7 shows the visor, shielding the eyes (目). Speaking from the cap's perspective, we would not say that you PUT it ON , but that it ARRIVES on your head (M2). Then it STICKS there (M3). 差 0937, 看 0939, 差 1671
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	OBSERVE, keep an eye on カン	〇看板 かんばん signboard, sign 0924 看破する かんぱする see through, penetrate 0596 看取する かんしゅする perceive, detect; see through 0059 〇看病する かんびょうする nurse, care for 0617 看守 かんしゅ jailer, prison guard 0648
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0939 目 109 2771 常 9	Here what shields the eye (目) is not a wool cap but a <i>hand</i> (S1-4, modified from 手). We shield our eyes when we are intent on watching something in spite of a glaring light. Along these lines, we should see in this kanji the act of closely watching something, such as OBSERVING a hospital patient or keeping an eye on children. 着 0938, 差 1671
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	ARRIVE トウ	〇到着 とうちゃく arrival 0938 到来 とうらい arrival, advent 0274 殺到する ざつとうする rush in, pour in; descend on 0522 到底 とうてい after all, in the long run 0482
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0940 刀 18 1163 常 8	Review 至 0250 through 屋 0252. Here we see a <i>sword</i> (刀) slicing through something until it <i>comes to</i> (至) the ground, which symbolizes the act of ARRIVING . V1 will test whether you've learned to distinguish the previous two entries. 倒 0941, 致 0251
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<div>倒</div>	TOPPLE トウ たお(れる) -だお(れ) たお(す)	卒倒する そつとうする faint, fall unconscious 0751 ○倒産 とうさん insolvency, bankruptcy; breach birth.....0181 圧倒する あつとうする overwhelm, overpower, crush.....0186 後に倒れる うしろにたおれる fall backward...0114 共倒れ ともだおれ falling together, mutual ruin.....0356
0941 人 9 0106 常 10	Informed by the previous entry, let this one suggest a <i>man</i> (人) "arriving" to the ground (到), i.e., TOPPLING over. 到 0940, 例 0721	
<div>論</div>	¹ ARGUE, discuss ² THEORY, view ロン	¹ 議論 ぎろん argument, discussion.....0927 ¹ 結論 けつろん conclusion.....0516 ^① 論じる (=論ずる) ろんじる (=ろんずる) argue, discuss ² 進化論 しんかろん theory of evolution...0191, 0120 ² 世論 せろん (=よろん) public opinion.....0604
0942 言 149 1424 常 15	Review 冊 0824. 侖 shows a stack of <i>books</i> under a <i>roof</i> (the single line beneath the roof just shows the roof <i>fitting</i> on top; see 合 0227). We'll let this represent <i>library</i> , and, by extension, <i>careful study</i> . For this entry, learn to associate <i>words</i> (言) and <i>careful study</i> (侖) with ARGUMENT and THEORY . 論 0946	
<div>倫</div>	MORALS リン	○倫理 りんり ethics, morals, code of conduct.....0532 倫理学 りんりがく ethics, moral philosophy.....0532, 0099 不倫な ふりんな immoral, illicit.....0049 人倫 じんりん humanity, morality; human relations.....0015
0943 人 9 0103 常 10	Here we observe a <i>man</i> (人) of <i>careful study</i> , that is, a man of deep MORAL sensitivity and reflection, one who thinks carefully about his actions and the difference between right and wrong.	
<div>輪</div>	¹ WHEEL ² RING リン わ	^① 車輪 しゃりん wheel.....0125 ¹ 駐輪場 ちゅうりんじょう bicycle parking lot.....0367, 0445 ² 輪状の りんじょうの ring-shaped, annular...0616 ² 輪投げ わなげ quoits, ringtoss.....0517 ^② 指輪 ゆびわ (finger) ring.....0932
0944 車 159 1436 常 15	These days many communities have "tool libraries" that lend out tools to the public. This kanji suggests a <i>wheel library</i> . Imagine that stacked on its bookshelf (冊) are not books but WHEELS (車)! The reading リン sounds like M2 RING . 輪 0945	

<div>輸</div>	TRANSPORT	輸送する ゆそうする transport, convey... 0455 運輸 うんゆ transport(ation), conveyance... 0584 ○輸出 ゆしゆつ export, exportation... 0038
	ユ 	○輸入 ゆにゆう import, importation... 0039 禁輸 きんゆ embargo... 0312

0945 車 159 輸 1454 常 16	Recalling 前 0113, we take 俞 to be <i>sliced</i> (刂) <i>meat</i> (月). The “roof <i>fitting on top</i> ” (from 合 0227) indicates that the meat is covered (i.e., packaged). The whole kanji thus shows us a <i>vehicle</i> (車) TRANSPORTING <i>packages of sliced meat</i> (輸). All kanji incorporating 俞 are pronounced ユ. 輸 0944
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<div>諭</div>	ADMONISH, instruct	諭旨 ゆし official suggestion or instruction... 0931 ○教諭 きょうゆ teacher, instructor... 0632 ○諭す さとす admonish, instruct
	ユ さと(す)	諭し さとし guidance, admonition 教え諭す おしえさとす give guidance... 0632






0946 言 149 諭 1446 常 16	Visualize as <i>words</i> (言) of warning, printed on the label of a <i>package of sliced meat</i> (俞), ADMONISHING us and instructing us. 諭 0942
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<div>愉</div>	PLEASED	○愉快な ゆかいな pleasant, delightful... 0331 愉色 ゆしよく pleased look, cheerful expression... 0528
	ユ 	愉楽 ゆらく pleasure, joy... 0302 不愉快な ふゆかいな unpleasant, disagreeable, cheerless... 0049, 0331

0947 心 61 愉 0534 常 12	Think of this <i>heart</i> (忄) as being PLEASED at the prospect of consuming this <i>package of sliced meat</i> (俞). 癒 0948
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<div>癒</div>	HEAL, soothe	○平癒 へいゆ recovery, restoration to health... 0334 癒着 ゆちやく adhesion, conglutination; connection, collusion... 0938
	ユ い(やす) い(える)	癒える いえる be healed, be soothed ○癒す いやす heal, soothe 心の癒し こころのいやし healing/soothing of the mind... 0056

0948 疒 104 癒 2806 常 18	Think of an <i>illness</i> (疒) resulting from a deficiency in meat protein, then see the <i>sliced meat</i> (俞) going to the <i>heart</i> (心, i.e., insides) of an <i>ill</i> person to HEAL and soothe him. 療 0952, 愉 0947
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	1 STAND, pedestal, platform 2 COUNTER FOR MACHINES AND VEHICLES 3 TAIWAN タイ タイ	1 荷台 だいに carrier, bed (of a truck) 0817 ① 台所 だいどころ kitchen 0249 1 台地 だいち plateau, tableland 0187 ② 自動車十台 じどうしゃじゅうだい ten cars 0081, 0540, 0125, 0005 3 日台 にったい Japan and Taiwan, Japanese-Taiwanese 0001
0949 □ 30°  1731 常 5	Here □ represents a flat-topped structure and △ an <i>elbow</i> , resting on it. This kanji thus aptly depicts a STAND, pedestal, or platform on which we can place things. It is also used as a COUNTER FOR MACHINES AND VEHICLES because these tend to be solid, boxy objects, just like the square STAND shown here.	
	1 GOVERN, bring under control 2 CURE ジ チ おさ(める) おさ(まる) なお(る) なお(す)	① 政治 せいじ government, administration, politics 0246 1 治安 ちあん public peace and order 0096 ① 国を治める くにをささめる govern a country, manage a state 0075 2 治癒 ちゆ healing, cure, recovery 0948 ③ 病気が治った びょうきがなおった The illness has been cured 0617, 0126
0950 水 85 0297 常 8	To remember the kanji for GOVERN/bring under control , think of a unit of riot control officers standing on a platform (台) and blasting protesters with a water (水) cannon. M2 CURE comes from the idea of bringing a disease under control . 水 治 1348, 治 0951	
	WORK METALS ヤ	○ 冶金 やきん metallurgy 0029
0951 彡 15 0062 常 7	Recall from 冷 0675 that 彡 sometimes means <i>ice</i> . Since this kanji signifies METALWORKING , we'll let <i>ice</i> suggest the cooling of smelted metal, which once solidified is placed upon a platform (台, i.e., an anvil) for hammering. Additional sample compounds appear at 陶 1372 and 鍛 2064. 冶 0950	
	TREAT, medicate リョウ	○ 治療 ちりょうする treat, cure 0950 療法 りょうほう method of treatment, remedy 0139 療養中 りょうようちゅう under medical care, in recuperation 0500, 0035 医療 いりょう medical treatment/care 0561 施療 せりょう free medical treatment 0571
0952 疒 104 2803 常 17	Informed by 楽 0302 PLEASURE and 大 0033 BIG, take 寮 to mean big fun . Here it refers to the big fun provided by powerful pain relievers used to TREAT the <i>ill</i> (疒). Note that all four kanji incorporating 寮 are pronounced リョウ. 療 0948	

僚	COLLEAGUE, official	僚友 りょうゆう comrade, colleague, fellow worker 0399
	リョウ	○同僚 どうりょう colleague, associate, fellow official 0182 閣僚 かくりょう cabinet members 0792 ○官僚 かんりょう government official(s); bureaucracy, officialdom 0290 官僚的 かんりょうてき bureaucratic 0290, 0169

0953	Let "man (人) + big fun (寮)" remind you of a certain playful coworker/COLLEAGUE.	
人 9		
0143		
常 14		

瞭	CLEAR	○明瞭な めいりょうな clear, plain, lucid 0024 一目瞭然の いちもくりょうぜんの immediately clear, obvious 0002, 0021, 0760
	リョウ	

0954	CLEAR viewing—big fun (寮) for the eyes (目).	
目 109		
1145		
常 17		

寮	DORMITORY	○学生寮 がくせいりょう student dormitory 0099, 0036 寮生 りょうせい boarder 0036 寮長 りょうちょう dormitory leader 0091 独身寮 とくしんりょう company dormitory for unmarried employees 0346, 0060 寮に住む りょうにすむ live in a dormitory 0366
	リョウ	

0955	Big fun (寮) occurring under a roof (宀): DORMITORY.	
宀 40		
2079		
常 15		

始	BEGIN	○開始する かいしする begin, commence, open 0450 原始的な げんしてきな primitive, primeval 0208, 0169 ○始める はじめる begin, start, originate; embark on 歩き始めた あるきはじめた began walking 0679 始まり はじまり beginning
	シ はじ(める) -はじ(める) はじ(まる)	

0956	Visualize a woman (女) setting about (i.e., BEGINNING) the task of preparing a meal at the kitchen platform (台), i.e., the kitchen counter.	
女 38		
0252		
常 8		

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">終</div>	END	○最終 さいしゅう last, the end; final 0196 終点 しゅうてん last stop, terminus 0349 始終 しじゅう from beginning to end, at all times 0956 終戦 しゅうせん end of the war 0461 ○終わる おわる [vi] end, finish
	シュウ お(わる) -お(わる) お(える)	

0957 Recall 冬 0360 WINTER. Now think of a spool of *thread* as having four seasons, starting from spring, when you reel off the first few inches, all the way to *winter*, when the spool stops unwinding and you've come to the very **END**.

系 120

1223
常 11

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">了</div>	1 FINISH 2 COMPREHEND	①終了する しゅうりょうする end, complete; expire 0957 ①満了する まんりょうする expire, become due 0179 ①未了 みりょう unfinished, incomplete 0271 ②了解 りようかい understanding; consent 0345 ②了知する りようちする know, understand, appreciate 0560
	リョウ	

0958 Recall that 子 depicts an infant *child* with its arms outstretched for hugging. Now imagine that an important part of an infant's training is to learn how to lie with its arms tucked in (了), rather than flailing around at the sides (子). In this kanji we see a child who has finished this learning process: **FINISH; COMPREHEND**.

J 6

2852
常 2

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">承</div>	1 AGREE TO, be told 2 RECEIVE	①了承 りょうしょう acknowledgement, understanding 0958 ①承知する しょうちする consent to; forgive; know, understand 0560 ②承継 しょうけい succession 0848 ②伝承 でんしょう tradition, legend 0223 ③承る うけたまわる [humble] hear, listen to, be told
	ショウ うけたまわ(る)	

0959 The three lines running across the center of this kanji are a unique feature, so an easy short-cut is to perceive these lines as transmitting something from left to right, and imagine that the right side **RECEIVES** it, accepts it, **AGREES TO** it, etc. It may help at first to sketch this kanji in the margin, replacing S3-5 with arrows. 𩇛 蒸 0960

手 64

0007
常 8

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em;">蒸</div>	STEAM, be steamed	蒸気 じょうき steam, vapor 0126 ○蒸発 じょうはつ evaporation, volatilization; mysterious disappearance 0148 ○蒸す むす steam; be stuffy 蒸し菓子 むしがし steamed cake 0602, 0094 飯を蒸らす めしをむらす steam boiled rice 0377
	ジョウ む(す) む(れる) む(らす)	

0960 Visualize this character as the act of **STEAMING** vegetables: see 艹 as the vegetables, S4-8 as a variation on *water* (水), and S9 as a metal plate, heated by a *fire* (火).
𩇛 承 0959, 煮 1188, 燕 1741

艹 140

2043
常 13

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<p>DANCE</p> <p>ブ ま(う) -ま(う) まい</p>	<p>○舞台 ぶたい stage 0949</p> <p>舞曲 ぶきょく dance music, music and dancing 0503</p> <p>○舞を舞う まいをまう perform a dance</p> <p>振る舞う ふるまう conduct oneself; entertain, treat 0903</p> <p>見舞う みまう ask for, visit (a sick person) 0083</p>
<p>0961</p> <p>舛 136</p> <p>1844</p> <p>常 15</p>	<p>舛 means <i>dance</i>. See it as two legs, one of which takes a <i>dance</i> step to our left. The portion above it in this entry recalls 無 0048 NOTHING, but here we can just see it as a skirt hanging over the <i>dancing</i> legs, to complete the image of DANCING. 無 0048</p>	
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<p>NEIGHBOR</p> <p>リン とな(る) となり</p>	<p>○隣人 りんじん neighbor 0015</p> <p>隣国 りんごく neighboring country 0075</p> <p>隣接した りんせつした neighboring, adjoining, adjacent 0847</p> <p>○隣り合う となりあう adjoin, be next door to each other 0227</p>
<p>0962</p> <p>阜 170</p> <p>鄰</p> <p>0700</p> <p>常 16</p>	<p>To remember the kanji for NEIGHBOR, picture a noisy party taking place on the other side of a wall. Here see 阝, which we normally see as the boundary between a town and the outlying hills, as a thin wall separating your house from your NEIGHBOR's. On the other side, there is food (米) and <i>dancing</i> (舛).</p>	
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<p>BLINK; instant</p> <p>シュン またたく(く)</p>	<p>○瞬間 しゅんかん instant, moment, second 0448</p> <p>瞬時 しゅんじ instant, moment 0383</p> <p>一瞬 いっしゅん instant, moment 0002</p> <p>○瞬く またたく wink, blink; twinkle, flicker</p> <p>瞬く間に またたくまに in the blink of an eye 0448</p>
<p>0963</p> <p>目 109</p> <p>1151</p> <p>常 18</p>	<p>Recall that at 覚 0325 we saw ㇿ as eyelashes and ㇾ as an open eyelid. Here the eyelashes (ㇿ) have an extra stroke (of mascara?), and the eyelid <i>dances</i> (舛) up and down (i.e., BLINKS) flirtatiously. It is only logical that 目 should replace 見 here, as this kanji does not have to do with <i>sight</i> but with the <i>eye</i> itself.</p>	
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<p>DREAM</p> <p>ム ゆめ</p>	<p>夢想 むそう dream, vision; daydream 0683</p> <p>夢中で むちゅうて as if in a dream; madly, like crazy; intently 0031</p> <p>○悪夢 あくむ nightmare, bad dream 0546</p> <p>○夢を見る ゆめをみる dream, have a dream 0083</p> <p>夢枕に ゆめまくらに in a dream 0656</p>
<p>0964</p> <p>夕 36</p> <p>2046</p> <p>常 13</p>	<p>Informed by the previous entry, visualize S1-10 as a heavy eyelid, now closing in the <i>evening</i> (夕), to sleep, perchance to DREAM. Note that the bottom of the character contains ㇾ <i>lid</i> and 夕 <i>evening</i>, not 夕 <i>death/bone</i>.</p>	

<div style="font-size: 48px; text-align: center;">枝</div>	BRANCH	○枝葉 しよう(=えだは) branches and leaves; minor details.....0605
	シ えだ	枝切り えだきり pruning.....0086 枝豆 えだまめ green soybeans, edamame...0161

0965 Review 支 0373 BRANCH. When 支 is combined with 木, it refers to a **tree BRANCH**.

木 75 𣎵 支 0373, 肢 1991

0767

常 8

<div style="font-size: 48px; text-align: center;">技</div>	SKILL, craft	技能 ぎのう skill, ability, capacity.....0892
	ギ わざ	○技師 ぎし engineer, technician.....0748 演技 えんぎ acting, performance.....0914 特技 とくぎ one's special talent/skill.....0385 ○得意技 とくいわざ one's special talent/skill.....0387, 0151

0966 Recall that *skill* is a secondary meaning of both 手 0046 (abbreviated here to 才) and 支 0373. The present entry thus refers to manual **SKILLS** and crafts. 𣎵 技 0967

手 64

0221

常 7

<div style="font-size: 48px; text-align: center;">伎</div>	PERFORMANCE	伎楽 ぎがく ancient mask show.....0302
	キ キ*	○歌舞伎 かぶき Kabuki.....0827, 0961

0967 A man (人) **PERFORMING** a *skill* (支). 𣎵 技 0966

人 9

0036

常 6

<div style="font-size: 48px; text-align: center;">岐</div>	DIVERGE, fork	分岐 ぶんき divergence, ramification, forking.....0088
	キ	○分岐点 ぶんきてん junction.....0088, 0349 多岐 たき many branches, many divergences.....0267 岐路 きろ forked road, crossroad.....0788

0968 A mountain (山) road *branching* (支) in two: **DIVERGE/fork**.


山 46

0214


常 7

	MOUNTAIN PASS とうげ	峠道 とうげみち road over a mountain pass 0158
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0969 山 46 0319 常 9	Shows a lofty <i>mountain</i> (山) peak and a low PASS off to its right, at S6-7. Picture a group of hikers coming up <i>over</i> (上) the PASS then <i>down</i> (下) the other side.
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	MOUND フ	岐阜 ぎふ Gifu (city and prefecture)..... 0968
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0970 阜 170 2284 常 8	Picture this as a <i>high-ranking official</i> (白, see 帥 0747) sitting atop a MOUND of earth. The MOUND must be located in 岐阜 (ぎふ, a prefecture in central Japan), for we are likely to only see 阜 in this one place-name, at least within Japan.
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	¹ URGENT ² HURRY ³ SUDDEN キュウ いそ(ぐ) いそ(ぎ)	¹ 至急に しぎゅうに urgently, with all haste, at once 0250 ² 急行 きゅうこう express (train/bus); going in a hurry 0055 ^④ 急ぐ いそぐ [vi] hurry, hasten ³ 急病 きゅうびょう sudden illness 0617 [○] 急な きゅうな urgent; hasty; sudden; steep
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0971 心 61 1800 常 9	See 𢇛 as a pair of hands URGENTLY pressing down on a <i>heart</i> (心). The reason they are in such a HURRY is that the heart is not beating.
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	CONTEND, struggle for ソウ あらそ(う)	[○] 戦争 せんそう war, battle 0461 争議 そうぎ dispute, strike 0927 論争 ろんそう dispute, argument 0942 [○] 争い あらそい dispute, struggle 竜虎の争い りゅうこのあらそい well-matched contest 0507, 0912
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0972 𢇛 6* 争 1749 常 6	Now see the pair of hands (𢇛) CONTEND/struggle with each other over control of a rod (𢇛).
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	<p>1 EMOTION, feeling</p> <p>2 ACTUAL CONDITIONS</p> <p>ジョウ セイ なさ(け)</p>	<p>1 感情 かんじょう feelings, emotion 0327</p> <p>① 表情 ひょうじょう expression, look 0705</p> <p>1 同情 どうじょう sympathy, compassion 0182</p> <p>① 情け無い なさけない unfeeling, cruel; pitiful, wretched; shameful 0048</p> <p>2 事情 じじょう circumstances, conditions, situation 0080</p>
<p>0973</p> <p>心 61</p> <p>0439</p> <p>常 11</p>	<p>Review 青 0130 BLUE. Here “blue heart” suggests “the blues,” i.e., EMOTION/feeling. Associate this with M2 ACTUAL CONDITIONS via the idea of one's current state of mind or mood. Note that while most of the kanji containing 青 have two <i>on</i> readings, they all share the reading セイ.</p>	
	<p>CLEAR, pure</p> <p>セイ ショウ きよ(い) きよ(まる) きよ(める)</p>	<p>清水 せいすい pure/clear water 0027</p> <p>しみず spring water</p> <p>清酒 せいしゅ (refined) sake 0797</p> <p>○ 清書 せいしよ fair/clean copy 0079</p> <p>○ 清まる きよまる be cleansed</p>
<p>0974</p> <p>水 85</p> <p>0479</p> <p>常 11</p>	<p>As we saw at 0130, 青 sometimes lends connotations of <i>clarity</i> or <i>purity</i> to a kanji in which it appears. This entry suggests pure, CLEAR water(清). 青 漬 0834</p>	
	<p>CLEAR SKY</p> <p>セイ は(れる) は(れ) は(れ)- ば(れ) は(らす)</p>	<p>快晴 かいせい fine weather 0331</p> <p>○ 晴天 せいてん fine weather, cloudless sky 0270</p> <p>○ 晴れる はれる [vi] clear up</p> <p>晴れの日 はれのひ fine day; formal occasion 0001</p> <p>晴らす はらす dispel (doubts or gloom), clear away</p>
<p>0975</p> <p>日 72</p> <p>晴</p> <p>0893</p> <p>常 12</p>	<p>Sun (日) and blue (青) sky: CLEAR weather.</p>	
	<p>1 REFINED; precise, meticulous</p> <p>2 ESSENCE</p> <p>3 SPIRIT</p> <p>セイ ショウ</p>	<p>1 精油 せいゆ refined oil; essence 0433</p> <p>1 精製 せいせい refining; careful manufacture 0709</p> <p>1 丹精 たんせい efforts, pains 0667</p> <p>2 精液 せいえき semen, sperm 0468</p> <p>③ 精神 せいしん spirit; mind, soul; motive 0316</p>
<p>0976</p> <p>米 119</p> <p>精</p> <p>1248</p> <p>常 14</p>	<p>Imagine that the finest, innermost essence of a grain of rice is light blue, a color you would discover if you meticulously refined the rice grain. Using this image, we can associate <i>blue</i> (青) <i>rice</i> (米) with precise, meticulous REFINING, and with the innermost ESSENCE or SPIRIT of something.</p>	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	REQUEST セイ シン こ(う) う(ける)	○申請 しんせい application, petition, request 0315 要請する ようせいする request, demand 0547 請願 せいがん petition 0214 ○請う こう ask, request ○請ける うける undertake
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0977 言 149 <div style="text-align: center;">請</div> 1426 常 15	"Blue (青) word (言)" means a pure word, i.e., a sincere REQUEST.
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	QUIET, still セイ ジョウ しず- しず(か) しず(まる) しず(める)	静止する せいしする stand still 0042 ○冷静な れいせいな cool, calm, dispassionate 0675 静物画 せいぶつが still-life picture 0172, 0176 ○静かな しずかな quiet, still; tranquil 気を静める きをすめる compose oneself 0126
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0978 青 174 <div style="text-align: center;">靜</div> 1539 常 14	As we have seen, 青 blue can also imply calm, as in blue sky. Here a struggle (争) is calmed, resulting in QUIET stillness.
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	CLEAN, pure ジョウ	清浄な せいじょうな pure, clean 0974 ○浄化 じょうか purification, cleansing 0120 浄書 じょうしょ clean copy 0079 浄水場 じょうすいじょう water purification plant 0027, 0445 浄土宗 じょうとしゅう Pure Land Sect (of Buddhism) 0030, 0636
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0979 水 85 <div style="text-align: center;">淨</div> 0342 常 9	Water that sits in stagnant pools is likely to be contaminated, but water that flows underground or over rocks is likely to be clean and pure. This character points to the same phenomenon by suggesting that "water (氵) through struggle (争) becomes CLEAN."
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	CALCULATE サン	○計算 けいさん computation, calculation 0555 精算 せいさん exact calculation; settlement of accounts 0976 算数 さんすう arithmetic; calculation 0309 予算 よさん budget; estimate 0163 算盤 そろばん abacus 0673
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0980 竹 118 2359 常 14	Recall that 算 sometimes implies counting or figuring. Here picture 目 as an abacus (see V5), manipulated by two hands (扌) to CALCULATE something. 算 鼻 1558
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<div> <div>10</div> <div>31</div> <div>12</div> </div> <div>答</div>	<div>ANSWER</div> <div>トウ</div> <div>こた(える) こた(え)</div>	<div> <div>応答 おうとう answer, response, reply 0050</div> <div>問答 もんどう questions and answers; catechism 0452</div> <div>○回答 かいとう answer, reply 0050</div> <div>解答 かいとう answer, solution 0345</div> <div>○質問に答える しつもんこたえる answer a question 0318, 0452</div> </div>
<div>0981</div> <div>竹 118</div> <div>2340</div> <div>常 12</div>	<div>Here 合 suggests that the information written on a certain <i>bamboo</i> (竹) tablet “fits” —in other words, that it ANSWERS correctly.</div>	
<div> <div>1</div> <div>4</div> <div>7</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> </div> <div>符</div>	<div>SYMBOL, mark; tally stick</div> <div>フ</div>	<div> <div>○符号 ふうごう sign, mark, symbol 0300</div> <div>終止符 しゅうしふ period (.) 0957, 0042</div> <div>音符 おんぷ note; phonetic grapheme of a kanji 0150</div> <div>割符 わりふ tally, check 0416</div> <div>切符 きっぷ ticket 0086</div> </div>
<div>0982</div> <div>竹 118</div> <div>2319</div> <div>常 11</div>	<div>Refers to the act of <i>attaching</i> (付) a SYMBOL or mark to a <i>bamboo</i> (竹) tally stick. Once this kanji makes sense to you, take a moment to review 券 0456.</div>	
<div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> <div>12</div> <div>13</div> </div> <div>博</div>	<div> <div>¹ EXTENSIVE (knowledge)</div> <div>² DOCTOR, PhD</div> <div>ハク バク</div> </div>	<div> <div>①博士 はくし (=はかせ) doctor, PhD 0350</div> <div>①博物館 はくぶつかん museum 0172, 0291</div> <div>¹博愛主義 はくあいしゅぎ philanthropy, altruism 0778, 0345, 0926</div> <div>¹博学 はくがく extensive learning, erudition 0099</div> <div>²医博 いはく doctor of medicine, MD 0561</div> </div>
<div>0983</div> <div>十 24</div> <div>0129</div> <div>常 12</div>	<div>Review 専 0580, noting the extra dot stroke here. 十 <i>ten</i> can lend connotations of <i>abundance</i> or <i>completeness</i> (just think of the word 十分 [じゅうぶん, full, enough; plentiful]). In this kanji, 十 (<i>complete</i>) and 専 (<i>entire</i>) together denote EXTENSIVE, such as the EXTENSIVE KNOWLEDGE of a DOCTOR/PhD. 専 0580, 縛 0984</div>	
<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> <div>12</div> <div>13</div> <div>14</div> <div>15</div> </div> <div>縛</div>	<div>BIND, restrain</div> <div>バク</div> <div>しば(る)</div>	<div> <div>○束縛する そくはくする restrain, restrict, bind, fetter 0307</div> <div>きつく縛る きつくしばる fasten tightly</div> <div>縛り上げる しばりあげる tie up 0041</div> <div>○縛る しばる bind, tie; restrain</div> </div>
<div>0984</div> <div>糸 120</div> <div>1282</div> <div>常 16</div>	<div>From here on, we'll revert to simply visualizing 専 as a <i>cauldron borne by an outstretched arm</i> (see 専 0580). In this entry, picture it being BOUND with <i>cord</i> (糸). Do not confuse this entry's 縛る (しばる, bind, tie; restrain) with 絞る (しばる, wring) in 1414, or 搾る (しばる, squeeze) in 1415. 博 0983</div>	

	RECORD BOOK ボ	簿記 ぼき bookkeeping 0427 ○名簿 めいぼ register/list of names 0269 計算簿 けいさんぼ account book 0555, 0980 家計簿 かけいぼ housekeeping account book 0219, 0555 通信簿 つうしんぼ report card 0159, 0063
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0985 竹 118  2377 常 19	Now 彡 fills the <i>cauldron</i> (專), for soup. On a <i>bamboo</i> (竹) RECORD BOOK we register how many cauldrons of soup we make. Now note from this series how we add an extra dot stroke above 專 whenever we include it as a component inside more complex kanji. Also note how this does not occur with 穂 1314, which is based on 恵 0581. 簿 0986, 籍 1910
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	THIN, scanty ハク うす(い) うす- -うす うす(める) うす(まる) うす(らく) うす(ら)- うす(れる)	厚薄 こうはく (relative) thickness 0427 ○薄弱 はくじやくな weak, feeble, frail 0424 薄情な はくじょうな unfeeling, heartless, cruel 0973 ○薄い うすい thin, weak, scant 水で薄める みずでうすめる water down 0027
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0986 艸 140 2093 常 16	Imagine putting just a few weak <i>herbs</i> (艸) into a large <i>cauldron</i> (專) of <i>water</i> (彡, i.e., broth) and you should be able to remember that this character means THIN/scanty . Practice writing this entry in alternation with the last one, and learn to derive their meanings from the uppermost grapheme. 簿 0985
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	GATHER サイ	采配 さいはい baton symbolizing authority or command 0799 采配を振る さいはいをふる direct, command 0799, 0903
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0987 木 75 2147 常 8	Depicts a <i>claw</i> (彡) collecting <i>trees</i> (木), and means GATHER .
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	VEGETABLE サイ な	○野菜 やさい vegetables, greens 0534 菜食 さいしょく vegetable diet 0288 菜園 さいえん vegetable garden 0856 前菜 ぜんさい hors d'oeuvre 0113 ○青菜 あおな greens 0130
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0988 艸 140 2004 常 11	Plants (艸) for <i>gathering</i> (采): VEGETABLES . Note that all three characters incorporating 采 follow its on reading, サイ.
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採	¹ PICK	¹ 採取 さいしゅ picking, collecting, harvesting 0059
	² GATHER	① 採用する さいようする adopt, accept; employ, appoint 0047
サイ と(る)		² 採集 さいしゅう collecting, gathering 0190
		² 採算 さいさん (commercial) profit 0980
		² 山菜を採る さんさいをとる gather edible wild plants 0037, 0988

0989 Hand (才) + gather (采): refers to **GATHERING** or **PICKING**.

手 64

0459

常 11

彩	BEAUTIFUL COLORING	色彩 しきさい color, coloring, hue, tinge 0528
		○ 多彩な たさいな colorful; diversified 0267
サイ いろど(る)		光彩 こうさい iris 0137
		彩画 さいが painting, colored picture 0176
		○ 彩る いろどる color, paint, dye; decorate

0990 Many natural dyes are obtained from trees and shrubs. Here the claw hand *gathers* (采) dye from a tree, then paints three stripes (彡) with the dye's **BEAUTIFUL COLORING**. 杉 彩 0991

彡 59

1502

常 11

杉	CRYPTOMERIA, Japanese cedar	杉並木 すぎなみき avenue of cryptomerias 0333, 0028
		杉並区 すぎなみく Suginami ward (Tokyo) 0333, 0297
すぎ		杉林 すぎばやし cryptomeria forest 0240
		杉山 すぎやま Sugiyama [surname] 6037
		杉原 すぎはら Sugihara [surname] 0208

0991 The prefix "crypto-" means "hidden." Picture this *tree* (木) hiding behind a set of blinds (彡), or something else that makes sense to you, and you should be able to remember that it refers to the **CRYPTOMERIA**. 杉 彩 0990

木 75

0737

常 7

街	CITY QUARTER, city street	街路 がいろう street, road, avenue 0788
		街道 かいどう thoroughfare, highway 0158
ガイ カイ まち		○ 商店街 しょうてんがい shopping center, shopping street 0351, 0347
		街灯 がいとう street lamp 0440
		○ 街角 まちかど street corner 0342

0992 Back at 衛 0661 we learned to see (イ 丩) as *either side of a road*. Here, *soil* (土) is piled up in the middle to widen the road into an important avenue. Thus amplified, this kanji is suitable for referring to relatively busy **CITY QUARTERS** and streets. 街 掛 1117

行 144

0528

常 12

<div>術</div>	PRACTICAL ART, technique	○技術 ぎじゆつ technique, art, skill; technology 0966
	ジュツ	芸術 げいじゆつ art, the arts 0225 美術 びじゆつ art, fine arts 0497 手術 しじゆつ surgical operation 0046 柔術 じゅうじゆつ jujitsu, jujutsu 0688

0993 In the variant of 木 appearing here, the lower branches are detached, and a small leaf grows at the top. This is a *noteworthy tree*, worthy of special attention (such as building a *road around it!*). The idea to perceive is the technical skill (i.e., **PRACTICAL ART**) involved in building *either side of a road* (い じ) around the noteworthy tree. 述 0994, 桁 2229

0433

常 11

<div>述</div>	STATE, mention	□述する こうじゆつする dictate 0019
	ジュツ の(べる)	供述 きようじゆつ testimony, statement; confession 0357 ○前述の通り ぜんじゆつのとおり as stated above 0113, 0159 ○述べる のべる state, mention 詳しく述べる くわしくのべる expound 0495

0994 Now the *noteworthy tree* is carried off on a *truck* (運) for exhibition, the purpose being to **STATE/mention** its special qualities to the public. The idea you need to see here is that of bringing forward something worthy of note. 術 0993, 途 1000

走 162

2648

常 8

<div>余</div>	¹ REMAINING, left over ² EXCESS	¹ 余地 よち room, space, margin 0187
	ヨ あま(る) あま(り) あま(す)	¹ 余波 よは secondary effect, aftereffect 0598 ² 余分 よぶん excess, extra, surplus 0088 ②余計な よけいな excess, surplus; needless 0555 ○余る あまる be in excess, remain over

0995 Visualize as a woodsman (S5) carrying a pile of wood (S3-4) back into his cabin (suggested by roof ^). S6-7 show two pieces, in **EXCESS** of what he could carry, that have fallen out of his grasp. **REMAIN** is an associated meaning, from the idea of being **left over**. Focus on associating S6-7 with **EXCESS/left over**.

人 9

餘

1757

常 7

<div>除</div>	RID OF	除去する じょきよする rid of, remove, eliminate 0138
	ジョ ジ のぞ(く)	○除雪する じょせつする remove snow 0899 排除 はいじょ exclusion, removal, elimination 0739 ○除く のぞく rid of; exclude, omit 月曜日を除いて げつようびをのぞいて excepting Mondays 0023, 0025, 0001

0996 Now, having learned from the previous entry, the woodsman decides to get **RID OF** the **excess** (余) pieces in the *hills* (丘), rather than schlep them down toward the cabin in a futile effort. Picture him dumping out S9-10 on the hillside. As you learn this set of characters based on 余, note that their *on-yomi* all have short vowels. 隙 1876

阜 170

0412

常 10

徐	SLOWLY	徐々に じょじょに slowly, gradually ○徐行する じょこうする go slowly..... 0055
	ジョ	

0997 イ 60	Weighed down by an <i>excessive</i> (余) load of wood, the woodman can only <i>go</i> (い) very, very SLOWLY.
0375 常 10	

叙	DESCRIBE, explain	○叙述 じょじゆつ description, depiction 0994 叙情詩 じょじょうし lyric poem/poetry 0973, 0389
	ジョ	叙事詩 じょじし epic poem/poetry 0080, 0389 自叙伝 じじょてん autobiography 0081, 0223 平叙文 へいじょぶん declarative sentence 0334, 0101

0998 又 29*	While carrying the <i>excessive</i> load (余), the woodsman still manages to reach out a <i>hand</i> (又) and DESCRIBE/explain his travail with gestures.
敍 1314 常 9	

斜	OBLIQUE	斜線 しゃせん oblique line, slanting line, slash 0210 ○斜面 しゃめん slope, slanting surface 0175 斜辺 しゃへん hypotenuse 0195
	シャ なな(め)	○斜めな ななめな oblique, diagonal, slanting; displeased, cross

0999 斗 68	Review 斗 0757. Here the <i>dipper</i> is that of the woodsman's arms cupping the <i>excessive</i> load of wood (余). His cupping arms (S10) sag down at an OBLIQUE angle, from the weight. To distinguish from other characters containing 斗, remember that <i>excess</i> (余) contents cause the cup to sag down OBLIQUELY .
1351 常 11	

途	WAY, road	○途中で とちゅうで on the way 0035 発展途上国 はってんとじょうこく developing countries 0148, 0880, 0041, 0075
	ト	前途 ぜんと one's future, prospects; distance yet to cover 0113 方途 ほうと means, way, measure 0173 用途 ようと use, service, application 0047

1000 走 162	Here, instead of trudging back through the forest, the woodsman has decided just to put the <i>excessive</i> load (余) on the back of his <i>truck</i> (走) and head <i>back</i> via the <i>road</i> /WAY.
2676 常 10	述 0994, 通 1555

	APPLY ON A SURFACE, paint ト ぬ(る) ぬ(り)	○塗料 とりょう paint 0758 塗布する とふする apply (an ointment) 0204 ○塗る ぬる lay on, paint 塗り絵 ぬりえ picture for coloring 0525 塗り物 ぬりもの lacquerware 0172
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1001 土 32 2473 常 13	Visualize <i>excessively</i> (余)—i.e., sloppily—spreading a <i>liquid</i> (液) over the <i>ground</i> (土): APPLY ON A SURFACE/paint. 漆 1002
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	LACQUER シツ うるし	○漆器 しっき lacquerware 0295 ○漆塗り うるしぬり lacquering, jpanning; lacquer ware 1001
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1002 水 85 0637 常 14	See the sap of a LACQUER tree (木) dripping down in splashing drops, like <i>water</i> (水, 液). 水 is the five-stroke version of <i>water</i> we first saw at 様 0501. 塗 1001, 泰 2105, 添 1344
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	HERMIT, immortal mountain fairy セン	○仙人 せんじん immortal mountain fairy; hermit, recluse 0015 仙術 せんじゆつ fairy magic 0993 神仙 しんせん supernatural being 0316 酒仙 しゅせん heavy drinker 0797 仙台 せんだい Sendai (city in Miyagi prefecture) 0949
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1003 人 9 0020 常 5	Man (イ) living in the <i>mountains</i> (山): HERMIT.
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	HANG DOWN, dangle スイ た(れる) た(らす) た(れ) -た(れ)	○垂直の すいちよくの vertical, perpendicular 0839 垂線 すいせん perpendicular line 0210 ○垂れる たれる hang down, dangle 雨垂れ あまだれ raindrops 0154 垂らす たらす hang down, suspend
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1004 土 32 2985 常 8	Picture wet clothes (S4-5) HANGING DOWN/dangling from a drying rack. 重 0539, 乗 1005
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	RIDE; get on	①乗車 する じょうしゃする get aboard ... 0125 乗客 じょうきやく passenger ... 0787 ①船に乗る ふねにのる board a ship ... 0669 タクシー乗り場 タクシーのりば taxi stand ... 0445 波乗り なみのり surfing ... 0598
	ジョウ の(る) -(り) の(せる)	

1005	Use the diagonal strokes 8 and 9 to visualize this entry differently from the previous one. In the rectangle at the center, picture a subway car (recalling 車 0125), stopped at a crowded station platform (S6). No sooner does its door open than three phalanxes of busy commuters (S7-9) push forward to get on for a RIDE . 垂 1004	
ノ 4		
乗		
2992		
常 9		

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	1 COMBINE 2 CANNOT, find it difficult to	①兼任 けんにん holding two or more posts ... 0372 ①兼業 けんぎょう side business ... 0498 ①用事と遊びを兼ねる ようじとあそびをかねる combine business with pleasure ... 0047, 0080, 0570 ②兼ねる -かねる [verbal suffix] cannot, find it difficult to ②待ち兼ねる まちかねる can't wait ... 0386
	ケン か(ねる) -か(ねる)	

1006	Recalling 書 0079, see the act of trying to write with two pens at once (i.e., to COMBINE them), an act so difficult as to represent the idea CANNOT . As Halpern notes, the independent verb 兼ねる (かねる) means "serve two functions" (M1), while the suffix -兼ねる (-かねる) means "find it difficult to ..." (M2). The reading -かねる sounds like CANNOT .	
八 12		
1979		
常 10		

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	SURPLUS	余剰 よじょう surplus, remainder, residue ... 0995 剰余 じょうよ surplus, remainder, balance ... 0995 剰員 じょういん superfluous member ... 0317 ①過剰 かじょう surplus, excess ... 0464
	ジョウ	


1007	At rush hour, some trains are so crowded that not everyone can get on (乗). For this reason, platform agents stand ready to " cut " (切) away SURPLUS passengers so that the doors may close. See the three converging lines at the lower left as SURPLUS to be cut away by 切.	
刀 18		
剰		
1584		
常 11		

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	SLEEP	仮睡 かすい nap, doze ... 0921 午睡 ごすい nap, afternoon sleep ... 0115 一睡もしなかった いっすいもしなかった had a sleepless night ... 0002 睡蓮 すいれん water lily ... 0585
	スイ	

1008	Over an eye (目) an eyelid hangs down (垂), signifying SLEEP . The on-yomi compound to memorize appears in the next entry.	
目 109		
1108		
常 13		

	SLEEP	○睡眠 すいみん sleep, slumber..... 1008 不眠 ふみん sleeplessness, insomnia..... 0049 冬眠 どうみん hibernation..... 0360 安眠 あんみん peaceful sleep..... 0096 眠り込む ねむりこむ fall asleep..... 0192
	ミン ねむ(る) ねむ(い)	

1009	The <i>people</i> (民, see 0477) are ignorant; they do not awaken to the ways in which they are deceived. Truly, the <i>eyes</i> (目) of the <i>people</i> SLEEP. The <i>on-yomi</i> follows 民. 𠩺 眼 1092
目 109	
1061	
常 10	

	MAIL	○郵便 ゆうびん mail service, mail, postal matter..... 0890 郵便局 ゆうびんきょく post office..... 0890, 0256 郵便貯 金 ゆうちょ postal savings (short for 郵便貯金)..... 0442 郵政 ゆうせい postal system..... 0246 郵袋 ゆうたい mailbag..... 0702
	ユウ	

1010	Picture a MAIL bag <i>dangling</i> (垂) from the <i>wall</i> around the <i>edge of town</i> (𠩺), right where the stagecoach passes.
邑 163	
1506	
常 11	

	SPINDLE	○紡錘 ぼうすい spindle..... 0835 錘形の つむがたの spindle-shaped, fusiform..... 0147
	スイ つむ	

1011	A tapered piece of <i>metal</i> (金) <i>hangs down</i> (垂) for spinning thread: a SPINDLE . This character was removed from the Joyo list in 2010.
金 167	
1559	
外 16	

	1 FLOWER 2 MAGNIFICENT 3 CHINA	1 華道 かどう flower arrangement..... 0158 2 華やかな はなやかな flowery, gay, brilliant 2 華々しい はなばなしい brilliant, magnificent 3 中華料理 ちゅうかりょうり Chinese cuisine..... 0035, 0758, 0532
	カ ケ はな	

1012	Just as wet clothes <i>hang down</i> over a drying rack at 垂 1004, so hangs here an elaborate arrangement of <i>plants</i> (艸) and FLOWERS upon a trellis (𠩺4-10), signifying both flowery MAGNIFICENCE and the splendor of CHINA . We'll encounter this character again inside 嘩 1400. 𠩺 草 0592
艸 140	
1973	
常 10	

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 4em;">侵</div>	INVADE, violate シン おか(す)	〇侵入 しんにゅう invasion, raid, trespass, intrusion 0039 侵犯 しんぱん invasion; violation 0735 侵害 しんがい infringement, violation 0413 表現の自由を侵す ひょうげんのじゆうをおかす violate the freedom of expression 0705, 0706, 0081, 0432
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1013 人 9 0085 常 9	曼 suggests one <i>hand</i> (≡) <i>covering</i> (↗) another <i>hand</i> (又). Here a <i>man</i> (イ) covers another person's hand with his own, symbolizing INVASION or violation . Note that all three kanji incorporating 曼 are pronounced シン.
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<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 4em;">浸</div>	SOAK, immerse シン ひた(す) ひた(る)	〇浸水 しんすい inundation, submergence 0027 浸出 しんしゅつ percolation, exudation, effusion 0038 〇浸す ひたす [vt] soak, steep, immerse; moisten 牛乳に浸したパン ぎゅうにゅうにひたしたパン bread dunked in milk 0116, 0160 空想に浸る くらうにひたる indulge in fantasies 0398, 0683
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1014 水 85 0401 常 10	Here one <i>hand</i> (≡) <i>covers</i> (↗) another <i>hand</i> (又) which it pushes under <i>water</i> (氵), immersing/SOAKING it. 𣵀 漫 1135
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<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 4em;">寝</div>	GO TO SLEEP シン ね(る) ね(かす) ね(かせる)	寝台 しんだい bed, sleeping berth 0949 〇寝室 しんしつ bedroom 0253 寝具 しんぐ bedclothes, bedding 0837 〇寝る時間 ねるじかん bedtime 0383, 0440 寝かす ねかす put to sleep; lay down
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1015 𠂇 40 寝 2034 常 13	The whole story of GOING TO SLEEP is here: one enters a <i>house</i> (宀), lies down on a long wooden tablet (𠂇), lays one hand over the other (曼) on his belly, and GOES TO SLEEP .
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<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 4em;">掃</div>	SWEEP (away) ソウ は(く)	〇掃除 そうじ cleaning 0996 掃除機 そうじき vacuum cleaner 0996, 0473 清掃 せいそう cleaning 0974 〇掃く はく sweep 掃き出す はきだす sweep out 0038
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1016 手 64 0464 常 11	The structure 𣪠 shows a <i>hand</i> (≡) <i>covering</i> (↗) a <i>cloth</i> (巾). We'll take it to mean <i>washcloth</i> (𣪠). In the present entry, <i>hand</i> (扌) and <i>washcloth</i> signify SWEEP (away) .
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<div>婦</div>	ADULT WOMAN, wife	○主婦 しゆふ housewife... 0365 婦人 ふじん woman, lady, female... 0015 夫婦 ふうふ husband and wife, married couple... 0565
	フ	掃除婦 そうじふ charwoman, cleaning woman... 1010, 0996 産婦人科医 さんぶじんかい obstetrician and gynecologist... 0181, 0015, 0759, 0561

1017	Though I disclaim once and for all any tolerance for the anachronistic gender associations built into this ancient script, I shall not attempt to ignore them. Here the image of a <i>woman</i> (女) holding a <i>washcloth</i> (帛) denotes ADULT WOMAN or wife .	女 38
0426		常 11

<div>帰</div>	RETURN (home)	○帰国する きこくする return to one's country... 0075 復帰する ふっきする return, be restored, revert... 0865
	キ かえ(る) かえ(す)	○帰る かえる return (to one's original position), come back, come home 帰り道 かえりみち the way back, return trip 0158 帰す かえす let (someone) return, send (someone) home, dismiss

1018	S1-2 resemble 冂 <i>sword</i> , but the old form (歸) reveals that these strokes are in fact an abbreviation. In the way S2 turns, perceive the idea of “turning back.” With <i>washcloth</i> (帛) to represent domesticity, this character suggests the idea of “turning back toward one’s domicile,” or RETURNING (home) .	刀 18*
歸		0113
常 10		

<div>戻</div>	RETURN, give back	○返戻する へんれいする return, give back... 0378 ○戻す もどす return, give back
	レイ もど(す) もど(る)	払い戻し はらいもどし refund, repayment... 0812 取り戻す とりもどす take back, regain, restore... 0059 戻る もどる return, come/go back

1019	Suggests a hero's triumphant RETURN —this time through the <i>big</i> (大) <i>door</i> (戸).	戸 63
戻		
1699		常 7

<div>涙</div>	TEAR	○感涙 かんらい tears of intense emotion... 0327 落涙する らくらいする shed tears... 0793 涙目 なみだめ teary eyes... 0021
	ルイ なみだ	空涙 そらなみだ crocodile tears... 0398 涙ぐむ なみだぐむ be moved to tears

1020	Here drops of <i>water</i> (氺) suggest a TEARful return (戻). 泣 0578	水 85
泪		
0399		常 10

	SHOOT, radiate	射的 しゃてき target practice, shooting 0169 発射する はつしゃする discharge, shoot, launch 0148
	シャ い(る) さ(す)*	反射 はんしゃ reflection 0374 ○注射 ちゅうしゃ injection, shot 0368 ○目を射る光 めをいるひかり light shining into/ piercing one's eyes 0021, 0137

1021 We already recognize 寸 as an *outstretched arm* delivering a small object. Here observe the outstretched arm of a police officer, delivering (i.e., **SHOOTING**) a bullet at the *body* (身) of an escaping criminal. 謝 1022

1327

常 10

	1 THANK 2 APOLOGIZE	①感謝 かんしゃ gratitude, thanks 0327 1 謝礼 しゃれい remuneration, reward; thanks 0313
	シャ あやま(る)	1 月謝 げつしゃ monthly fee 0023 ②謝罪 しゃざい apology 0741 ③謝る あやまる apologize

1022 Continuing from the previous entry: Before the bullet arrives, the criminal offers a belated word (言) of APOLOGY. MI THANK is a cognate meaning. 射 1021

1465

常 17

	1 STUDY, examine 2 SUPPRESS BY ARMED FORCE	1 討議 とうぎ discussion, debate, deliberation 0927 ①討論 とうろん debate, discussion, argument 0942 2 征討 せいとう subjugation, conquest 0868
	トウ う(つ)	2 掃討する そうとうする wipe out (the enemy) 1016 ③討つ うつ suppress by armed force, attack

1023 Here visualize an *arm reaching out* (寸) to grasp words (言), signifying an aggressive effort to **STUDY/examine** something that has been written or said (M1). It may also signify an aggressive attempt to **SUPPRESS** words of protest (M2). A good *on-yomi* compound to memorize appears at 校 1029, just ahead. 計 0555, 訂 1024

1324


常 10

	REVISE, correct	○訂正する ていせいする correct, amend, revise 0043 改訂する かいていする revise, edit 0429 校訂する こうていする revise 0103
	テイ	


1024 Earlier we learned to see 丁 as a *T-shaped intersection* or *town subsection*. Now we add the meaning *nail*, anticipating 釘 2078 NAIL (this will only apply to the narrow-headed version, such as appears here). This entry suggests *nailing down one's words* (言), that is, making them precise by **REVISING/correcting** them. 計 0555, 診 2165, 討 1023

1310


常 9

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	STRIKE, (emphatic verbal prefix) ダ う(つ) う(ち)	打楽器 だがき percussion instrument 0302, 0295 本塁打 ほんるいだ (baseball) home run 0031, 0885 ○打倒する だとうする overthrow, knock down, defeat 0941 ○打ち込む うちこむ strike/drive into, ram down; devote oneself to, be absorbed in 0192 打ち切る うちきる put an end to, break off, finish 0086
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1025 手 64 0170 常 5	Hand (手) hammering nail (丁): STRIKE. See it happening in your mind's eye.
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	STRIKE, attack; shoot ゲキ う(つ)	打撃 だげき blow, strike 1025 射撃する しゃげきする shoot, fire at 1021 ○反撃 はんげき counterattack 0374 ○撃つ うつ strike, attack; shoot 撃ち破る うちやぶる defeat, crush 0596
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1026 手 64 撃 2492 常 15	Visualize an aggressive fist (手)-first attack into an opposing force made up of armored cars (車) and lancers (爰). The increasing width of S12-14 gives the character something of a 3-D quality, visually suggesting a STRIKING fist. 撃 1576
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	WIPE ショク ふ(く) めぐ(う)	○拭く ふく wipe, dry ○拭う めぐう wipe 手拭い てぬぐい handkerchief, towel 0046 口拭き くちふき napkin 0019 払拭する ふっしょくする (=ふっしきする) sweep, wipe away 0812
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1027 手 64 0338 常 9	Review 式 0109. As when waxing a floor or washing a window, the hands (手) must follow prescribed form (式) when WIPING .
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	TRY, test シ こころ(みる) ため(す)	試食 じしょく sampling (of food) 0288 ○試運転 しうてん test run 0584, 0224 試合 しあい match, game 0227 ○試み こころみ trial, attempt, test ○試してみる ためしめる give (something) a try
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1028 言 149 1385 常 13	It is best to associate this character's meaning of TRY/test with a test in school, in which one must speak or write words (言) according to a prescribed form (式). 誠 1299
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	EXAMINE, investigate	点検 てんけん inspection, examination ... 0349 車検 しゃけん automobile inspection ... 0125 ○検討する けんとうする examine, study, investigate ... 1023 検察 けんさつ criminal investigation ... 0639 検事 けんじ public prosecutor ... 0080
	ケン	

1029 木 75 <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> 0898 常 12	Earlier we learned to see 吏 as an <i>official's horse</i> (0886). The right half of the present entry shows a similar form, with a <i>roof</i> over it to suggest <i>horse stable</i> . In this sequence of five characters based on <i>stable</i> , the one with 木 <i>wood</i> refers to the construction process, in which we must carefully EXAMINE the building materials.
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	TEST, examine	驗算 けんざん verification of accounts, checking figures ... 0980 ○試験 しけん test, examination ... 1028 受験する じゅけんする take an examination 0065 体験する たいけんする experience, go through, (actually) feel ... 0062 実験 じっけん experiment ... 0499
	ケン ゲン	

1030 馬 187 <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> 1628 常 18	Next to be examined are the <i>horses</i> themselves (馬). Here we take one out for a TEST ride. Note the traditional form, whose pattern is followed by the other kanji in this group. Also note that all the kanji in this group have the <i>on-yomi</i> ケン, though the present entry is read ゲン in a few compounds.
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	¹ DANGEROUS ² STEEP	①危険な きげんな dangerous ... 0726 ¹ 険悪な けんあくな dangerous, threatening, hostile, serious ... 0546 ¹ 保険 ほけん insurance ... 0646 ² 険路 けんろ steep pass ... 0788 ②険しい けわしい steep; craggy; severe, grim
	ケン けわ(しい)	

1031 卓 170 <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> 0495 常 11	Horses are a precious commodity, so it is of some concern that this particular <i>stable</i> should be perched so DANGEROUSLY on a STEEP hill (峠).
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	FRUGAL	儉約 けんやく economy, frugality, thrift ... 0170 ○節儉 せつけん economy, frugality, thrift ... 0391
	ケン	

1032 人 9 <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> 0098 常 10	The <i>man</i> (人) who works at the stable (the stable hand), notorious for his poverty, also symbolizes the virtues of FRUGAL living.
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<div>10</div> <div>剣</div>	SWORD	刀剣 どうけん sword 0085 ○真剣 しんけん real sword; seriousness 0838 剣道 けんどう fencing, swordsmanship, kendo 0158 剣客 けんきやく (=けんかく) swordsman, fencer 0787 ○剣を研ぐ つるぎをとぐ sharpen a sword 0724
	ケン つるぎ	

1033	Now picture a SWORD (剣) slicing the <i>stable</i> right in two.	
刀 18		
剣		
1493		
常 10		

<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>谷</div>	VALLEY	空谷 くうこく lonely valley 0398 谷川 たにがわ valley stream, mountain stream 0022 谷水 たみず valley water, rill 0027 谷底 たにそこ bottom of a ravine, valley bottom 0482 ○谷間 たにま valley, gorge 0448
	コク たに	

1034	Picture a VALLEY in the mountains. S1-2 are the slopes of distant peaks, S3-4 the outlines of a widening VALLEY , and □ a pond or field in the middle of it. Compare with 合 0227, which has an extra stroke under its "lid" to complete the image of FIT . The key contrast, of course, is the presence or absence of mountain peaks in the background.	
谷 150		
1758		
常 7		

<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>欲</div>	DESIRE	○食欲 しょくよく appetite (for food) 0288 物欲 ぶつよく worldly desires 0172 意欲 いよく volition, will, desire 0151 平和を欲する へいわをほつする wish for peace 0334, 0236 ○欲しがる ほしがる desire, wish for
	ヨク ほつ(する) ほ(しい)	

1035	In the mountain <i>valley</i> (谷) dwells a community of simple peasant folk. Though they lead a happy life there, they know there are luxuries in the city that they lack. Here we see their <i>wide-open mouths</i> (欠), symbolizing people's insatiable DESIRE for more.	
欠 76		
慾		
1341		
常 11		

<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>浴</div>	BATHE	○浴室 よくしつ bathroom 0253 入浴する にゅうよくする bathe, take a bath 0039 ○浴びる あびる [vi] bathe; be bathed in 浴びせる あびせる [vt] pour (water) on; shower (abuse) upon 浴衣 ゆかた (=よかい) informal summer kimono 0700
	ヨク あ(びる) あ(びせる)	

1036	Here picture BATHING in the <i>water</i> (水) of a pond or stream in a <i>valley</i> (谷) among mountains.	
水 85	𩺰 浴 1038	
0404		
常 10		

	¹ COUNTENANCE, appearance ² CONTAIN, accommodate ヨウ	①美容 びやう beauty 0497 ①変容 へんよう transfiguration, transformation 0775 ②容器 ようき container, vessel 0295 ②容量 ようりょう capacity, volume 0538 ②包容する ほうようする encompass, comprehend; imply; tolerate 0457
1037 ㄆ 40 1968 常 10	Like some enormous stadium <i>roof</i> , see ㄆ CONTAINING an entire <i>valley</i> (谷). Through the idea of "bearing," associate M1 CONTAIN with its M2 cognate COUNTENANCE (i.e., appearance). 容 1038	
	¹ DISSOLVE ² MELT ヨウ と(ける) と(かす) と(く)	①溶解 ようかい dissolution, liquefaction; melting, fusion 0345 ①溶液 ようえき solution, solvent 0468 ①水に溶ける みずにとける dissolve in water 0027 ②溶け込む とけこむ melt into, fuse into 0192 ②溶接 ようせつ welding 0847
1038 水 85 0610 常 13	To perceive the idea DISSOLVE , think of <i>water</i> (水) containing (容) a substance. M2 MELT is a cognate meaning. 容 1036, 容 1037	
	POPULAR, vulgar ゾク	○風俗 ふうぞく manners, customs; public morals 0425 民俗 みんぞく folk customs, folkways 0477 俗語 ぞくご slang 0222 通俗文学 つうぞくぶんがく popular literature 0159, 0101, 0099 俗人 ぞくじん layman 0015
1039 人 9 0088 常 9	Here 人 suggests the common <i>people</i> of the <i>valley</i> (谷) and their customs: POPULAR/vulgar .	
	ABUNDANT ユウ	○余裕 よゆう surplus, margin, room 0995
1040 衣 145 1104 常 12	The people in the <i>valley</i> (谷) make their own <i>clothing</i> (衣) from local materials, freely available all around them. Thus <i>clothing</i> in the <i>valley</i> is ABUNDANT . See 富 1481 and 福 1484 for additional sample compounds.	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	LENIENT	寛大な かんだいな generous, magnanimous, lenient 0033
	カン	○寛容な かんような tolerant, liberal, generous 1037 寛厳 かんげん lenience and severity 0810

1041	This is the only kanji in this course in which “grass-crown” (艹) is <u>itself</u> crowned. Let us use this fact thus: see the <i>grass</i> as a kind of padding to soften the pressure of the heavy <i>roof</i> (宀) placed atop this fragile <i>seeing</i> eyeball (見). In this way the character symbolizes LENIENCE .
→ 40	
寛	
2031	
常 13	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	SWEET	○甘味料 かんみりょう sweetener 0273, 0758
	カン あま(い) あま(える) あま(やかす)	甘酸 かんさん sweetness and bitterness; pain and pleasure 0800 ○甘い あまい sweet; indulgent; overly optimistic 甘口の あまぐちの sweet (wine), mild (tobacco) 0019 甘やかす あまやかす pamper, spoil

1042	<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	<p>Derives from a picture of an open mouth with a SWEET (S4) laid on the tongue. Think of a sugary candy melting on your tongue as you let this image find a place in your memory.</p>
甘 99		
2930		
常 5		

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	DARK BLUE	○紺色 こんいろ dark blue, navy blue 0528
	コン	紺屋 こうや (=こんや) dyer; dyer's shop 0252 濃紺 のうこん dark blue, navy blue 0512 紺の背広 こんのせびろ blue business suit 0124, 0238

1043	<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	<p>To connect <i>sweet</i> (甘) and DARK BLUE, imagine a bowl of <i>sweet</i> blueberries spilling on a dyer's <i>thread</i> (糸) and turning it all sweet blueberry blue. Thrilled by this discovery, the dyer decides to make all DARK BLUE thread in this way.</p>
糸 120		
1219		
常 11		

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	CRIMSON	紅白 こうはく red and white 0076
	コウ ク べに ぐれない	紅葉 こうよう fall colors 0605 もみじ fall colors; Japanese maple ○紅茶 こうちゃ black tea 0603 ○口紅 くちべに lipstick, rouge 0019 薄紅 うすぐれない light crimson, pink 0986

1044	<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	<p>The next four entries require us to visualize a series of actions being taken with an <i>I beam</i> (工). Here, informed by his serendipitous discovery of a dye for DARK BLUE (紺), the dyer learns to dye <i>threads</i> CRIMSON by rubbing them against a rusting iron <i>I beam</i>.</p>
糸 120		
1174		
常 9		

<div>攻</div>	ATTACK	○攻撃 こうげき attack, assault; criticism 1026 攻守 こうしゅ offense and defense 0648 ○攻める せめる attack, take the offensive 質問攻め しつもんぜめ barrage of questions 0318, 0452 専攻する せんこうする major in, specialize in 0580
	コウ せ(める)	

1045	Strike (攴) with an <i>I beam</i> (亅): ATTACK . 𠂔 功 1046
攴 66	
0215	
常 7	

<div>功</div>	MERIT(s), achievement	○成功 せいこう success 0070 功績 こうせき meritorious deed, achievement 0836 功勞 こうろう meritorious deed, (distinguished) services 0542 年功 ねんこう long service, years/long experience 0117 功名 こうみょう (=こうめい) great achievement 0269
	コウ ク	

1046	See 力 powerfully lugging a massive <i>I beam</i> (亅): MERITORIOUS achievement .
力 19	𠂔 巧 1047, 攻 1045
0165	
常 5	

<div>巧</div>	SKILLFUL, ingenious	巧者 こうしゃ skillful/ingenious person 0107 ○技巧 ぎこう art, craftsmanship, technical skill; trick 0966 精巧な せいこうな elaborate, exquisite, ingenious 0976 ○巧みな たくみな skillful, clever, cunning 巧みな手段 たくみなしゅだん clever trick 0046, 0521
	コウ たく(み)	

1047	Closely compare the writing of (a) 考 0628; (b) 与 0858 and 写 0859; and (c) the present entry, 朽 1048, and 汚 1050. For purposes of recognition, we can see a numeral 5 in all of them. Here, visualize the act of SKILLFULLY/ingeniously forging an <i>I beam</i> (亅) into the shape of a numeral 5 . 𠂔 功 1046, 朽 1048
工 48	
0166	
常 5	

<div>朽</div>	DECAY	朽廃する きゅうはいする decay, be dilapidated 0149 ○老朽 ろうきゅう superannuation, decrepitude 0629 不朽の ふきゅうの immortal, eternal 0049 ○朽ちる くちる decay, rot
	キユウ くち(る)	

1048	Visualize the young healthy <i>tree</i> specimen at the left DECAYING into the twisted, decrepit numeral 5-shaped specimen at the right, looking like some old, warped bristlecone pine. Do not confuse 朽ちる(くちる) with 腐る(くさる) 2183 (both mean "decay"). 𠂔 巧 1047
木 75	
0727	
常 6	

<div style="font-size: 4em; text-align: center;">枯</div>	WITHER コ か(れる) か(らす)	○枯死 こし withering, dying 0716 枯れ葉 かれは dead/withered leaf 0605 ○枯れ木 かれき dead/withered tree 0028 夏枯れ なつがれ summer inactivity, summer slump 0363 本枯らし こがらし cold wintry wind 0028
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1049 木 75 0801 常 9	An old (古) tree (木), WITHERING .
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<div style="font-size: 4em; text-align: center;">汚</div>	DIRTY, defile オ けが(す) けが(れる) けが(らわしい) よご(す) よご(れる) きたない	汚物 おぶつ dirt, filth, impurities 0172 ○汚名 おめい bad name, ill fame, disgrace 0269 汚す けがす defile, disgrace, desecrate 汚す よごす make dirty, soil, defile ○汚い きたない dirty, soiled; foul, base, obscene
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1050 水 85 0196 常 6	While this entry shares the crossing stroke with 与 0858 and 写 0859, the writing of its 5 shape follows that of 巧 1047 and 朽 1048. When you see the crossed numeral 5 with <i>water</i> (水), think of the crossing stroke as defiling the 5 (i.e., making it DIRTY), so that we feel compelled to take the <i>water</i> and wash out the offending stroke.
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<div style="font-size: 4em; text-align: center;">升</div>	SHO (1.8 liters) ショウ ます	一升 いっしょう 1 sho 0002
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1051 十 24 2906 常 4	Earlier we learned to see 升 as <i>two hands</i> (see 戒 0469, 葬 0717, and 算 0980). Now we add the meaning <i>twenty</i> (double <i>ten</i> 十). Here imagine a 2-liter container with gradations marked at every deciliter (0.1 liters). At full capacity, it would be filled to the <i>twentieth</i> mark. Start with 20 deciliters (升) then pour a little out (SI): 1.8 liters . 𪛗 升 1052
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<div style="font-size: 4em; text-align: center;">弁</div>	¹SPEAK, argue ²MANAGE ³VALVE ベン	¹答弁する とうべんする reply, answer; defend oneself 0981 ¹関西弁 かんさいべん Kansai dialect 0451, 0795 ^①代弁する だいべんする speak/act for another 0071 ²弁償する べんしょうする compensate, indemnify 0323 ³安全弁 あんぜんべん safety valve 0096, 0078
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1052 升 55 <div style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">辯</div> 1730 常 5	This is the modern simplified form of three distinct kanji: 辯 (SPEAK), 辨 (MANAGE), and 瓣 (VALVE). We can perceive the first two meanings together by seeing 厶 as a courtroom attorney's <i>elbow</i> leaning on the jury box balustrade (升) as he MANAGES his client's case/ SPEAKS his closing argument (see V3 here and V5 at 護 1661). 𪛗 升 1051
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	ASCEND, rise in rank ショウ のぼ(る)	上昇する しょうしやうする ascend, rise 0041 ○昇進する しょうしんする be promoted, rise in rank 0191 昇格する しょうかくする be promoted to a higher status 0789 昇給 しょうきゅう salary raise 0526 ○位が昇る くらいがのぼる rise in rank 0577
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1053 日 72	See the <i>sun</i> ASCEND /rise up over 升, just the way it rose over 十 in 早 0143 EARLY and 朝 0145 MORNING . Also compare with 旦 1392 DAWN .
2139 常 8	

	¹ASCEND, climb ²ATTEND, appear ³REGISTER トウト のぼ(る)	①山を登る やまをのぼる climb a mountain 0037 ¹ 登坂 とうはん climbing a hill 0375 ②登場する とうじやうする come on stage; appear 0445 ③登録 とうろく registration 0608 ³ 登記簿 とうきぼ register 0427, 0985
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1054 又 105 2251 常 12	We saw at 発 0148 that 又 means <i>outspread legs</i> . Here we see a <i>bean</i> (豆) spread out its legs like a rock climber, stretching to reach a pair of good footholds from which to ASCEND a rock face. M2 ATTEND/appear can be thought of as “climbing” into the place where one is awaited, and M3 REGISTER as “climbing” into the books.
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	LIMPID チョウ す(む) す(ます) -す(ます)	清澄な せいちょうな clear, lucid; serene 0974 ○明澄な めいちょうな unclouded, clear, limpid 0024 ○澄む すむ become clear 澄んだ水 すんだみず limpid water 0027 見澄ます みすます observe carefully, watch intently 0083
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1055 水 85 澱 0674 常 15	As impurities settle to the bottom, LIMPID water (澱) <i>climbs</i> (登) to the top.
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	¹FILL ²ALLOT ジュウ あ(てる)	¹ 充滿する じゅうまんする be full 0179 ①充分(=十分)な じゅうぶんな full, enough; plentiful 0088, 0005 ¹ 拡充 かくじゅう expansion, amplification 0813 ¹ 充員 じゅういん reserves 0317 ②充てる あてる allot, assign
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1056 儿 10 1737 常 6	Review 育 0489. Here the parent 𠂇 must cope with the “hollow legs” of adolescence (儿). See the parent reach down with a <i>bent arm</i> (𠂇) to FILL the hungry child’s <i>legs</i> with his full ALLOTMENT of nourishment.
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	BLIND	盲人 もうじん blind person 0015
	モウ	○盲目 もうもく blindness 0021 盲信 もうしん blind belief 0063 盲学校 もうがっこう school for the blind 0099, 0103 色盲 しきもう color blindness 0528


1061	Dead (亡) eyes (目): BLIND . Review 亡 0233 if necessary.	
目 109		
1767		
常 8		

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	FORGET	○忘失する ぼうしつする forget, lose 0563
	ボウ わす(れる)	忘年会 ぼうねんかい year-end party 0117, 0226 忘却する ぼうきやくする forget 0733 ○忘れる わすれる forget 忘れ物 わすれもの lost item, something left behind 0172


1062	The only difference between this character and the next one is whether <i>heart/mind</i> drops below 亡 or squeezes beside it. To keep them distinct, associate 忘 FORGET with the <i>mind's</i> dropping or falling, and 忙 BUSY with its being tightly squeezed by time demands. In the first <i>dies</i> knowledge; in the second <i>dies</i> time to think. 忙 1063	
心 61		
1753		
常 7		

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	BUSY	○多忙な たぼうな busy 0267
	ボウ いそが(しい)	忙殺される ぼうきつされる be very busily occupied, be worked to death 0522 忙しさ いそがしさ busyness ○仕事で忙しい しごとでいそがしい be busy with one's work 0371, 0080


1063	(See previous entry) 忘 1062	
心 61		
0188		
常 6		

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	WILD, barren; devastated, ruined	○荒天 こうてん stormy weather 0270
	コウ あら(い) あら- あ(れる) あ(らす) -あ(らし)	荒廃 こうはい desolation, waste, ruin 0149 ○荒れる あれる become rough; run wild; be devastated 荒い波 あらいなみ raging waves, stormy seas 0598 荒っぽい あらっぽい rough, wild, rude

1064	Grass (艸) + die (亡) + river (川): picture a WILD river devastating the vegetation in its path.	
艸 140	Note again how the third stroke of what we are here calling river differs from that of 川 0022 RIVER.	
1950		
常 9		

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	FLURRIED, hurried	○慌てる あわてる be flurried, be confused, be in a hurry 慌てて あわてて in confusion, in hot haste 大慌て おおあわて total fluster, hot haste 0033
	コウ あわ(てる) あわ(ただし)	慌てるな あわてるな Calm down!; Hold your horses! 慌ただし あわたしい flurried, confused; busy, hurried


1065 心 61	Wild (荒)-minded (↑): FLURRIED/hurried. A sample <i>on-yomi</i> compound appears at 恐 1633.
0532 常 12	

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	¹HOPE ²LOOK AFAR	^① 欲望 よくぼう desire, craving 1035 ¹ 要望 ようぼう demand, request 0547 ¹ 失望する しつぼうする be disappointed, despair 0563
	ボウ モウ のぞ(む)	^① 望む のぞむ hope for, desire ² 展望する てんぼうする have a view of 0880

1066 月 74	A king (王) believes the members of his line ascend to the moon (月) after they die (亡). Picture the king LOOKING up at the moon AFAR , HOPING to find his ancestors and a place where he might go in death.
2390 常 11	

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	¹RARE ²ASPIRE	¹ 希元素 きげんそ rare element 0136, 0132 ^① 希少な きしょうな scarce, rare 0677 ^① 希な まれな rare, uncommon, scarce
	キ まれ*	¹ 希薄な きはくな dilute, thin, rare, sparse 0986 ^② 希望 きぼう hope, wish, aspiration 1066

1067 巾 50	At 殺 0522 we learned to see 刈 as a pair of slash marks. Here see it as an “x” marking this RARE cloth (布) as forbidden, for its scarcity. Naturally, such an object is one people ASPIRE to possess.
1763 常 7	

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	RARE	稀代の きたいの (=きだいの) uncommon, rare 0071 稀有な けうな (=きゆうな) rare, unusual, uncommon 0400
	キ ケ まれ	○稀少な きしょうな scarce, rare 0677 稀薄な きはくな dilute, thin, rare, sparse 0986 ○稀な まれな rare, uncommon, scarce

1068 禾 115	One ought not to take one's rice (禾) for granted; often enough it has been a RARE commodity. Interchangeable with the previous entry when that one means rare.
1099 名 12	

<div>括</div>	LUMP TOGETHER	一括する いっかつする lump together, sum up 0002
	カツ	○総括的 そうかつてき all-inclusive, all-embracing 0557, 0169 包括する ほうかつする include, comprehend, comprise 0457 統括する とうかつする generalize 1050

1069 Imagine the *hand* (手) rolling the *tongue* (舌) **TOGETHER** in a **LUMP**.

手 64

0334

常 9

<div>拘</div>	ARREST	拘禁する こうきんする detain, confine, imprison 0312
	コウ かか(わる)・	○拘置 こうち detention, confinement, arrest 0843 拘束 こうそく restriction, restraint, binding 0307 ○拘わる かかわる adhere to, stick to ...にも拘わらず ...にもかかわらず in spite of ..., regardless of ...

1070 Recall the PHRASE-speaking elephant from 句 0166. Such an elephant is bound to cause public commotion, leading ultimately to his **ARREST**. This act is symbolized here by *hand* (手), presumably that of the animal warden. 抱 0664, 句 0166

手 64

0274

常 8

<div>拾</div>	PICK UP	○拾得する しゅうとくする pick up, find 0387 拾い上げる ひろいあげる pick up; pick out 0041 拾い集める ひろいあつめる gather, collect 0190 ○石を拾う いしをひろう pick up a stone 0403
	シュウ ジュウ ひろ(う)	

1071 To learn this kanji, think of your *hand* (手) as "*fitting*" (合) itself to an object whenever it **PICKS** one **UP**. Close and **PICK UP** this book, and notice how your *hand* fits itself to the precise shape of the book in order to do so. 捨 1072

手 64

0339

常 9

<div>捨</div>	DISCARD	取捨 しゆしゃ adoption or rejection, choice 0059 四捨五入 ししゃごにゅう rounding (to the nearest integer) 0006, 0007, 0039 ○捨てる すてる discard, throw away, abandon 捨て子 すてご abandoned child 0094 見捨てる みすてる forsake, desert 0083
	シャ す(てる)	

1072 Review 舍 0910. Here, a *hand* (手) tosses a piece of garbage into the earth-floored *hut* (舍): **DISCARD**. 措 1219, 拾 1071

手 64

0461

常 11

孤	SOLITARY	○孤独の こどくの solitary, lonely, alone..... 0346
		孤立 こりつ isolation 0067
コ		孤客 こかく lone traveler 0787
		孤島 ことう solitary island 0341
		孤児 こじ orphan 0772

1073 Review 瓜 0202. This *child* (子) is anxious to find a **SOLITARY** place where he will be left alone to eat his *melon*. 孤 1074

子 39

0317
常 9

弧	ARC	弧状の こじょうの arc-shaped..... 0616
		○括弧 かっこ parentheses, brackets 1069
コ		弧線 こせん arc (of a circle) 0210
		弧形 こけい arc 0147
		円弧 えんこ circular arc; arc of a circle 0013

1074 Think of drawing a bowstring until the *bow* (弓) is bent into a *melon* (瓜)-shaped **ARC**. Practice writing this entry in alternation with the last one, and learn to determine their meanings from the variable component. 弧 1073

弓 57

0320
常 9

弾	1 PROJECTILE, bullet	①弾丸 だんがん shot, bullet, shell 0012
	2 SPRING BACK; play on (stringed instruments)	①砲弾 ほうだん cannonball, shell 0665
ダン	ひ(く) -ひ(き) はず(む) たま	②弾む はずむ spring back, rebound; be animated
		②弾力性 だんりょくせい elasticity; flexibility 0084, 0128
		③弾く ひく play on (stringed instruments)


1075 Review 戦 0461 and 単 0462. Here see the man's outstretched arms drawing back the *bow* (弓) at full force and firing a **PROJECTILE** from among those stored on top of his head. Hear the bowstring **SPRING BACK** into place as he does this—a pleasant sound like that made by playing on a stringed instrument.

弾
0524
常 12


禪	ZEN	○禪宗 ぜんしゅう Zen sect 0636
		座禪 ざぜん Zen meditation 0749
ゼン		禪寺 ぜんでら Zen temple 0382

1076 Review 学 0099. Here think of ㄣ as **ZEN enlightenment** from *God* (神). Picture the man with his arms spread out in **ZEN** meditation and the pieces of enlightenment coming down into his head.

示 113
禪
0947
常 13

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	¹ SYSTEM, interrelated group ² LINEAGE, descent	① 体系 たいけい system, organization 0062 1 系列 けいれつ order, succession; series 0718 ② 系図 けいず genealogy, pedigree 0298 2 直系 ちよっけい direct descent line 0839 1 日系ブラジル人 につけいブラジルじん Brazilians of Japanese descent 0001, 0015
	ケイ	


1077	Let S1 represent the point where a yarn spinner attaches a fiber to a post. That becomes the origin of the <i>thread</i> that he spins from the fiber. Now picture a long unbroken <i>thread</i> descending down from this point, symbolizing an unbroken ancestral LINEAGE (recall from 続 0354 that 系 will sometimes suggest <i>continuity</i>). This image of a shared organizing line can also symbolize any interrelated group or SYSTEM . 系 0112	
系 120		
1701		
常 7		

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	¹ CONNECT, relate to ² PERSON IN CHARGE	① 関係 かんけい relation, relationship, connection 0451 1 連係 れんけい connection, linking, contact 0582 1 係わる かかわる be concerned in, affect 1 係累 けいるい dependent(s), encumbrance(s) 0884 ② 会計係 かいけいがかり accountant, treasurer 0226, 0555
	ケイ かか(る) かかり -がかり かか(わる)*	

1078	Building on the previous entry, we now see a <i>man</i> (人) who is CONNECTED/related to the <i>system/lineage</i> (系). To build from M1 to M2, think of the PERSON IN CHARGE of an activity as the person whose work is related to that activity (see V5).	
人 9		
0078		
常 9		

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	GRANDCHILD	皇孫 こうそん imperial grandchild 0077 王孫 おうそん royal grandson 0072 ○子孫 しそん descendant, offspring 0094 天孫 てんそん descendant of a god 0270 ○お孫さん おまごさん your grandchild
	ソン まご	

1079	The <i>child</i> (子) at the end of the <i>lineage</i> (系): GRANDCHILD .	
子 39		
0370		
常 10		

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	SUSPEND	懸垂 けんすい suspension; chin-ups 1004 懸案 けんあん pending question/problem 0097 懸念 けんねん anxiety, concern, fear 0230 ○一生懸命 いっしょうけんめい with all one's might 0002, 0036, 0232 賞金を懸ける しょうきんをかける offer a prize 0322, 0029
	ケン ケ か(ける) か(かる)	

1080	See 心 as SUSPENDED perilously from the bottom of 縣, a fragile thread extending from each of its five points of attachment to a corresponding point of attachment above it (it might help to sketch this in the margin, with more space separating 心). Focus visually on this set of corresponding points and use it as a visual shortcut to the idea SUSPEND .	
心 61		
2532		
常 20		

<div style="font-size: 4em; font-family: cursive;">偏</div>	ONE-SIDED, partial	偏食 へんしょく unbalanced diet 0288 ○偏見 へんけん prejudice, biased view, narrow view 0083
	ヘン かたよ(る)	偏愛 へんあい partiality, favoritism 0778 ○偏る かたよる be one-sided, be prejudiced, be unfair 偏った考え かたよったかんがえ partial view 0628

1081 人 9 0116 常 11	From 冊 0824 BOOK we know to see 冊 as a bookcase. When we find it set inside 戸 we shall call it <i>framed bookcase</i> , not to be confused with 侖 <i>library</i> . Here we see a <i>man</i> (人) leaning up against the <i>framed bookcase</i> (i.e., leaning to ONE SIDE). The reading かたよる (be ONE-SIDED) can be thought of as かた (direction/side, one of two) + よる (lean).
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<div style="font-size: 4em; font-family: cursive;">遍</div>	¹ ALL OVER, everywhere ² COUNTER FOR TIMES ヘン	¹ 遍在 へんざい omnipresence, ubiquity 0406 ① 遍歴 へんれき travels, pilgrimage 0853 ¹ 満遍なく まんべんなく evenly, equally; without exception; all over 0179 ① 一遍 いっぺん once 0002 ² 何遍も なんべんも several/many times, very often 0815
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1082 走 162 2703 常 12	A <i>framed bookcase</i> (扁) on a <i>truck</i> (走). Depicts a mobile library, whose purpose is to transport books ALL OVER/everywhere . To learn M2 COUNTER FOR TIMES , I suggest you simply practice counting out loud the times you do something, using いっぺん, にへん, さんべん ...
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<div style="font-size: 4em; font-family: cursive;">編</div>	¹ COMPILE, edit ² KNIT ヘン あ(む) -あ(み)	① 編集 へんしゅう editing, compilation 0190 ¹ 編成する へんせいする form, compose, compile 0070 ¹ 改編する かいへんする reorganize, remodel 0429 ② 編む あむ knit ² 編み物 あみもの knitting, knitted goods ... 0172
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1083 糸 120 1270 常 15	Suggests knitting books together with <i>thread</i> (糸): in a figurative sense, COMPILE/edit ; in a literal sense, KNIT . Note that the <i>on-yomi</i> for all kanji based on 扁 is ヘン.
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<div style="font-size: 4em; font-family: cursive;">篇</div>	VOLUME; chapter, part ヘン	前篇 ぜんぺん first volume/part 0113 後篇 こうへん last volume/part, sequel 0114 続篇 ぞくへん sequel 0354 ○短篇 たんぺん short (as in "short story") 0562 一篇の作品 いっぺんのさくひん one work/piece (of literature) 0002, 0152, 0301
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1084 竹 118 篇 2365 名 15	竹 suggests <i>keeping records or counting</i> . In this instance we are enumerating segments of literature stored in a <i>framed bookcase</i> (扁): VOLUMES, chapters, or parts . This kanji has not been officially standardized with the previous three, so appears here with the traditional form 扁, whose first stroke is written from right to left.
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</div> <div>普</div>	WIDESPREAD, common	普遍 ふへん universality, generality 1082 普遍的な ふへんできな universal, omnipresent, ubiquitous 1082, 0169 普請 ふしん building, construction 0977 ○普通の ふつうの normal, regular, ordinary... 0159 普段の ふだんの usual, ordinary 0521
	フ	

1085	Recall 並 0333 LINE UP, whose secondary meaning is “average, ordinary.” Joining this with	
日 72	日 <i>sun</i> , we can perceive the idea of “ <i>lining up</i> with everything else under the <i>sun</i> ,” in other words, common or WIDESPREAD . 善 1213	
2028		
常 12		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14</div> <div>譜</div>	SYSTEMATIC RECORD; musical score	○年譜 ねんぶ chronological record 0117 譜代 ふだい successive generations; hereditary Tokugawa daimyo 0071 系譜 けいふ genealogy, family tree 1077 家譜 かふ genealogy, pedigree 0219 ○楽譜 がくふ (sheet of) music, musical score 0302
	フ	


1086	Widespread (普) words (言): suggests words spread over a wide period, as in covering a subject systematically over a period of time. Such SYSTEMATIC RECORDS include those of all the events that have occurred in an era (a chronology, VI), all the persons that have lived in a family (a genealogy, V3-4), and all the notes in a musical composition (a score , V5).	
言 149		
1476		
常 19		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18</div> <div>職</div>	EMPLOYMENT, post	○職業 しょくぎょう occupation, vocation, profession 0498 職務 しょくむ duty, duties, function 0687 職場 しょくば place of work 0445 無職の むしょくの unemployed 0048 現職 げんしょく present post; incumbent 0706
	シヨク	


1087	Take 戢 (戈 <i>spear</i> + 立 <i>stand</i> + 日 <i>sun</i>) as a <i>spear-bearing guard standing in the sun</i> . His EMPLOYMENT is to protect the community using his ears (耳). Following the practice of community policing, he listens not only for sounds of disorder, but also for insights from the people who live or work in the area. 職 1088, 識 1089	
耳 128		
1297		
常 18		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18</div> <div>織</div>	WEAVE	織機 しょつき (=おりき) loom 0473 ○組織 そしき organization, system; constitution, construction; tissue 0264 ○織る おる weave 織物 おりもの cloth, textile, fabric 0172 目の細かな織り めのこまかなおり fine texture 0021, 0239
	シヨク シキ お(る) お(り) おり -おり -お(り)	


1088	(Continuing from the previous entry) With little to do but listen, the guard is more or less idle. To keep himself occupied, he has taken to WEAVING with his <i>spear</i> and <i>thread</i> (糸).	
糸 120	職 1087, 識 1089	
1295		
常 18		

	<p>1 DISCRIMINATE, discern 2 KNOWLEDGE, learning</p> <p>シキ</p>	<p>① 意識する いしきする be conscious of, be aware of 0151</p> <p>② 知識 ちしき knowledge 0560</p> <p>③ 博識 はくしき extensive knowledge 0983</p> <p>④ 常識 じょうしき common sense, common knowledge 0321</p>
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<p>1087 言 149</p> <p>1477</p> <p>常 19</p>	<p>(Continuing from 1087-88) 言 indicates the <i>words</i> the guard hears in his community policing work, representing KNOWLEDGE. Associate M1 DISCRIMINATE with M2 KNOWLEDGE via the idea of discernment. Now review this set of kanji based on 戡. Learn to associate the variable component with the meaning of each. 職 1087, 織 1088</p>
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	<p>DIE A MARTYR</p> <p>ジュン</p>	<p>殉職 じゆんしよく dying at one's post 1087</p> <p>殉教 じゆんきやう martyrdom 0632</p> <p>殉教者 じゆんきやうしや martyr 0632, 0107</p> <p>殉国 じゆんこく dying for one's country 0075</p>
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<p>1090 歹 78</p> <p>0849</p> <p>常 10</p>	<p>Recall 歹 <i>death</i> and 旬 0167 TEN DAYS. The present entry originally referred to the practice of following one's master into death. We can thus imagine that, upon the master's death, a servant was within <i>ten days</i> to DIE A MARTYR. 旬 0167</p>
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	<p>RETREAT</p> <p>タイ</p> <p>しりぞ(く) しりぞ(ける)</p>	<p>退職 たいしよく retirement, resignation 1087</p> <p>退院 たいいん discharge from a hospital 0634</p> <p>退廃 たいはい degeneration, decadence 0149</p> <p>退く しりぞく retreat; retire</p> <p>退ける しりぞける repel, beat back</p>
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<p>1091 辵 162</p> <p>2665</p> <p>常 9</p>	<p>艮 means <i>stop</i> (see 限 0282), while 辵 suggests forward movement. We thus obtain “stop forward movement”: RETREAT.</p>
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	<p>EYE</p> <p>ガン ゲン</p> <p>まなこ め</p>	<p>近眼 きんがん nearsightedness 0194</p> <p>眼科 がんか ophthalmology 0759</p> <p>眼識 がんしき insight, discrimination 1089</p> <p>千里眼 せんりがん clairvoyance 0017, 0531</p> <p>団栗眼 どんぐりまなこ goggle eyes, round eyes 0649, 0781</p>
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<p>1092 目 109</p> <p>1084</p> <p>常 11</p>	<p>目 provides the meaning for the entire character—EYE—so it may be useful to visualize 艮 simply as an eyelid, goggle, or other protection to “<i>stop</i>” objects that might strike the eye.</p> <p>眼 1009</p>
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	WISDOM, intelligence	智識 ちしき wisdom 1089 ○智慧 (=知恵) ちえ wisdom, intelligence, sagacity 0560, 0581
	チ	智能 ちのう intelligence, mental capacity 0892 無智 むち ignorance, stupidity 0048 智将 ちしょう resourceful general 0614

1093 Like 知 (with which it is partially interchangeable), 智 refers to **WISDOM** and intelligence and is commonly used in names. 日 adds extra "brightness." 知 0560

日 72

2425
名 12

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	HUMANENESS	○仁愛 じんあい benevolence, charity 0778 仁術 じんじゅつ humane act 0993 仁義 じんぎ humanity and justice; moral code 0926
	ジン ニ	仁義礼智信 じんぎれいちしん the five Confucian virtues (humaneness, justice, courtesy, wisdom, and sincerity) 0926, 0313, 1093, 0063

1094 "Man (一) + two (二)" denotes the mutual **HUMANENESS** between one person and another. Its main *on* reading is the same as that of 人 HUMAN BEING: ジン. 伝 0223

人 9

0011
常 4

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	BEAR, endure; perform by stealth	○忍苦 にんく endurance, stoicism 0405 忍従 にんじゅう submission, resignation 0869 忍術 にんじゅつ art of stealth and espionage 0993
	ニン しの(ぶ) しの(ばせる)	忍者 にんじゃ ninja, medieval spy 0107 ○忍ぶ しのぶ bear, endure; perform by stealth

1095 Depicts the act of **BEARING/enduring a blade (刃)** pressed upon one's **heart (心)**. Such is the degree of patience required of those who would **perform by stealth**, like the medieval ninja (V4). 忍 1857

心 61

1899
常 7

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	RECOGNIZE, admit	○認識 にんしき cognition, perception; understanding 1089 認可する にんかする approve, authorize, give permission 0814
	ニン みと(める)	認定 にんてい authorization, recognition, acknowledgement 0045 黙認 もく にん tacit/silent approval, toleration 0762 ○失敗を認める しっばいをみとめる admit to a failure 0563, 0830

1096 Words (言) + endure (忍): suggests a grudging **RECOGNITION/admission**.

言 149

1404
常 14

<div>求</div>	SEEK	求職 きゅうしよく seeking employment 1087
	求人 きゅうじん job posting..... 0015	○請求 せいきゅう demand, request, claim 0977
	キユウ もと(める)	要求する ようきゅうする require, demand, request 0547
		○求める もとめる seek, pursue

1097	Visualize a drowning person SEEKING help, splashing desperately as he struggles to keep his head above the <i>water</i> (水)'s surface (S1).	
水 85		
2974		
常 7		

<div>救</div>	SAVE, rescue	救命 きゅうめい lifesaving 0232
		救世主 きゅうせいしゅ the Savior, the Messiah 0604, 0365
	キユウ すく(う)	救助 きゅうじょ rescue, relief 0642
		○救急車 きゅうきゅうしゃ ambulance 0971, 0125
		○救う すくう save, rescue

1098	Now visualize SAVING/rescuing the drowning person, by reaching out to him with <i>the rod</i> (父).	
父 66	Note that both characters incorporating 求 follow its <i>on</i> reading, キユウ.	
1358		
常 11		

<div>球</div>	BALL, globe	○地球 ちきゅう the Earth 0187
		眼球 がんきゅう eyeball 1092
	キユウ たま	野球 やきゅう baseball 0534
		球場 きゅうじょう ballpark 0445
		○球拾い たまひろい picking up balls; poor player 1071

1099	We have already learned that 王 is the <i>hen</i> form of 玉 and signifies <i>gem</i> or, more generally, <i>round/spherical object</i> . The latter applies here: visualize a water polo player splashing around in the water with a BALL . 王 玩 2219	
玉 96		
0880		
常 11		

<div>屯</div>	STATION TROOPS	○駐屯する ちゅうとんする be stationed, occupy 0367
	トン	

1100	This character can be interpreted as a combination of 七 <i>seven</i> and 山 <i>mountain</i> . Picture <i>seven TROOPS STATIONED</i> on a <i>mountain</i> .	
山 45		
2908		
常 4		

<div>純</div>	PURE	純正な じゅんせいな pure, genuine; unmixed... 0043
	ジュン	純毛 じゅんもう pure wool, all wool... 0487 ○単純な たんじゅんな simple, uncomplicated, plain... 0462 純真な じゅんしんな naïve, pure, genuine, sincere... 0838 純情 じゅんじょう pure heart; self-sacrificing devotion... 0973

1101 Recalling from the previous entry that the STATIONED TROOPS in 屯 are stationed on a
糸 120 mountain (山), let this entry suggest "PURE mountain thread (糸)."

1192
常 10

<div>鈍</div>	DULL	鈍器 とんき dull weapon, blunt sword... 0295
	ドン にぶ(い) にぶ(る) にぶ-	○鈍角 とんかく obtuse angle... 0342 鈍感 とんかん thickheadedness... 0327 ○鈍い にぶい dull; slow 決心が鈍る けっしんがにぶる waver in one's resolution... 0330, 0056

1102 To see the meaning **DULL** in this character, visualize the flat bottom of S12 as the blunted tip
金 167 of a metal (金) instrument, contrasting this with the SHARP horns at the top right of 鋭 1196 SHARP. Later we shall encounter one last character with 屯: 頓 1920.

1507
常 12

<div>召</div>	SUMMON	○召集する しょうしゅうする call together... 0190
	ショウ め(す)	応召者 おうしょうしゃ draftee... 0850, 0107 ○召す めす [honorific] summon; wear; eat, drink 召し上がる めしあがる eat, drink... 0041 お召し物 おめしもの dress, clothes... 0172

1103 In many cultures, people **SUMMON** someone by reaching out their hand and bringing their
口 30 fingers downward. When 刀 appears above 口, we'll see it as a picture of such a hand, beckoning someone while the *mouth* calls him to come over. 𠂇 招 1104


1727
常 5

<div>招</div>	INVITE	○招待 しょうたい invitation... 0386
	ショウ まね(く)	招請国 しょうせいこく inviting country, host nation... 0977, 0075 ○招く まねく invite; beckon, call; engage (someone's services)

1104 Building on the previous entry, picture the *hand* (手) making a beckoning motion to **INVITE**
手 64 someone to come over. To refer to the act of literally beckoning with the hand, we would use this character (see V3); the previous entry carries the formal sense **SUMMON**.
𠂇 招 1103, 𠂇 1784

0281
常 8


<div>1 沼</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div>	<div>MUDDY POND</div> <div>シヨウ ぬま</div>	<div>湖沼 こしょう lakes and marshes 0259</div> <div>○沼地 ぬまち swampland, bogland, marshland 0187</div>
<div>1105</div> <div>水 85</div> <div>0302</div> <div>常 8</div>	Think of as <i>water</i> (氵) being <i>summoned</i> (召) into a MUDDY POND to keep the tadpoles nice and moist. Note that all kanji in this course incorporating 召 follow its <i>on</i> reading, シヨウ, except 超 below, where it is surrounded by an enclosure. 澤 1504	
<div>1 紹</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div>	<div>INTRODUCE</div> <div>シヨウ</div>	<div>○紹介する しょうかいする introduce, present 0611</div> <div>紹介状 しょうかいじょう letter of introduction 0611, 0616</div> <div>自己紹介 じこしょうかい self-introduction 0081, 0426, 0611</div>
<div>1106</div> <div>糸 120</div> <div>1222</div> <div>常 11</div>	For this entry see 糸 as a bearded man (S1 shows his brow, S2 starts at his nose and ends at his jaw, and S4-6 show his flowing beard). Here one <i>summons</i> (召) a friend, in order to INTRODUCE her to this distinguished bearded gentleman. 給 0526	
<div>1 詔</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> <div>12</div>	<div>IMPERIAL EDICT</div> <div>シヨウ みことのり</div>	<div>詔令 しょうれい imperial edict 0229</div> <div>○詔書 しょうしょ imperial edict 0079</div> <div>大詔 たいししょう imperial rescript/mandate 0033</div> <div>大事な詔 だいじなみことのり important imperial edict 0033, 0080</div>
<div>1107</div> <div>言 149</div> <div>1366</div> <div>常 12</div>	<i>Summoning</i> (召) all subjects to come listen to some important <i>words</i> (言): gather round for the IMPERIAL EDICT .	
<div>1 勅</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div>	<div>IMPERIAL DECREE</div> <div>チョク</div>	<div>勅語 ちよくご imperial rescript 0222</div> <div>詔勅 しょうちよく imperial edict 1107</div>
<div>1108</div> <div>力 19</div> <div>敕</div> <div>1319</div> <div>常 9</div>	Like the Roman <i>fascis</i> , 束 <i>bundle</i> can represent a ruler's coercive power. Here we see 力 <i>power</i> issuing from this source of authority: IMPERIAL DECREE .	

	LUMINOUS, enlightened	昭々たる しょうしょうたる [rare] bright, clear; obvious, plain ○昭和 しょうわ Showa era (reign of Emperor Showa, 1926-89) 0236 昭和天皇 しょうわてんのう Emperor Showa (Hirohito) 0236, 0270, 0077
	シヨウ	

1109 See the *sun* (日) being *summoned* (召) to shine on one spot and make it **LUMINOUS**. The original meaning of “emitting light” is now rare; today, this character is generally used only in reference to the Showa emperor and era (V2-3), in which it denotes “enlightened (rule)” (see Halpern). ㊦ 照 1110

0796

常 9

	1 ILLUMINATE 2 EXAMINE BY COMPARISON	① 照明 しょうめい illumination, lighting 0024 1 照射 しょうしゃ irradiation 1021 ① 照らす てらす illuminate, shine on 2 照合する しょうごうする verify, compare, collate 0227 ② 対照 たいしょう contrast, comparison; control (of an experiment) 0650
	シヨウ て(る) て(らす) て(れる)	

1110 Here both *sun* (日) and *fire* (火) are *summoned* (召) to **ILLUMINATE** a scene. The flickering flames in this entry denote that 照 physically shines, whereas 昭 1109 emits only figurative light. Associate M1 **ILLUMINATE** with M2 **EXAMINE BY COMPARISON**, via the idea of “shedding light” on two things by comparing them with one another. ㊦ 昭 1109

2461


常 13

	SURPASS, super-, ultra-	○超自然的な ちょうしぜんてきな supernatural 0081, 0760, 0169 超国家的な ちょうこくかてきな supranationalistic 0075, 0219, 0169 超大型 ちょうおおがた extra-large 0033, 0723 ○超える こえる surpass, exceed, excel 超す こす surpass, exceed, be more than
	チヨウ こ(える) こ(す)	

1111 This kanji starts by *running* (走), then *summons* (召) an even higher level of effort: **super-/ultra-/SURPASS**. Note that this is the only kanji in which 召 is bounded by an enclosure, and thus the only one not read ショウ. Now practice all the kanji from 召 1103 to here (except 勅 1108), using the variable elements to guide you to their meanings.

2824

常 12

	GO BEYOND	超越する ちょうえつする transcend, surpass 1111 ○優越 ゆうえつ superiority, supremacy 0790 ○越える こえる cross over; surmount; surpass ○越す こす cross over; overcome 引つ越す ひっこす move (to a new house) 0422
	エツ こ(す) -こ(す) -ご(し) こ(える) -ご(え)	

1112 Recall 戊 *guided spear*, first encountered back at 成 0070. Here its left-hand stroke (S8) doubles back, so as not to trail across the enclosure (走). In this kanji, picture a javelin thrower committing a foul by *running BEYOND* the end line after his throw. Also used as an abbreviation for Vietnam (to the Chinese, a land “BEYOND the South” 越南).

2825

常 12

趣

1 PURPORT, gist, meaning

2 FLAVOR, distinctive charm

シュ
おもむき

①趣旨 しゆし purpose, aim; purport, meaning 0931

1趣意 しゆい purpose, aim; purport, meaning, point 0151

2情趣 じようしゆ mood, sentiment, artistic effect 0973

2野趣 やしゆ charms of the countryside 0534

②趣の有る おもむきのある tasteful, elegant 0400

1113

走 156

PURPORT refers to the meaning or gist a communication intends to "carry forth," from the Latin *pro* (forth) and *portare* (carry). We can perceive "carry forth" here if we visualize S7 as a ramp (built for *running* down) and 取 as *taking* something down it. 趣 also refers to the intrinsic quality of what is carried forth—its distinctive charm or FLAVOR.

2827

常 15

赴

PROCEED TO

フ
おもむ(く)

○赴任 ふにん proceeding to a new post 0372

○赴く おもむく proceed to

死地に赴く しちにおもむく ride into the jaws of death 0716, 0187

1114

走 156

The next four entries include the grapheme 卜, which we'll interpret as *pointing downward*. Here, 卜 points downward (and forward) from S7, which as in the previous entry we visualize as a ramp built for *running* down. Thus the picture we obtain is that of **PROCEEDING** down the ramp. Note the similarity with 趣 1113, both graphically and in the *kun-yomi*.

2816

常 9

訃

DEATH REPORT

フ

訃音 ふいん report of a death 0150

訃告 ふこく obituary 0698

1115

言 149

Again simply see 卜 as *pointing downward*. Here a word (言) comes down from heaven: DEATH REPORT. A useful compound appears at 報 1472.

1308

常 9

朴

SIMPLE

ボク

純朴な じゆんぼくな simple and honest 1101

○朴直な ぼくちよくな simple and honest, artless, naïve 0839

素朴な そぼくな simple, naïve, artless 0132

質朴な しつぼくな simple, plain, unsophisticated 0318

1116

木 75

Here we can ignore the grapheme meaning and just note how 卜 is **SIMPLER** than 木.

0725

常 6

<div>11</div> <div>掛</div>	1 SET (on) 2 HANG, fasten	1 はかりに掛ける はかりにかける weigh on a scale 1 そこに布が掛かっている そこにぬのがかかっている The cloth is spread over there 0204 1 水を掛ける みずをかける sprinkle water on (something) 0027 1 掛け軸を掛ける かけじくをかける hang up a hanging scroll 0692 2 掛け時計 かけどけい wall clock 0383, 0555
	か(ける) -か(ける) か(け) -か(け) -が(け) か(かる) -か(かる) -が(かる) か(かり) -が(かり) かかり -がかり	

1117 In traditional Japanese buildings, framed pictures and documents are hung on the highest part of a wall and face downward. Here see the *hand* (手) **SET/HANG** an object on a high earthen (土) wall, pointing *downward* (下) so that it can be observed from below. 街 0992

手 64
0449
常 11

<div>11</div> <div>摘</div>	PICK, pluck	摘発する てきはつする expose, lay bare, disclose 0148 摘出する てきしゅつする extract, remove; point out 0038 摘要 てきよう summary 0547 ○指摘する してきする point out 0932 ○摘む つむ pick, pluck, gather
	テキ つ(む)	

1118 Review 商 0351 TRADE. The following five entries use the similar form 商, which contains 古 (old) in the merchant's basket, and is associated with the reading テキ. We shall interpret 商 as a fruit merchant carrying an old basket. Here, the merchant reaches up with his hand (手) to **PICK** a fruit and put it in his basket.

手 64
0629
常 14

<div>11</div> <div>滴</div>	DROP	滴下する てきさする drip, trickle 0040 点滴 てんてき falling drops of water; intravenous drip 0349 ○雨滴 うてき raindrop 0154 一滴の水 いってきのみず a drop of water 0002, 0027 ○滴る したたる drip, drop, trickle
	テキ しずく したた(る)	

1119 滴 suggests **DROPS** of juice **DRIPPING** from the bottom of the fruit merchant's old fruit basket (商). A few of the fruits have split open.

水 85
0640
常 14

<div>11</div> <div>嫡</div>	LEGITIMATE WIFE/CHILD	○嫡子 ちゃくし legitimate child 0094 廃嫡 はいちゃく disinheritance 0149 嫡男 ちゃくなん heir, eldest son; legitimate son 0092 嫡孫 ちゃくそん descendants of one's eldest son 1079 嫡嗣 ちゃくし legitimate heir 0825
	チャク	

1120 Here the fruit merchant (商) appears with his **LEGITIMATE WIFE** (女).

女 38
0620
常 14

適

FIT, suit

テキ

○適当な てきとうな suitable, fitting; irresponsible 0141
適切な てきせつな fitting, appropriate, adequate 0086
適量 てきりょう proper/moderate quantity 0538
適性 てきせい aptitude 0128
適する てきする suit, fit

1121

是 162

Now the *fruit merchant* (商) loads his *old basket* on a *truck* (トラック) to carry it to market. The way to visualize the meaning of this character is to perceive how the merchant and his basket FIT precisely inside the space afforded by the bed of the truck.

2726

常 14

敵

ENEMY

テキ
かたき

○敵意 ていき hostility, enmity 0151
強敵 きょうてき powerful enemy [rival] 0423
敵対する てきたいする oppose, fight against 0650
敵に掛かる てきにかかる attack the enemy 1117
○敵討ち かたこうち vendetta, revenge 1023

1122

父 66

There's always an ENEMY at the market, ready to sell the same fruit at a lower price. This picture of *striking* (父) one's rival *fruit merchant* (商) (perhaps overturning his tray and spilling all his merchandise on the floor?) is an evocative image of rivalry and confrontation.

1648

常 15

授

1 CONFER
2 INSTRUCT

ジュ
さず(ける) さず(かる)

①授与する じゅよする grant, give, confer 0088
1 授受 じゅじゅ giving and receiving 0065
①学位を授ける がくいをさずける award a degree 0099, 0577
2 授業 じゅぎょう teaching, instruction; lesson 0498
2 教授 きょうじゅ teaching; professor 0632

1123

手 64

To 受 0065 RECEIVE we add *hand* (手) to refer to the party that **CONFERS**. Practice writing these two kanji in alternation, learning to identify their meanings by the presence or absence of 手 (also note the correspondence between the readings うける and さずける). M2 INSTRUCT comes from the idea of CONFERRING knowledge. 受 0065, 授 1124

0448

常 11

援

AID, give a hand

エン

○援助 えんじょ aid, assistance, help 0642
援軍 えんぐん relieving force, reinforcements 0583
支援 じえん support, backing, aid 0373
応援 おうえん aid, reinforcement; support; cheering 0850
後援する こうえんする give support/backing 0114

1124

手 64

Take the right-hand portion of this character to mean *give*: in it, a *claw* (爪) gives a baton (8) to one's *friend* (友). Adding *hand* (手) here, we obtain "give a hand," or AID. 受 0065, 授 1123

0536

常 12

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	DAMSEL, young lady of noble birth	才媛 さいえん talented girl, accomplished woman, girl with scholastic ability 0652 たちばな媛(橘・媛) たちばなひめ Tachibana-hime (name of a woman in a Japanese myth) 愛媛県 えひめけん Ehime prefecture... 0778, 0844
	エン ひめ	

1125 女 38	"Giving (爰) a woman (女)": here a DAMSEL/young lady of noble birth is given away as a concubine to a king or powerful warlord, in order to advance her family's interests.	
	姫 2196	
0519		
常 12		

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	SLACK, loose	○緩和 かんわ easing, relief, alleviation..... 0236 緩行 かんこう going slowly..... 0055 ○緩い ゆるい slack, loose 緩やかな坂 ゆるやかなさか gentle slope... 0375 歩調を緩める ほちようをゆるめる slacken one's pace..... 0679, 0306
	カン ゆる(い) ゆる(やか) ゆる(む) ゆる(める)	

1126 糸 120	A thread (糸) that "gives (爰)": SLACK/loose . The reading ゆるむ (slacken) can be associated with "giving <u>you</u> room."	
1272		
常 15		

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	WARM	暖冬 だんとう mild winter 0360 ○温暖 な おんだんな warm, mild 0199 地球温暖化 ちきゅうおんだんか global warming 0187, 1099, 0199, 0120
	ダン あたた(か) あたた(かい) あたた(まる) あたた(める)	暖かな毛布 あたたかなもうふ warm blanket 0487, 0204 ○部屋を暖める へやをあたためる heat the room 0068, 0252

1127 日 72	The sun (日) gives (爰) WARMTH .	
0922		
常 13		

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	VIEW	○観光 かんこう sightseeing 0137 外観 がいかん external appearance 0266 楽観的 らっかんてき optimistic 0302, 0169 ○価値観 かちかん (sense of) values 0548, 0842 世界観 せかいかん world view, outlook on the world 0604, 0612
	カン	

1128 見 147	Since he can't speak to us, this <i>small bird</i> (雀) carries an <i>arrow</i> (stylized from 矢) for pointing at things. Here he points at something to guide our <i>sight</i> (見) toward it. He is asking us to VIEW it. Note the traditional form, whose pattern is followed by the traditional forms of the next three entries.	
観		
1659		
常 18		

<div>勸</div>	URGE, promote	勧告 かんこく advice, counsel, recommendation 0698 勧業 かんぎょう encouragement of industry 0498
	カン すす(める)	○勧める すすめる urge, promote; offer 行く様に勧める いくようにすすめる encourage (someone) to go 0055, 0501 酒を勧める さけをすすめる offer liquor 0797

1129 カ 19 <div>勸</div> 1645 常 13	<p>"Pointing bird (雀) + strong (力)": imagine the bird is giving us his "strong recommendation"; that is, he is URGING/promoting something.</p>
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<div>権</div>	1 RIGHT 2 POWER, authority	①権利 けんり right; authority; privilege 0412 1 人權 じんけん human rights 0015
	ケン ゴン	2 政権 せいけん political power, administrative power 0246 2 権力 けんりょく power, authority, influence 0084 2 越権する えっけんする overstep one's authority 1112

1130 木 75 <div>權</div> 0977 常 15	<p>Think of the <i>pointing bird</i> (雀) pointing at the <i>tree</i> (木) to claim his natural RIGHT or privilege to inhabit it. M2 POWER/authority is a cognate meaning. Note that this is the only character in which the <i>pointing bird</i> appears at the right, which you should associate with the fact that it is the only one not pronounced カン.</p>
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<div>歡</div>	JOYOUS	○歓楽 かんらく pleasure, merriment 0302 歓楽街 かんらくがい pleasure quarter 0302, 0992 歓声 かんせい cheers, shouts of joy 0529
	カン	歓待 かんたい warm welcome 0386 歓送 かんそう warm sendoff 0455

1131 欠 76 <div>歡</div> 1650 常 15	<p>Pointing bird (雀) with wide open beak (欠): JOYOUS singing.</p>
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<div>鶴</div>	CRANE	鶴首する かくしゅする look forward to 0157 ○千羽鶴 せんばづる string of a thousand folded paper cranes 0017, 0418
	カク* つる	鶴の一声 つるのひとこえ the last word (leader's final decision) 0002, 0529

1132 鳥 196 <div>鶴</div> 1641 常 21	<p>Notice how the variation on 隹 in the next two characters differs from that of the previous four. Think of it as having a neck so long that its head juts out of the cover (SI-2) placed over it. 鳥 <i>bird</i> indicates that the present entry refers to a bird species. Thus we obtain <i>bird species</i> + long-necked bird: CRANE.</p>
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<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">確</div>	CERTAIN, definite	○確認 かくにん confirmation 1096 確実な かくじつな certain, reliable; sound, solid 0499 正確な せいかくな accurate, precise, exact 0043 ○確かに たしかに certainly, surely 確かめる たしかめる ascertain, confirm
	カク たし(か) たし(かめる)	

1133 石 112 石 *rock* offers a solid, reliable place for the *long-necked bird* (雀) to alight, thus suggesting the meaning **CERTAIN/definite**. Now note that both characters based on *long-necked bird* are read カク, while the modal reading for characters based on *pointing bird* (雀) is カン.
碯 礁 1655

1135
常 15

<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">慢</div>	1 ARROGANT 2 SLUGGISH	1 慢心 まんしん self-conceit; pride 0056 ① 自慢 じまん pride, self-praise, vanity 0081 1 我慢 がまん patience, endurance; self-restraint 0221 ② 慢性の まんせいの chronic 0128 2 緩慢な かんまんな slack, slow-moving, inactive 1126
	マン	

1134 心 61 Visualize 曼 as an *arrogant, lazy person*: 日 depicts his dour face; 𠂔 his crossed arms, and 又 his crossed legs (resembling 夕)—a position from which he proudly refuses to budge. ↑ tells us that the present entry refers to his mentality: **ARROGANT** and **SLUGGISH**.

0625
常 14

<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">漫</div>	1 RAMBLING 2 COMIC	1 漫遊する まんゆうする make a leisurely tour 0570 1 散漫な さんまんな desultory, vagrant, vague 0808 ① 放漫 ほうまん laxity, looseness, indiscretion 0574 ② 漫画 まんが cartoon, comic strip 0176 2 漫才 まんざい comic dialogue, <i>manzai</i> 0652
	マン	

1135 水 85 This character's core meaning is **RAMBLING**—think of *arrogant, lazy* (曼) *water* (氵), meaning along neglectfully. Associate this with M2 **COMIC** via the idea of pursuing idle fun rather than a focused objective. 𠂔 漫 1014

0633
常 14

<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">卯</div>	(sign of) THE HARE	卯月 うづき fourth month (of the lunar calendar), April 0023 ○卯年 うさぎとし (=うとし) Year of the Hare 0117
	ボウ う	

1136 𠂔 26 Depicts two long *rabbit ears*, a natural symbol for the horary sign of **THE HARE** in the Sino-Japanese Zodiac. 𠂔 卯 1141

卯
0177
名 5

<div style="text-align: center;"> ² 抑 </div>	SUPPRESS ヨク おさ(える)	抑制する よくせいする control, suppress, inhibit 0708 ○抑圧する よくあつする oppress, repress, suppress 0186 ○抑える おさえる suppress, hold down 0712 抑え難い おさえがたい irrepressible, uncontrollable 0374, 0380 反乱を抑える はんらんをおさえる stifle a rebellion
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1137 手 64	This entry contains the four-stroke version of <i>rabbit ears</i> (as distinct from the five-stroke version in the previous entry). Now if a man had <i>rabbit ears</i> , he'd feel rather embarrassed about it. He'd reach up with his <i>hand</i> (手) and try to hold them down (i.e., SUPPRESS them).	
0229 常 7		

<div style="text-align: center;"> ¹ 仰 </div>	LOOK UP (to) ギョウ コウ あお(く) おお(せ)	○仰視する ぎょうしする look up 0623 信仰する しんこうする believe in, have faith 0063 仰ぐ あおぐ look up (to), respect; turn to 0183 ○仰向け あおむけ facing upward, belly up 0183 仰せ おおせ wishes or command of a superior
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1138 人 9 0032 常 6	Normal human ears are attached on either side of the head, but <i>rabbit ears</i> are attached right up on top. Visualize the <i>man</i> (人) LOOKING UP at his towering <i>rabbit ears</i> .	
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<div style="text-align: center;"> ⁵ 迎 </div>	WELCOME; go out to meet ゲイ むか(える)	○歓迎 かんげい warm welcome 1131 送迎する そうげいする welcome and send off 0455 ○迎える むかえる welcome; go out to meet 0038 出迎える でむかえる go out to meet 1026 迎え撃つ むかえうつ fight the attack of an enemy
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1139 走 162 2632 常 7	Here we see the <i>rabbit</i> being sent out on a <i>truck</i> (走) to WELCOME an arriving guest.	
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<div style="text-align: center;"> ⁵ 柳 </div>	WILLOW リュウ やなぎ	花柳 かりゅう geisha, courtesans; red-light district 0121 花柳界 かりゅうかい red-light district 0121, 0612 枝垂れ柳 しだれやなぎ weeping willow 0965, 1004 柳本 やなぎもと Yanagimoto [surname] 0031
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1140 木 75 0803 常 9	We now go back to the original five-stroke <i>rabbit ears</i> . It would be far-fetched to try to associate <i>rabbit</i> with WILLOW , so instead see two <i>drooping branches</i> (柳) hanging from a weeping WILLOW .	
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<div>卵</div>	EGG	抱卵 ほうらん incubation 0664
	ラン たまご	○卵黄 らんおう yolk 0915 産卵 さんらん egg-laying, spawning 0181 卵巢 らんそう ovary 0601 卵焼き たまご焼き fried egg, omelette 0769

1141 A stylized depiction of two ova. 𪛗 卵 1136

𪛗 26

0751

常 7

<div>疎</div>	1 SCATTERED 2 ESTRANGED	①疎開 そかい dispersal, evacuation 0450 1 過疎 かそ depopulation 0464 2 疎遠 そえん estrangement, alienation, neglect 0857
	ソ うと(い) うと(む)	②疎い うとい estranged, distant 2 疎む うとむ neglect, estrange

1142 Back at 旋 0572 we saw the grapheme 𠂔, but 𠂔 here is not quite like that, or 止, or 正, so we'll give it a unique interpretation. See it as a woman reaching out her arms (S2) to hand back a *bundle* (束) of flowers to a man who seeks her affection. The image depicts **ESTRANGEMENT**. Link this with M2 SCATTERED via the idea of pushing away.

𠂔 103

疎

1091

常 12

<div>速</div>	QUICK	急速に きゅうそくに swiftly, rapidly, promptly 0971 快速 かいそく high speed; rapid (local) train 0331 ○高速道路 こうそくどうろ expressway, freeway 0185, 0158, 0788
	ソク はや(い) はや・はや(める) はや(まる) すみ(やか)	○足を速める あしをはやめる quicken one's pace 0044 ○速やかに すみやかに quickly, immediately

1143 Visualize this as a *truck* (𪛗) transporting *bundles* (束, i.e., bouquets) of flowers, and think about how **QUICKLY** it must travel for the bouquets to arrive fresh. 𪛗 迅 1146

𪛗 162

𪛗

2674

常 10

<div>遅</div>	1 SLOW 2 LATE	①足が遅い あしがおそい be slow-footed 0044 ②遅着 ちちやく late arrival 0938 2 遅生まれ おそうまれ born after April 1 (school age group cutoff date) 0036 ②乗り遅れる のりおくれる miss (a train) 1005 返事を遅らす へんじをおくらす defer one's reply 0378, 0080
	チ おく(れる) おく(らす) おそ(い)	

1144 By contrast with the previous entry, the *sheep* (羊) *truck* (𪛗) moves **SLOWLY**, since the sheep are transported "on the hoof" (𪛗 is an enclosure the trucker uses to keep them from jumping off the truck bed). Imagine looking over at this **SLOW**-moving truck as you pass it on the highway. 𪛗 達 1475

𪛗 162

遅

2700

常 12

<div>辻</div>	CROSSROAD	辻店 つじみせ street stall 0347
	つじ	辻堂 つじどう roadside shrine 0320
		辻野 つじの Tsujino [surname] 0534
		辻本 つじもと Tsujimoto [surname] 0031

1145	<div>辻</div>	Suggests a <i>truck</i> (辻) arriving at a CROSSROAD (十). The head character shows the form 辻, which appears in kanji that have not been officially simplified to 辻 (mainly kanji that are not on the Joyo list, but also a few belatedly added to it, such as 遜 2060). It is always acceptable to replace 辻 with 辻.
走 162		
2750		
名 6		

<div>迅</div>	SWIFT	○迅速な じんそくな swift, rapid 1143
	ジン	

1146	<div>迅</div>	Recall 凡 wind (from 風 0425), here abbreviated to a single stroke. This character suggests flying like the <i>wind</i> through a <i>crossroad</i> (辻), and means SWIFT . 訓 1637, 速 1143
走 162		
2621		
常 6		

<div>加</div>	ADD (to), join	○加法 かほう [math] addition 0139
	カ	○加える くわえる add
	くわ(える) くわ(わる)	加工 かこう processing, manufacturing 0108
		加害者 かがいしゃ assailant, assaulter 0413, 0107
		集まりに加わる あつまりにくわる take part in a gathering 0190

1147	<div>力</div>	Think of starting with 口 <i>mouth</i> (suggesting a person's voice or influence?) and then ADD-ING 力 as a <i>reinforcement</i> (joining its <i>strength</i> to that of 口).
力 19		
0024		
常 5		

<div>減</div>	DECREASE, subtract	○減法 げんぽう [math] subtraction 0139
	ゲン	○減る へる [vi] decrease, lessen
	へ(る) へ(らす)	○減少する げんしょうする decrease, reduce, lessen 0677
		加減 かげん addition and subtraction; degree, extent; adjustment 1147
		食事を減らす しょくじをへらす cut down on (one's) meals 0288, 0080

1148	<div>水</div>	Review 感 0327. The present entry suggests how the <i>mouth-piercing guided spear</i> (咸) DECREASES the amount of <i>water</i> (氵) in the mouth. Note that 咸 is obsolete by itself. 訓 減 1149
水 85		
0548		
常 12		

	EXTINGUISH, destroy メツ ほろ(びる) ほろ(ぶ) ほろ(ぼす)	撃滅する げきめつする destroy, exterminate... 1026 〇全滅 ぜんめつ annihilation, total destruction... 0078 点滅する てんめつする [of light] go on and off, blink... 0349 滅びて行く民族 ほろびていくみんぞく dying race... 0055, 0477, 0568 〇敵を滅ぼす てきをほろぼす destroy the enemy... 1122
1149 水 85 0606 常 13	Suggests a <i>flaming (火) guided spear (戊)</i> being EXTINGUISHED as it falls into <i>water (水)</i> . A visual shortcut is to focus on 灭, which suggests putting something on a flame to EXTINGUISH it. No other kanji in this course has the reading メツ. 滅 1148	
	¹ MIGHT, power; majesty ² THREATEN BY FORCE イ	¹ 威力 いりよく power, might, authority ... 0084 ^① 権威 けんい authority, power ... 1130 ¹ 威厳 いげん solemn dignity ... 0810 ¹ 威儀 いぎ dignity, dignified manner ... 0928 ² 威圧 いあつ coercion ... 0186
1150 女 38 2993 常 9	As we did back at 威 0327, see the short horizontal stroke (S3 here) as a miniature representation of the <i>guided spear</i> . Here it is held above a <i>woman (女)</i> 's head as a THREATENING display of MIGHT . The most important compound using M2 appears in the next entry.	
	INTIMIDATE カク	〇威嚇する いかくする intimidate, threaten... 1150
1151 口 30 0702 常 17	Visualize <i>red (赤)</i> -hot words of INTIMIDATION emanating from the <i>mouth (口)</i> .	
	A CERTAIN ワク あ(る) ある(いは)	〇或る人 あるひと a certain person, someone 0015 或る程度 あるていど to a certain extent... 0588, 0280 〇或いは あるいは perhaps; or 或いはそうかもしれない あるいはそうかもしれない It may be so 今日或いは明日 きょうあるいはあす today or tomorrow... 0228, 0001, 0024
1152 戈 62 2763 名 8	Now we return to the ordinary <i>spear (戈)</i> , without the optional "guide" of 戊. Again see the short cross stroke (S5 here) as a depiction of the spear. Unguided, it "misses" its proper position above the <i>mouth</i> (see 威 0327). This kanji's meaning is too abstract to be visualized, so you might simply remember the phrase "A CERTAIN misguided spear." 惑 1153	

	BEWILDERED, led astray	惑乱 わくらん bewilderment, confusion 0380 ○惑星 わくせい planet 0755 当惑 とうわく perplexity, confusion 0141
	ワク まど(う)	○惑う まどう be bewildered 戸惑い とまどい loss of orientation, bewilderment 0248

1153 心 61	Combining “a certain misguided spear” (或) from the previous entry with 心 to indicate a person’s <i>mental</i> state, we obtain BEWILDERED/led astray . 惑 0327, 或 1152
2427 常 12	

	BOUNDED AREA, district	域内の いきないの within the area 0215 ○地域 ちいき region, area 0187 区域 くいき zone, area; limits 0297
	イキ	全域 ぜんいき the whole area, entire region 0078 聖域 せいいき holy/sacred precincts, sanctuary 0589

1154 土 32	Recall that 土 can refer to a physical location or place. Here it refers to an entire <i>area</i> : like a misdirected golf ball that lands in the next fairway, “a certain misguided spear” (或) flies into the next district/BOUNDED AREA . The <i>on</i> reading イキ is unique in this course. 域 1298
0421 常 11	

	TAKE IN, gain, seize	収容する しゅうようする accommodate, receive (guests) 1037 取得する しゅうとくする take possession of 0387
	シュウ おさ(める) おさ(まる)	○収入 しゅうにゅう income, earnings, receipts 0039 収支 しゅうし earnings and expenditures 0373 ○勝利を収める しょうりをおさめる win, gain a victory 0460, 0412

1155 又 29*	Visualize as a <i>hand</i> (又) holding out an offering receptacle (S1-2) to TAKE IN contributions to a collection.
収	
0016 常 4	

	1 PAY 2 ACCEPT 3 PUT IN PLACE	①納入 のうにゅう payment; delivery 0039 1 分納 ぶんのう payment/delivery in installments 0088
	ノウ ナッ ナ ナン トウ おさ(める) ・おさ(める) おさ(まる)	2 納受する のうじゆうする accept, receive 0065 3 収納 しゅうのう storing; harvesting; receipt 1155 ③倉庫に納める そうこにおさめる store in a warehouse 0696, 0694

1156 糸 120	The core idea to perceive here is PUT IN PLACE : visualize the top of S9 as a <i>thread</i> (糸) protruding from a box (S7-8), then picture pulling or pushing it inside the box so that it is PUT IN PLACE . Pulling it inside from the bottom (toward oneself) represents M2 ACCEPT ; pushing it inside from the top (away from oneself) represents M1 PAY .
1195 常 10	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	OFFER, donate	献身 けんしん self-sacrifice, devotion 0060 献呈 けんてい presentation 0587 献金 する けんきんする donate money 0029
	ケン コン	○ 献血 けんけつ blood donation 0198 献立 こんだて menu, preparations 0067

1157 犬 94 獻 1588 常 13	Here the <i>South</i> (南) OFFERS a <i>dog</i> (犬) (to the North) as a token of peace and cordial relations.
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	TRIBUTE	○ 貢献 する こうけんする contribute to, serve 1157 年貢 ねんぐ land tax 0117 ○ 貢ぐ みつぐ support, contribute (financially or materially)
	コウ ク みつ(ぐ)	貢ぎ みつぎ tribute 貢ぎ物 みつぎもの tribute 0172

1158 貝 154 1970 常 10	TRIBUTE delivered to support the lord's <i>construction</i> (工) projects. Visualize <i>money</i> (貝) bearing a heavy <i>I beam</i> (工), representing the idea of supporting the <i>construction</i> projects financially. 貢 頁 0156
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	COVET	○ 貪欲 な とんよくな greedy 1035 ○ 貪る むさぼる covet, crave 貪り食う むさぼりくう devour 0288
	ドン むさぼ(る)	

1159 貝 154 1821 常 11	"Money (貝), now (今)!" : COVETOUS .
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	GET	○ 貰う もらう receive; get (someone) to do (something) 教えて貰う おしえてもらう get (someone) to teach you (something) 0632
	セイ もら(う)	貰い手 もらいて receiver, recipient 0046 貰い物 もらいもの (received) gift 0172

1160 貝 154 2259 名 12	Money (貝) + <i>generation</i> (世): think of one generation GETTING (inheriting) wealth from the previous generation.
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	POOR	貧相 ひんそう unhealthy-looking, scrawny 0682
	ヒン ビン まず(しい)	貧血 ひんけつ anemia 0198 ○貧民 ひんみん the poor 0477 貧弱な ひんじゃくな poor, meager, scanty 0424 ○貧しい まずしい poor, destitute

1161 Money (貝) divided (分) among many household members: **POOR**. The most useful *on-yomi* compounds appear at 困 1723 and 乏 1758.

貝 154

1822

常 11

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	¹ WAGES ² CHARGES	¹ 労賃 ろうちん wages, pay 0542
	チン	¹ 賃金 ちんぎん wages, pay 0029 ¹ 賃上げ ちんあげ wage increase 0041 ^③ 家賃 やちん (house) rent 0219 ² 運賃 うんちん passenger fare, freight charges 0584

1162 Review 任 0372. The present entry refers to the *money* (貝) received as payment for carrying out one's *duties* (任): **WAGES/CHARGES**. 賃 1163

貝 154

2350

常 13

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	LEND, loan; rent out	○賃貸 ちんたい lease, hiring out, charter 1162
	タイ か(す) か(し) かし	貸与 たいよ loan, lending 0858 ○貸す かす lend, loan; rent out 貸し出し中 かしだしちゅう for rent; out on loan 0038, 0035 貸し室 かしつ room for rent 0253

1163 Review 代 0071. In *renting*, an owner *charges* (代) *money* (貝) in exchange for **LENDING** property. 賃 1162, 貸 1164

貝 154

2254

常 12


<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	¹ MONEY, currency ² GOODS; freight	¹ 硬貨 こうか coin, metallic currency 0891
	カ	①通貨 つうか currency 0159 ² 百貨店 ひやつかてん department store 0016, 0347 ③貨物 かもつ freight, cargo, goods 0172 ² 貨車 かしゃ freight car 0125

1164 The idea expressed here is *money* (貝)'s function as a medium of exchange—it can be exchanged for (i.e., “*changed into*” 化) anything. In this way 貨 can signify both **MONEY** and **GOODS**. Note that all kanji incorporating 化 have the *on* reading カ. 貨 1163

貝 154

2175

常 11

	RESOURCES, capital シ	①資源 いげん resources 0209 資金 しきん funds, capital 0029 資本 しほん funds, capital 0031 投資 とうし investment 0517 資料 しりよう materials, data 0758
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1165 Review 次 0278 NEXT. Here we see *money*(貝) applied toward the *next* thing, expressing the idea of **RESOURCES/capital** producing future wealth.


貝 154

2351
常 13

	¹APPROVE OF ²PRAISE サン	①賛成 さんせい approval, agreement, support 0070 ¹ 賛否 さんび approval or disapproval, yes or no 0552 ¹ 賛助 さんじょ backing, support, approval 0642 ² 賛美 さんび praise, admiration 0497 ² 賞賛する しょうさんする laud, praise, commend 0322
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1166 Here 夫 signifies *man laborer* (see 0565). Observe *money*(貝) being given to a pair of *man laborers* to **PRAISE** them for their hard work. 𠂔 替 1167


𠂔
2446
常 15

	REPLACE, substitute for タイ か(える) か(え) - か(わる)	代替 だいたい substitution 0071 ①交替 こうたい alternation, shift, change 0102 ①替える かえる replace, change to something new 両替 りょうがえ exchange of money 0177 替わる かわる be replaced, change places with
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1167 Distinguishing from the previous entry, 日 here suggests "*day laborers*"—laborers who are **REPLACED** from one day to the next. The two laborers are identical, so one could easily **REPLACE** the other. 𠂔 賛 1166

日 73

2424
常 12

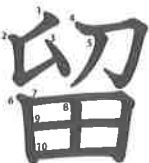
	¹SUBMERGE ²LURK セン ひそ(む) もぐ(る)	①潜水 せんすい diving 0027 ①潜る もぐる submerge; get in ² 潜入 せんにゆう infiltration 0039 ² 潜在の せんざいの latent, potential 0406 ③潜む ひそむ lurk, lie concealed; be latent
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1168 "Replace" (替, i.e., displace) *water*(氺): **SUBMERGE**.


水 85
潜
0680
常 15

	TRADE	貿易 ぼうえき trade, commerce 0443 貿易会社 ぼうえきがいは trading firm 0443, 0226, 0314
	ボウ	貿易風 ぼうえきふう trade wind 0443, 0425 世界貿易センター せかいぼうえきセンター World Trade Center 0604, 0612, 0443

1169	At the top of this character we find a hook (S1-3) and sword (S4-5), here being TRADED in for cold cash (貝). Back at 易 0443 I asked you to wait until this entry to learn that character's second meaning EXCHANGE; now try to learn that meaning as you study the sample compounds.
貝 154	
2255	
常 12	

	¹KEEP IN PLACE ²STAY; reside リユウ ル と(める) -と(める) -ど(め) と(まる) とど(まる)*	拘留 こうりゅう penal detention 1070 抑留 よくりゅう detainment, detention, arrest 1137 ① 留める とめる keep in place, fasten ② 留学する りゅうがくする study abroad 0099 2 家に留まる いえにとどまる stay home 0219
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1170	Here visualize the hook (S1-3) and sword (S4-5) slotting themselves into sections of this <i>rice field</i> (田) with the objective of KEEPING themselves IN PLACE . Picture them digging themselves in for a long STAY .
田 102	
田	
2235	
常 10	

	ACCUMULATE リユウ た(まる) た(める)	① 蒸溜 じょうりゅう distillation 0960 ② 溜まる たまる [vi] accumulate, heap up 切手を溜める ぎってをためる collect stamps 0086, 0046 家賃を溜める やちんをためる let the rent fall into arrears 0219, 1162 溜め池 ためいけ reservoir, pond 0188
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1171	Water (氵) <i>staying in place</i> (留): ACCUMULATE .
水 85	
溜	
0608	
名 13	

	CONGRATULATE ガ	① 賀状 がじょう greeting card 0616 年賀状 ねんがじょう New Year's greeting card 0117, 0616 賀正 がじょう New Year's congratulations 0043
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1172	Adding (加) <i>money</i> (貝): think of a financial gift made to CONGRATULATE a person or couple on an auspicious occasion.
貝 154	
2253	
常 12	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	LAY ACROSS	○ 架設する かせつする construct, erect, install 0520 架空の かくうの overhead, aerial; fictitious 0398 画架 がか easel 0176 十字架 じゅうじか cross, crucifix 0005, 0098
	カ か(ける) か(かる)	○ 電線を架ける てんせんをかける lay a wire 0155, 0210

1173 Refers to LAYING a bridge or wire **ACROSS** the space between two sides of something, such as a river (see Halpern). It can also refer to other flat, spanning forms such as a shelf or a stretcher. To perceive these meanings, visualize S6 as **LAID ACROSS** the top of the *tree* (like a bridge or wire), holding up 力 and 口 (like a shelf).

2226

常 9

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	DYE, stain; infect	○ 染みる しみる soak into, permeate 黒く染まる くろくそまる be dyed black 0535 汚染 おせん pollution, contamination 1050
	セン そ(める) -ぞ(め) -ぞめ そ(まる) し(みる) -じ(みる) し(み)	○ 感染 かんせん infection 0327 伝染病 てんせんびょう infectious disease 0223, 0617

1174 Let this suggest a *liquid* (ㇿ) **DYE** derived from a certain *tree* (木). *Nine* (九) suggests soaking repeatedly so as to fix the **DYE**.

木 75

2229

常 9

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	PEAR	梨花 りか pear blossoms 0121 梨果 りか pome 0599
	リ* なし	○ 梨の実 なしのみ pear 0499 山梨 やまなし Yamanashi (prefecture) 0037

1175 This *tree* (木) offers up *profit* (利) in the form of delicious **PEARS**. You'll most often see this in the place name 山梨 (やまなし), a prefecture to the north of Mt. Fuji. The *on-yomi* follows 利 (リ).

木 75

2392

常 11

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	PERSON OF EXCELLENCE	傑物 けつぶつ great man, outstanding figure 0172 女傑 じょけつ heroine, lady of character 0093
	ケツ	○ 傑作 けっさく masterpiece, magnum opus; blunder 0152 傑出する けっしゅつする excel, stand out 0038 傑人 けつじん outstanding person 0015


1176 舛 normally means *dance* (see 舞 0961), but here we'll see it as data occupying adjacent cells in an **EXCEL** spreadsheet, framed by S10 and S11. Picture the *man* (イ) **EXCELLING** at **EXCEL**, neatly lining up the data into an organized spreadsheet (傑). 俊 1440

人 9


杰

0133


常 13

	1 NOBLE; precious 2 YOUR HONORABLE	① 貴ぶ とうとぶ (=たつとぶ) value highly 1 貴い 命 とうといいのち (=たつといいのち) precious life. 0232
	キ たつと(い) とうと(い) たつと(ぶ) とうと(ぶ)	1 貴族 きそく nobility, noble. 0568 ① 貴重な きちょうな precious, valuable. 0539 2 貴社 きしゃ your company 0314


1177 貝 154 2260 常 12	Review 質 0318 and 真 0838. In the <i>middle</i> (中) of the <i>shell</i> (貝) lies something precious and NOBLE (a pearl). Visualize S5 as a formal tray on which we place the precious object obtained from the <i>middle</i> of the <i>shell</i> . M2 reflects this character's use in certain honorific phrases. 貴 0831
--	--

	CRUSH, break	潰滅する かいめつする be destroyed, be annihilated 1149 倒潰 とうかい collapse, destruction, crumbling 0941
	カイ つぶ(す) つぶ(れる)	○潰す つぶす crush, smash; butcher, kill; ruin, wreck 時間を潰す じかんをつぶす kill time 0303, 0448 潰れる つぶれる be crushed, break; be worn down; be ruined

1178 水 85 0677 常 15	Depicts the instant we CRUSH the shell to obtain its <i>precious</i> (貴) contents, when <i>water</i> (水) comes spattering out. 潰 0834
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	LEAVE BEHIND, bequeath	○遺産 いさん inheritance, bequest, heritage 0181 遺族 いそく bereaved family 0568 遺体 いたい remains, body, corpse 0062
	イ ユイ	○遺言 ゆいごん will, testament 0051 後遺症 こういしょう sequela, aftereffect (of a disease) 0114, 0618

1179 送 162 2731 常 15	Conveying (送) <i>precious</i> (貴) things forward to future generations: LEAVE BEHIND/bequeath . 遺 1180
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	1 DISPATCH, envoy 2 USE	① 分遣 ぶんけん detachment, detail 0088 1 先遣する せんけんする send ahead 0134 1 遣わす つかわす dispatch, send
	ケン つか(う) -つか(い) -づ(かい) つか(わす)	② 遣う つかう use, spend 2 心遣い こころづかい consideration, anxiety 0056

1180 送 162 2717 常 13	S1-5 suggests the <i>precious</i> item recovered from 貴, similarly placed on a formal tray (S5). Here we DISPATCH a <i>government official</i> (呂) or <i>envoy</i> to "convey (送)" this item to an important allied power . Associate M1 DISPATCH with M2 USE via the idea of putting something to use. 遺 1179, 遣 1181
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	CHASE, follow ツイ お(う)	○追求する ついきゅうする pursue 1097 追放する ついはうする banish, purge, exile 0574 追加 ついか addition, appendix, supplement 1147 ○追う おう chase, pursue, follow 追い越す おいこす outrun, pass, overtake 1112
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1181 追 indicates a *high-ranking official* (see 帥 0747), here using the official *truck* (追) to CHASE a crime suspect. 追 遣 1180, 追 1182

走 162

2667
常 9

	PRESS, urge; draw near ハク せま(る)	○切迫する せつぱくする draw near, press; become acute, grow tense 0086 強迫 きょうはく coercion, compulsion 0423 圧迫する あつぱくする press, oppress, pressure 0186 迫害 はくがい persecution, oppression 0413 ○迫る せまる press, urge; draw near
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1182 Advancing (追) + white (白): let this suggest **PRESSING** on someone so intensely that he turns white (i.e., the blood gets **PRESSED** out of him). 追 迫 1181

走 162

2647
常 8

	STAY OVERNIGHT ハク と(まる) と(める)	宿泊 しゅくはく lodging 0292 外泊 がいはく staying out overnight 0266 ○一泊 いっぱく overnight/one-night stay 0002 ○泊まる とまる stay overnight, lodge, stay at 友人を泊める ゆうじんをとめる put a friend up for the night 0399, 0015
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1183 This character was originally used to refer to an anchorage, "*white* (白) *water* (水)" indicating the place where the surf breaks upon land. This is the place one can moor one's ship and **STAY OVERNIGHT**.

水 85

0293
常 8

	¹ OLDER SIBLING OF PARENT ² COUNT, earl ハク	①伯父 おじ (=はくふ) uncle (older than one's parent) [cf. 叔 2043] 0100 ①伯母 おば (=はくぼ) aunt (older than one's parent) [cf. 叔 2043] 0104 ②前島伯 まえじまはく Count Maejima 0113, 0341
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1184 Here we see a *man* (人) with a completely *white* (白) head of hair, conveying the general sense of "senior figure." Used in compounds referring to an **OLDER SIBLING OF ONE'S PARENT**, or to a **COUNT** or **earl**. 伯 叔 2043

人 9

0043
常 7

<div>拍</div>	BEAT, rhythm	○拍手 はくしゅ applause, clapping 0046 拍車 はくしゃ spur, rowel spur 0125 拍動 はくどう pulsation, pulsebeat 0540
	ハク ヒョウ	○拍子 ひょうし time, beat, rhythm; chance, the moment 0094 三拍子さんびょうし simple triple time. 0004, 0094

1185 手 64	Ignore 白 <i>white</i> ; instead, visualize 日 as a drum, and S4 as the motion of the <i>hand</i> (手) striking it: BEAT.	
扌		
0269		
常 8		

<div>弔</div>	CONDOLE; mourn	弔意 ちょうい condolence, mourning 0151 ○弔問 ちょうもん condolence call 0452 ○弔う とむらう condole; mourn
	チョウ とむら(う)	

1186 弓 57	A bow(弓) crying a cataract of tears (S4): CONDOLE/mourn.	
2888		
常 4		

<div>沸</div>	BOIL (over)	○沸点 ふってん boiling point 0349 ○沸く わく [vi] boil (over), seethe, be excited 沸かす わかす [vt] boil, make hot, stimulate 湯沸かし ゆわかし kettle, water heater 0446
	フツ わ(く) わ(かす)	

1187 水 85	A bow(弓) crying two cataracts of tears (S7-8), from the agony of being BOILED in water(水).	
0291		
常 8		

<div>煮</div>	BOIL, cook	○煮沸 しゃぶつ boiling 1187 ○煮る にる [vt] boil, cook 煮込む にこむ boil well; stew, cook together 0192
	シヤ に(る) -に に(える) に(やす)	煮える にえる [vi] boil, be cooked 煮やす にやす [vt] boil down

1188 火 86	Person(者) being BOILED/cooked on a fire(火). 煮 蒸 0960, 煮 1779	
煮		
2426		
常 12		

<div>費</div>	SPEND	○生活費 せいかつひ living expenses, cost of living 0036, 0054
	ヒ つい(やす) つい(える)	燃費 ねんぴ (gas) mileage 0761 費用 ひよう expenses, outlay 0047 ○費やす ついやす expend, consume; waste 費える ついえる be wasted

1189 (Picking up from 沸 1187) Crying over how much *money* (貝) one has **SPENT**.

貝 154

2261

常 12

<div>弟</div>	YOUNGER BROTHER	義弟 ぎてい younger brother-in-law 0926
	テイ ダイ デ おとうと	弟子 てし disciple, pupil, apprentice 0094 門弟 もんてい pupil, disciple 0447 師弟 してい master and pupil 0748 ○弟さん おとうとさん your younger brother

1190 Two brothers sometimes like to spike their hair. Here we see the **YOUNGER BROTHER**, the crybaby (from 弔 1186) who carries around a toy halberd (S7, from 矛 0164). S1-2 show his spiked hair. Eventually, you should learn to recognize this character simply by the presence of the spiked hair, which distinguishes it from the next entry. 第 1191

弓 57

1759

常 7

<div>第</div>	ORDINAL NUMBER PREFIX; order	○第一 だいいち the first, No. 1; the best; to begin with, above everything else 0002
	ダイ	第三者 だいさんしゃ third party 0004, 0107 第六感 だいろっかん the sixth sense, intuition 0008, 0327 次第 しだい order; circumstances, reasons; as soon as 0278 落第する らくだいする fail an examination 0793

1191 Your main challenge in recognizing this kanji and the previous one will be to have a reliable way of associating the variable element with the meaning. Here, then, simply learn to associate 竹 (bamboo for counting) with this kanji's function as the **ORDINAL NUMBER PREFIX**. Take a few moments to practice distinguishing these two. 弟 1190

竹 118

2318


常 11

<div>剃</div>	SHAVE	○剃る そる (=する) shave
	テイ そ(る) す(る)	剃り立て そりたて (=すりたて) freshly shaven 0067 剃り落す そりおとす (=すりおとす) shave off 0793 剃刀 かみそり razor 0085

1192 Little brother(弟) using a *knife* (刀) to **SHAVE** off the spikes in his hair.

刀 18

外 9

	OLDER BROTHER	○兄弟 きょうだい (=けいてい) brothers (and sisters) 1190 父兄 ふけい one's father and older brothers; guardians 0100 義兄 ぎけい older brother-in-law 0926
	ケイ キョウ あに	○兄さん にいさん older brother 兄貴 あにき older brother; one's senior 1177

1193 Now we meet the **OLDER BROTHER**, who has gotten rid of his spikes for this portrait (see 弟 1190). To distinguish this from the next entry, remember that **OLDER BROTHER** has **human legs** (儿). 兄 1194

1848
常 5

	¹ FREE OF CHARGE ² JUST, only; ordinary	¹ 只乗り ただのり free ride 1005 ¹ 只働き ただばたらき working for nothing 0541 ³ 只今 ただいま just now; at present, presently; I'm home! 0228
	シ ただ ただ-	² 只の人 ただのひと common person, man in the street 0015 ² 只事ではない ただごとではない It is no common case 0080


1194 Picture a "zero" (0) walking around on a pair of stubby legs (ノ). The meanings this character expresses range from "costs nothing" (**FREE OF CHARGE**) to "nothing more than/no different than" (**JUST/only**) to "nothing special" (**ordinary**). 兄 1193

1849
名 5

	TAX	○税金 ぜいきん tax, duty; rates 0029 税込み ぜいこみ tax included 0192 所得税 しょうとくぜい income tax 0249, 0387
	ゼイ	付加価値税 ふかかちぜい value-added tax 0064, 1147, 0548, 0842 税を納める ぜいをおさめる pay a tax 1156

1195 Here again we have *older brother*, this time with spiked hair (兎). This character suggests paying one's *rice* (禾) to *Big Brother*: **TAX**.

禾 115
税
1101
常 12

	SHARP	○鋭角 えいかく acute angle 0342 先鋭な せんえいな radical; acute, sharp 0134 鋭利な えいりな sharp, keen; acute, sharp, clever 0412
	エイ するど(い)	精鋭 せいえい best/pick, choice 0976 ○鋭いナイフ するどいナイフ sharp knife

1196 Clearly depicts **SHARP**: starts with 金 to suggest something *metal*, then gives us an older brother with two **SHARP** pointy spikes on his head. It is useful to practice this character together with 鈍 1102 **DULL**, using the compounds 鋭角 (えいかく, acute angle) and 鈍角 (どんかく, obtuse angle) to learn their *on-yomi*. 尖 1563

金 167
鋭
1544
常 15

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100</div> <div>説</div>	1 EXPLAIN; preach 2 THEORY, view	① 説明 せつめい explanation, description... 0024 1 説教 せつきょう preaching; scolding... 0632 ① 説く とく explain; preach; persuade 2 仮説 かせつ hypothesis... 0921 2 説を立てる せつをたてる put forward a theory... 0067
	セツ ゼイ と(く)	

1197 Older brother (兄, here with *spiked hair*) always seems to have a **THEORY**, a way to **EXPLAIN** just about anything. In 言 see the various **THEORIES** and **EXPLANATIONS** emanating from his mouth.

言 149
説
1405
常 14

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100</div> <div>脱</div>	1 REMOVE 2 ESCAPE FROM	1 剥脱する はくだつする strip (off), deprive... 0609 ① 靴を脱ぐ くつをぬぐ take off one's shoes... 0593 1 脱毛 だつもう hair removal; falling out of hair... 0487 ② 脱退 だつたい withdrawal, secession... 1091 2 脱税 だつぜい tax evasion... 1195
	ダツ ぬ(く) ぬ(ける)	

1198 This character seems to refer to the way older brothers always walk around with their shirts off, flaunting their muscles: *older brothers with spiked hair* (兄) **REMOVE** their clothing to expose their *flesh* (月). M2 is a cognate meaning.

肉 130
脱
0886
常 11

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100</div> <div>閲</div>	REVIEW, inspect	○ 検閲 けんえつ censorship; inspection, review... 1029 校閲 こうえつ revision, reviewing, editing... 0103 閲兵 えつべい inspection of troops... 0907 観閲 かんえつ inspection of troops... 1128
	エツ	

1199 Older brother with *spiked hair* (兄) at the gate (門) to the clubhouse, **REVIEWING** all little brothers in a rigorous **inspection** before they will be allowed to enter.

門 169
閲
2845
常 15

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100</div> <div>祝</div>	CELEBRATE, congratulate	祝賀 しゅくが celebration; congratulation... 1172 ○ 祝日 しゅくじつ holiday, festival day... 0001 祝儀 しゅうぎ celebration; congratulatory gift; tip... 0928 祝卒業 しゅくそつぎよう Congratulations, graduates!... 0751, 0498 ○ 祝い いわい celebration; congratulation
	シュク シュウ いわ(う)	

1200 Older brother (兄) standing at an altar (祭), representing his family in marking a happy occasion and thanking God for it: **CELEBRATE**.

示 113
祝
0822
常 9

<div>況</div>	CONDITIONS, state of affairs	○状況 じょうきょう state of affairs, conditions, circumstances 0616
	キョウ	戦況 せんきょう war situation, progress of a battle 0461
		市況 しきょう market conditions 0205
		好況 こうきょう brisk market, prosperity 0095
		不況 ふきょう depression, slump, recession 0049

1201	People often refer to their present personal or financial CONDITIONS using phrases like "under water" or "keeping my head above water." Here let the level of <i>water</i> (氺) around <i>older brother</i> (兄) suggest his current CONDITIONS or state of affairs .	
水 85		
0299		
常 8		

<div>悦</div>	DELIGHTED	○悦楽 えつらく pleasure, joy 0302
	エツ	満悦 まんえつ great joy, rapture 0179
		愉悦 ゆえつ joy 0947
		法悦 ほうえつ religious exultation; ecstasy 0139

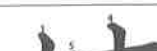
1202	With so many advantages over his siblings, what can be in the <i>heart</i> (心) of <i>older brother</i> with <i>spiked hair</i> (兄) but DELIGHT ?	
心 61		
悦		
0378		
常 10		

<div>克</div>	OVERCOME	下克上 げこくじょう the junior dominating/ supplanting the senior 0040, 0041
	コク	相克する そうこくする struggle with each other, conflict 0682
		○克己 こっき self-denial, self-control 0426
		克明 こくめい scrupulousness, diligence... 0024

1203	Imagine that you have OVERCOME your dominant <i>older brother</i> (兄) by stabbing a dagger (SI-2) into the top of his head. The most useful compound containing this character appears at 服 1471.	
兄 10		
1760		
常 7		

<div>競</div>	COMPETE	○競走する きょうそうする compete, contend, vie 0140
	キョウ ケイ きそ(う) せ(る)	競輪 けいりん bicycle race 0944
		競技 きょうぎ match, contest, game; sporting event 0966
		○競う きそう compete with, vie
		競る せる make a bid for


1204	Two small boys <i>stand</i> (立) on the shoulders of their <i>older brothers</i> (兄) and COMPETE in a jousting match.	
立 117		
1639		
常 20		

	OLDER SISTER	実姉 じっし one's true (older) sister.....	0499
		義姉 ぎし older sister-in-law.....	0926
		令姉 れいし your older sister.....	0229
	シ	姉上 あねうえ older sister.....	0041
	あね	○姉さん ねえさん older sister; waitress, girl; miss	

1205 **OLDER SISTER:** *girl (女) who is old enough to go to the market (市) and take care of the shop-*
女 38 *ping.*

0253

常 8

	YOUNGER SISTER	○姉妹 しまい (=きょうだい) sisters 1205
		義妹 ぎまい younger sister-in-law 0926
マイ いもうと		弟妹 ていまい younger brothers and sisters ... 1190
		妹さん いもうとさん your younger sister

1206 Review 未 0271. Here, *girl (女) who has not yet (未) reached maturity: YOUNGER SISTER.*

女 38

0250

常 8

珠	PEARL	珠玉 しゆぎよく jewel, gem..... 0073
		○真珠 しんじゆ pearl..... 0838
シュ		珠算 しゆざん calculation on the abacus..... 0980
		数珠 じゆず Buddhist rosary..... 0309

1207 Review 朱 0566. Here see a *gem (玉) resting upon the vermilion (朱) tissue of a mollusk's mantle—a PEARL.*

玉 96

0854

常 10

殊	SPECIAL	○特殊な とくしゆな special, unique..... 0385
		殊勝な しゆしょうな laudable, praiseworthy... 0460
シュ こと		○殊に ことに especially, above all
		殊更に ことさらに especially; intentionally, deliberately..... 0889

1208 For funerary rites, people favor **SPECIAL** articles and ornamentation. Here let "*death (歹)*
歹 78 + *vermilion (朱)*" suggest a **SPECIAL** vermilion shroud in which to bury a deceased person.
 Note that both of these kanji incorporating 朱 in the phonetic position follow its *on* read-
 ing, シュ.

0850

常 10

序	1 INTRODUCTORY PART, beginning	①序説 じよせつ introduction 1197
	2 ORDER, sequence	1 序曲 じよきょく prelude, overture 0503
	ジョ	1 自序 じじょ author's preface 0081
		②序列 じよれつ rank, grade, order 0718
		2 序次 じよじ order, sequence 0278

1209	Review 予 0163. Let <i>slanting roof</i> (亠) + <i>in advance</i> (予) suggest the front of a building, the part one enters first: INTRODUCTORY PART/beginning . This easily suggests M2, because an ORDER/sequence always starts from the beginning .	
广 53		
2639		
常 7		

秩	ORDER	○秩序 ちつじょ order, discipline; method, system 1209
	チツ	

1210	Represents the ORDER obtained through the social contract: citizens <i>lose</i> (失) some <i>rice bundles</i> (禾) (i.e., taxes) in exchange for law and ORDER .	
禾 115		
1073		
常 10		

迭	ALTERNATE	○更迭する こうてつする reshuffle, change [as of government officials], exchange places, ... 0889
	テツ	

1211	Combines one grapheme for <i>advancing</i> (辵) and another for <i>losing</i> (失) ground. One step forward, one step back, one step forward, one step back ...: ALTERNATE . 𨔵 送 0455	
辵 162		
2650		
常 8		

喜	HAPPY	○喜悦 きえつ delight, rapture, joy 1202
		歡喜する かんきする rejoice, be greatly delighted 1131
	キ よろこ(ぶ) よろこ(ばす)	○喜ぶ よろこぶ be happy, be delighted
		大喜び おおよろこび great joy, delight 0033
		親を喜ばす おやをよろこばす make one's parents happy 0276

1212	𨔵, not to be confused with 豆 0161, means <i>drum</i> . Picture it as a large drum standing on its side: S4-6 show the drum skin, while 士 <i>military man</i> represents a drummer standing atop the drum (in certain Japanese festivals, there <i>truly</i> are drums so big that people stand on them). Combining <i>drum</i> with <i>mouth</i> (口 S10-12), 喜 suggests music and singing, and means HAPPY .	
口 30		
七 七		
2008		
常 12		

	GOOD ゼン よ(い)	善良な ぜんりょうな good, virtuous 0285 善意 ぜんい good intention; favorable sense 0151 ○改善 かいぜん improvement, amelioration 0429 善と悪 ぜんとあく good and evil 0546 ○善い行い よいおこない good deed 0055
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1213 Look at this character's traditional form, provided in the reference data section of this entry.
 口 30 See the present-day simplified form as an "improved" form that consolidates the two 言 graphemes. In this consolidation and improvement, this character symbolizes **GOOD**.
 言 書 害 0413, 普 1085

2030

常 12

	MEND ゼン つくろ(う)	○繕う つくろう mend, repair 繕い つくろい mending, darning
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1214 Thread (糸) making something *good* (善) again: **MEND**. An *on-yomi* compound appears at 修 1676. Note that both characters incorporating 善 follow its *on-yomi*, ゼン.

糸 120

1296

常 18

	SMALL FOOD TABLE, tray ゼン	○お膳 おぜん low four-legged tray for serving food お膳立てをする おぜんだてをする set the table, prepare for 0067 配膳する はいぜんする set (a place at) the table 0799 二の膳 へのぜん second course; side dish 0003
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1215 Picture *good* (善) *meat* (月) served on an old-fashioned Japanese dining tray: **SMALL FOOD TABLE/tray**.

肉 130

1000

常 16

	STRONGLY REGRET カン	○遺憾な いかんな regrettable 1179
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1216 Adds another *heart* (心) to *sense/feel* (感). Let this suggest an even more strongly felt emotion: **STRONGLY REGRET**. This would be a good time to review not only 感 0327 but also 惑 1153. 惑 感 0327

心 61

0690

常 16

<div>恨</div>	HOLD A GRUDGE, resent コン うら(む) うら(めしい)	○怨恨 えんこん grudge, enmity 0728 遺恨 いこん grudge, rancor, ill will 1179 多情多恨 たじょうたこん sensibility..... 0267, 0973 ○恨む うらむ hold a grudge, feel resentment [cf. 怨 0728] 恨めしい うらめしい resentful, reproachful
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心 61 0328 常 9	Here 良 <i>stop/limit</i> represents the idea of holding back one's <i>heart</i> (心), the feeling of reluctance and resentment toward a person against whom one HOLDS A GRUDGE .
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<div>惜</div>	REGRET; begrudge, be sparing of セキ お(しい) お(しむ)	惜別 せきべつ parting regrets 0090 ○惜敗 せきはい regrettable defeat 0830 ○惜しい おしい regrettable; precious, valuable 惜しむ おしむ begrudge, be sparing of; value; regret 時間を惜しむ じかんをおしむ value time 0383, 0448
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心 61 0442 常 11	Review 昔 0359 (as a grapheme in other characters, we may refer to 昔 as either <i>former times</i> or <i>old</i>). The present entry suggests the pain in one's <i>heart</i> (心) for things done in <i>former times</i> : REGRET .
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<div>措</div>	DISPOSE (of), manage ソ	措定する そていする suppose, assume 0045 ○措置 そち measure, step, action 0843
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手 64 0463 常 11	Visualize 才 <i>hand</i> dealing with something that's <i>old</i> (昔) and in need of some rearrangement: DISPOSE (of) . 捨 1072, 借 1220
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<div>借</div>	BORROW, rent シャク か(りる)	○借金する しゃっきんする borrow money, run into debt 0029 借家 しゃくや house for rent, rented house... 0219 貸借 たいしゃく lending and borrowing, loan 1163 賃借する ちんしゃくする hire, lease 1162 ○借りる かりる borrow, get a loan; hire, rent
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人 9 0104 常 10	Have you ever known a man who never <u>bought</u> his own new things, but always <u>borrowed</u> other people's old things? Picture that <i>man</i> (人) here, standing beside all of his <i>old</i> (昔) BORROWED stuff. Do not confuse with 債 0833, which is both graphically and semantically similar. 借 0833, 措 1219
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	MIXED UP	交錯した こうさくした entangled, complicated 0102
	サク	〇錯覚 さっかく false perception, (optical) illusion 0325 錯角 さっかく alternate interior angles 0342 錯乱 さくらん derangement, confusion 0380 倒錯 とうさく perversion, inversion 0941


Iron rusts when it combines with oxygen. Think of *metals* (金) reacting chemically as they get *old* (昔), thereby getting **MIXED UP** with other substances.

金 167
1555
常 16

	BEFORE, formerly	曾祖父 そうそふ (=ひいじじ) great-grandfather 0641, 0100
	ソウ ソ ゾ	曾祖母 そうそぼ (=ひいばば) great-grandmother 0641, 0104 曾孫 そうそん (=ひまご) great-grandchild 1079 未曾有 みぞう unprecedented 0271, 0400


When used inside other kanji, 曾 will mean *build up*: see how its layers *build up* from 日 through 田, with ヨ pointing still further up. On the infrequent occasions when it is used as a stand-alone kanji, its core meaning is **BEFORE**, which we can associate with the layers of accumulated experience that came **BEFORE**. Learn to recognize the old form 曾.

八 12
曾
1823
常 11

	INCREASE	増加する ぞうかする increase, multiply, rise 1147 増減 ぞうげん increase and decrease, rise and fall 1148
	ゾウ ま(す) ま(し) ふ(える) ふ(やす)	〇急増 きゅうぞう sudden/rapid increase 0971 〇量が増える りょうがふえる increase in quantity 0538 人手を増やす ひとてきふやす add staff 0015, 0046

A pile of earth (土) *building up* (曾): **INCREASE**. 増殖 0841

土 32
増
0619
常 14

	STRATUM	成層圏 せいそうけん stratosphere 0070, 0459
	ソウ	〇社会層 しゃかいそう stratum of society 0314, 0226 知識層 ちしきそう the intellectual class 0560, 1089 〇高層ビル こうそうビル high-rise (building) ... 0185 一層 いっそう all the more, still more 0002

An easy shortcut to recognizing this character is to visualize the rectangular layer at the top as the highest **STRATUM**, toward which the horizontal layers in 曾 *build up*. From a certain ideological viewpoint, the shape of 尸 is suggestive of society's upper crust in the way it encloses and appears to keep a lid on the lower strata.

尸 44
層
2728
常 14

<div>憎</div>	HATE	○憎悪 そうお abhorrence, hatred 0546 憎まれ口 にくまれぐち offensive [abusive] language 0019 憎まれっ子 にくまれっこ bad [naughty] child 0094 生憎 あいにく unfortunately; I am sorry, but... 0036 ○憎しみ にくしみ hatred, enmity
	ゾウ にく(む) にく(い) にく(らしい) にく(しみ)	

↑ here suggests feelings. Feelings of antipathy *building up* (憎) in one's heart: **HATRED**.

心 61
憎
0626
常 14

<div>僧</div>	BONZE, priest	僧職 そうしょく priesthood 1087 ○僧院 そういん monastery, temple 0634 小僧 こそう priestling; servant boy; kid, brat 0034 破戒僧 はかいそう sinful priest, depraved monk 0596, 0469 禅僧 ぜんそう Zen priest/monk 1076
	ソウ 	

A man (イ) *building up* (僧) his moral self-discipline and good karma: **BONZE**.

人 9
僧
0138
常 13

<div>贈</div>	PRESENT A GIFT	贈呈 そうてい presentation 0587 贈答品 そうとうひん present, gift 0981, 0301 ○贈与 そうよ donation, presentation 0858 ○贈り物 おくりもの present, gift 0172 花を贈る はなをおくる give flowers 0121
	ゾウ ソウ おく(る)	

Money (貝) *building up* (贈) on a table at which gifts are offered at a ceremony: **PRESENT A GIFT**. 賜 0444

貝 154
贈
1472
常 18

<div>賄</div>	BRIBE	○収賄 しゅうわい acceptance of a bribe, corruption 1155 贈賄する そうわいする bribe, corrupt 1227 贈収賄 そうしゅうわい corruption, bribery 1227, 1155 ○賄う まかなう provide meals/board, cater; meet, cover, pay
	ワイ まかな(う)	

"There is (有) money (貝)"—memorize this as a phrase used by the unscrupulous as an indirect way of offering a **BRIBE**.

貝 154
1390
常 13

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	BRIBE	<input type="radio"/> 賄賂 わいろ bribe, bribery..... 1228
	口	

貝 154 1389 常 13	Undisclosed <i>money</i> (貝) spent on improvements to a corrupt politician's vacation <i>cabin</i> (各): BRIBE . This kanji appears almost exclusively in VI, so your time is better spent learning to recognize that compound than learning this kanji for its own sake.	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	INSTALLMENT, payment	賦税 ふぜい taxation..... 1195 <input type="radio"/> 月賦 げつふ monthly installments..... 0023 割賦 かつぷ (=わっぷ) payment by installments..... 0416
	フ	

貝 154 1432 常 15	<i>Money</i> (貝) paid to the <i>military</i> (武) in INSTALLMENTS . 賦 賊 1231	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	BANDIT	賊徒 そくと bandit, robber; rebels, traitors... 0870 <input type="radio"/> 海賊 かいぞく pirate..... 0106 山賊 さんぞく bandit, mountain robber..... 0037 国賊 こくぞく traitor (to the country)..... 0075 賊軍 そくぐん insurgents, rebel army..... 0583
	ゾク	

貝 154 1391 常 13	Visualize 十 in the center as a little BANDIT reaching out with both hands and stealing both the <i>money</i> (貝) and the <i>spear</i> (戈). 賦 賊 1230	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	¹BELT, sash ²WEAR, have	① 包帯 ほうたい bandage, dressing..... 0457 ① 緑地帯 りょくちたい green belt..... 0607, 0187 ① 帯革 おびかわ leather belt..... 0592
	タイ お(びる) おび	② 剣を帯びる けんをおびる wear a sword at one's side..... 1033 ② 付帯的な ふたいてきな incidental, accessory..... 0064, 0169

巾 50 帯 2237 常 10	Review 共 0356. Here we see <u>three</u> people WEARING a single waist BELT (S6-7) and <i>cloth skirt</i> (巾). 帯 棄 0606, 帝 1418	

<div> <div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13</div> <div>滞</div> </div>	¹ STAGNATE, be left undone ² STAY	① 沈滞 ちんたい stagnation, dullness 0655 ① 滞納 たいのう nonpayment, delinquency... 1156 ① 滞る とどこおる stagnate, be left undone ② 滞在 たいざい stay, sojourn 0406 ② 滞留 たいりゅう sojourn, stay 1170
	タイ とどこおる	

Belt (帯) constricting the flow of water (氵): **STAGNATE; STAY.**

水 85

滞

0609

常 13

<div> <div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11</div> <div>渋</div> </div>	¹ NOT GO SMOOTHLY ² ASTRINGENT juice (of unripe persimmons)	① 渋滞 じゅうたい delay, retardation, stagnation 1233 ① 交通渋滞 こうつうじゅうたい traffic jam 0102, 0159, 1233 ② 渋茶 しぶちゃ strong tea 0603 ② 渋い しぶい astringent; glum; sober (color); refined 答えを渋る こたえをしぶる be reluctant to answer 0981
	ジュウ しぶ しぶ(い) しぶ(る)	

Refers to the **ASTRINGENT**, puckery taste of unripe persimmons. S8–11, converging on one point, suggest the contracting action of the tongue caused by a puckery flavor, and offer a visual shortcut to M2. This relates to M1 **NOT GO SMOOTHLY** via the idea of pulling tightly together—and *stopping* up (止)—as in a traffic jam (V2). See note at 壘 0885.

水 85

渋

0471

常 11

<div> <div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13</div> <div>摂</div> </div>	¹ TAKE IN ² ACT AS REGENT	① 摂取する せっしゅする take (in), ingest, absorb 0059 ① カロリーの摂取量 カロリーのせっしゅりょう caloric intake 0059, 0538 ② 摂政 せっしょう regency; regent 0246 ② 摂関家 せっかんけ line of regents 0451, 0219 摂氏 (=セ氏) せっし (=せし) Celsius, centigrade 0476
	セツ と(る)*	

Related graphically and semantically to 取 0059, and (unofficially) sharing with it the reading とる. Refers to **TAKING IN** nutrition, so picture the *hand* (扌) **TAKING IN** the *ear* (耳) as food and S10–13 as the ear now dissolved in the stomach. Associate M2 **ACT AS REGENT** with **TAKING IN** someone else's responsibility. See note at 壘 0885.

手 64

攝

0595

常 13

<div> <div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div>為</div> </div>	¹ DO; act ² SAKE, benefit	① 為政者 いせいしゃ statesman 0246, 0107 ① 行為 こうい act, deed, conduct 0055 ① 不正を為す ふせいをなす commit an injustice 0049, 0043 ① 為替 かわせ money order, exchange 1167 ② ...の為に ...のために for the sake of...
	イ ため* な(す)*	

Visualize as a galloping team of horses. In the horses' purposeful galloping, see an image of determined action done to attain an objective. The horses **DO** (M1), but they don't "just do it"; they **DO** with a specific interest in mind, a "SAKE."

火 86*

爲

2994

常 9

	FALSIFY, deceive ギ いつわ(る) にせ	① 偽造 ぎそう forgery, fabrication 0699 偽証 ぎしょう perjury 0550 ② 偽る いつわる falsify, deceive ③ 偽物 にせもの sham, imitation, fake, forgery 0172
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人 9 偽 0114 常 11	Think of a <i>man</i> (人) deceiving his team of horses (為) (e.g., "We're almost there, boys!"). 擬 1352
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	1 PARTICIPATE 2 VISIT A HOLY PLACE; go somewhere; refer to サン まい(る)	① 参加する さんかする participate, join 1147 ① 参戦 さんせん participation in a war 0461 ② 参る まいる [humble] go/come; visit a holy place ② 遅参 ちさん lateness, tardiness 1144 ② 参考 さんこう reference, consultation 0628
--	--	--

厶 28 参 1778 常 8	In this kanji try to visualize the act of VISITING A HOLY PLACE (specifically, a Shinto shrine). Take 大 as a <i>large</i> shrine hall, and 厶 as the 千木 (ちぎ) crossbeams on the ridge of its roof. S6-8, evoking a sense of perspective in the way they get smaller as they go up, suggest the act of approaching the shrine from a distance. This image also serves us well for the secondary sense go somewhere (and likewise refer to , which is to "go somewhere for additional information"). It also suggests M1 PARTICIPATE, from the idea of participating in a shrine ceremony.
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	1 MISERABLE, wretched 2 CRUEL サン ザン みじ(め)	① 惨事 さんじ disaster, tragic incident, catastrophe 0080 ① 惨状 さんじょう pitiful situation 0616 ① 惨敗 さんばい miserable defeat 0830 ① 惨めな思いをする みじめなおもいをする feel miserable 0142 ② 惨殺する さんさつする murder cruelly, slaughter 0522
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心 61 惨 0441 常 11	Let S9-T1 suggest repeated waves of pain penetrating ever deeper into one's <i>heart</i> (心): MISERABLE; CRUEL . Now a note on differentiating some look-alike kanji: Note how the direction and number of sloping strokes differs between 冬 0360/終 0957/寒 0361/尽 0338 (<u>two</u> strokes, written downward from left to right), and 参 1238/惨 1239/修 1676 (<u>three</u> strokes, written downward from right to left). <u>Two</u> strokes are written downward from left to right, whereas <u>three</u> strokes are written downward from right to left. Practice writing these kanji, noting especially the differences between 冬 (based on three-stroke 夂) and 修 (based on four-stroke 攸).
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	PHONETIC [ro] 口	① 風呂 ふろ bath 0425 語呂 ごろ sound harmony 0222
--	-------------------------------	---

口 30 1872 常 7	This character is used phonetically to represent the sound 口 (ro). See it as one katakana sign 口 (ro) stacked upon another, and remember it as the 口 of ふろ (bath, VI). Also used in V2 語呂 (ごろ), which juxtaposes two rhyming syllables as a way to signify the meaning of "sound harmony" or euphony.
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	COMPANION	○伴侶 はんりょ partner, companion.....0743 僧侶 そうりょ Buddhist monk.....1226
	リョ	

人 9	<p>The word "COMPANION" originally referred to the person with whom one would break bread (Latin: <i>panis</i>). This makes it a good keyword for a kanji that can refer not only to a partner (V1) but also to a Buddhist monk (V2). 侶 gives us a clear image of two similar forms standing side-by-side; with 𠂇, this easily suggests a pair of COMPANIONS.</p>	
0083		
常 9		

	1 ROYAL PALACE 2 SHINTO SHRINE	1 王宮 おうきゅう king's palace, royal palace ...0072 1 宮内庁 くないちょう Imperial Household Agency 0215, 0441 ② 神宮 じんぐう Shinto shrine; Grand Shrine at Ise 0316 ② 宮参り みやまいり shrine visit1238 子宮 しきゅう uterus, womb0094
	キュウ グウ ク みや	


ム 40	<p>In the next two entries visualize 呂 as a large two-story structure. With a <i>roof</i> over it (宀), it represents a ROYAL PALACE or large SHINTO SHRINE. 官 0290</p>	
1964		
常 10		


	1 OPERATE, manage 2 BARRACKS, camp	① 営業する えいぎょうする do business, trade in0498 1 運営する うんえいする operate, manage ...0584 1 名古屋市営 なごやしえい operated by the city of Nagoya.....0269, 0254, 0252, 0205 ① 営む いとなむ manage, operate 2 兵営 へいえい barracks0907
	エイ いとな(む)	

小 42*	<p>The next three entries follow 学 0099 and 覚 0325 as far as S5, but derive from traditional forms crowned by two fires 火 (contrast 營 with 學). For this "fire-crown" group, we'll visualize 㚔 as <i>glowing fire, shining lights, or brilliant flowers</i>. Here they are <i>shining lights</i>, indicating that this two-story establishment (呂) is open for business, i.e., now OPERATING. Connect this with M2 by thinking of a BARRACKS or camp as a place for conducting military OPERATIONS.</p>	
營		
2257		
常 12		


	FIREFLY	螢火 けいか (=ほたるび) light of a firefly0026 螢雪 けいせつ diligent study.....0899 螢光 けいこう fluorescent0137 ○ 螢光灯 けいこうとう fluorescent lamp/light 0137, 0440 ○ 螢の光 ほたるのひかり firefly glow; "Auld Lang Syne"0137
	ケイ ほたる	


虫 142	<p>Glowing fire (㚔) + insect (虫): FIREFLY.</p>	
螢		
2248		
常 11		

	¹ FLOURISH, thrive ² GLORY	① 栄える さかえる flourish, thrive ① 栄養 えいよう nutrition, nourishment 0500 2 栄光 えいこう glory 0137 2 栄転 えいてん promotion 0224 2 見栄え みばえ appearance, show, display... 0083
	エイ さか(える) は(え) -ば(え) は(える)	


 Tree (木) covered in *brilliant flowers* (ㇿ): **FLOURISH/thrive; GLORY.**


木 75
 栄
 2231
 常 9

	HONOR, glory	荣誉 えいよ honor, glory, distinction 1245 ○ 名誉 めいよ honor, glory; dignity 0269 名誉教授 めいよきょうじゅ honorary professor, professor emeritus 0269, 0632, 1123 ○ 国の誉れ くにのはまれ national glory 0075
	ヨ ほま(れ)	


 The next two entries also use ㇿ to abbreviate their old crowns, but note how these differ from “fire-crown” above. In any case, stick with the image of *brilliant flowers*. Here *big* (大, from S4-6) *brilliant flowery words* confer **HONOR/glory**. Do not confuse 誉れ (ほまれ, glory) with 褒める (ほめる, praise, 0703).


言 149
 譽
 2193
 常 13

	¹ NOMINATE, cite ² NOTEWORTHY ACT ³ RAISE (one's hand)	① 挙用する きょようする appoint 0047 ① 例を挙げる れいをあげる cite an example... 0721 2 快挙 かいぎょ brilliant achievement, heroic deed/feat 0331 3 挙手 きょしゅ raising/holding up one's hand; salute 0046 3 手を挙げろ てをあげろ Stick 'em up! 0046
	キョ あ(げる) あ(がる)	

 First visualize the *hand* (手) **RAISING** a *big* (S4-6) bundle of *brilliant flowers* for people to see. Then associate this image of **RAISING** an object up for public appreciation with M1 **NOMINATE**. This in turn relates to M3 **NOTEWORTHY ACT**, which may be cause for one's being **NOMINATED** for something. 拳 1248

手 64
 舉
 2169
 常 10

	FIST	拳骨 げんこつ fist 0465 鉄拳 てつけん clenched fist 0564 拳銃 けんじゅう pistol, handgun 1057 ○ じゃん拳 じゃんけん rock-paper-scissors ○ 拳を固める こぶしをかためる close one's fist 0260
	ケン ゲン* こぶし	

 Note carefully the differences between this and the previous entry. One difference is that this entry has an extra horizontal stroke. That gives us five tightly packed horizontal strokes, one for each knuckle in a tightly closed **FIST**. Use the greater density of horizontal strokes (as compared to 拳 above) as a visual cue. 拳 1247

手 64
 拳
 2316
 常 10

<div>桜</div>	CHERRY	○桜花 おうか cherry blossoms..... 0121
	オウ さくら	○桜の木 さくらのき cherry tree..... 0028 山桜 やまざくら wild cherry tree..... 0037 桜井 さくらい Sakurai [surname]..... 0434

木 75	A shower of CHERRY blossoms (桜) falls over a <i>woman</i> (女)'s body from a CHERRY tree (木).	
櫻		
0842		
常 10		

<div>妥</div>	COME TO TERMS	○妥協 だきょう compromise, agreement, understanding..... 0543
	ダ	妥結 だけつ compromise, agreement, understanding..... 0516 妥当な だとうな proper, appropriate..... 0141

女 38	Visualize a <i>claw</i> (爪) stroking a <i>woman</i> (女)'s head, in a gesture of concession or compromise: COME TO TERMS . Note the difference between 𢇛 here and 𢇛 in the previous entry.	
2128		
常 7		

<div>咲</div>	BLOOM	○桜が咲いている さくらがさいている the cherries are in bloom..... 1249
	さ(く) -ざ(き)	咲き溢れる さきこぼれる blossom profusely 0415 早咲き はやさき early blooming, early flowering..... 0143 狂い咲く くるいざく bloom out of season ... 0736

口 30	Earlier we saw 关 as a barricade (see 関 0451 and 送 0455). In the next two entries, however, visualize it as <i>blossoms</i> (S4-5) from <i>heaven</i> (天). Here let <i>mouth</i> (口) suggest blowing, and perceive blossoms being blown from heaven (i.e., falling from the sky) at BLOOMING time.	
0310		
常 9		

<div>朕</div>	IMPERIAL WE	朕の ちんの Our
	チン	

月 74	This character corresponds to the imperial first-person pronoun チン. Think of it as combining <i>blossoms from heaven</i> (关) with the idea of incarnation (from 月 <i>flesh</i>): "WE who incarnate heavenly blossoms ..."	
0856		
常 10		

<div> <div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>1</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> </div> <div>茎</div> </div>	STEM, stalk	○球茎 きゅうけい bulb, corm 1099 地下茎 ちかけい subterranean shoot, rootstock 0187, 0040 長い茎の有るバラ ながいくきのあるバラ long-stemmed rose 0091, 0400 水茎 みずくき writing brush 0027
	ケイ くき	

<div> <div>艸 140</div> <div>莖</div> <div>1931</div> <div>常 8</div> </div>	Recall that 土 represents a cross-shaped <i>plant</i> . 又 depicts a <i>hand</i> , which here winds the plant into a straight fiber. Thus 莖, which replaces the old form 莖, signifies <i>straight</i> . With 艸 here, it refers to the <i>straight</i> part of a <i>plant</i> : the STEM or stalk. For this character and the ones that follow, use the straight vertical stroke of 土 as a visual shortcut to the meaning <i>straight</i> .
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<div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>4</div> <div>2</div> <div>5</div> <div>3</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> </div> <div>径</div> </div>	1 PATH 2 DIAMETER	①径路 けいろ path; process 0788 1 小径 しょうけい (=こみち) path, lane 0034 ②直径 ちょっけい diameter 0839 2 半径 はんけい radius 0335 2 口径 こうけい caliber, bore; diameter 0019
	ケイ	


<div> <div>イ 60</div> <div>徑</div> <div>0260</div> <div>常 8</div> </div>	Go (イ) + straight (莖): PATH; DIAMETER.
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<div> <div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>5</div> <div>7</div> <div>6</div> <div>8</div> </div> <div>怪</div> </div>	MYSTERIOUS	怪聞 かいぶん strange rumor, scandal 0453 ○怪物 かいぶつ monster; ghost, goblin; mysterious figure 0172 怪獣 かいじゅう monster; beast 0763 ○怪しい あやしい doubtful; suspicious; strange, mysterious; uncanny 怪我 けが injury, wound; accident 0221
	カイ ケ* あや(しい) あや(しむ)	


<div> <div>心 61</div> <div>恠</div> <div>0264</div> <div>常 8</div> </div>	This character is MYSTERIOUS in that, unlike the other characters in this group based on 莖, its <i>on-yomi</i> is not ケイ and its meaning does not suggest any intuitive relationship with <i>straight</i> . The MYSTERY is solved if we consider that it is the only character in this group that did not derive from a simplification of 莖, the origin of said reading and meaning. This character is easily recognized in that only ↑ <i>heart/mind</i> among the radicals in this set is germane to the meaning MYSTERIOUS. Needless to say its MYSTERIOUSness is a useful mnemonic for its abnormal reading.
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<div> <div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> <div>12</div> </div> <div>輕</div> </div>	LIGHT	輕量 けいりょう light weight 0538 ○輕食 けいしょく light meal, snack 0288 輕視する けいしする make light of, despise; neglect 0623 ○輕い かるい light, slight 輕やか かるやか light, airy
	ケイ かる(い) かる(やか)	


<div> <div>車 159</div> <div>輕</div> <div>1372</div> <div>常 12</div> </div>	A <i>car</i> (車) feels "heavy" when one must steer it back and forth. By contrast, a <i>car</i> moving <i>straight</i> (莖) feels LIGHT.
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<div>糸 120</div> <div>經</div> <div>1218</div> <div>常 11</div>		1 PASS THROUGH, longitude 2 MANAGE 3 SUTRA, scripture	① 経験 けいけん experience 1030 1 経緯 けいい longitude and latitude; particulars, course of events 0660 1 時間が経つ じかんがたつ Time goes by 0383, 0448 1 十年を経て じゅうねんをへて after ten years 0005, 0117 ② 経営 けいえい management 1243
		ケイ キョウ へ(る) た(つ)*	

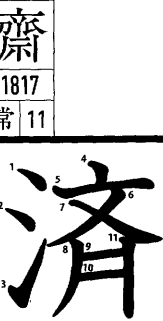
Associate *straight* (圣) *thread* (糸) with a continuous line or "thread" **PASSING** down **THROUGH** space or time, such as a line of **longitude**, the long columns in which Buddhist **SUTRAS** were recorded, the long-term **MANAGEMENT** of an organization's affairs, or the act of **PASSING THROUGH** a location or one's own life experience. The most important compound for M2 appears in 1260 below. A simple example for M3 is お経 (おきょう, sutra). See Halpern for many more didactic examples. 経緯 0660

<div>齊 210</div> <div>齊</div> <div>1768</div> <div>常 8</div>		EQUAL, uniform	均斉 きんせい symmetry 0394 ○一斉に いっせいに all together, all at once, simultaneously 0002
		セイ	

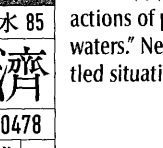
Earlier we learned to see 文 as a person sitting behind a desk with crossed legs, which we can associate here with studying. S6-7 resemble an equals sign. This can be taken to suggest a **uniform** curriculum of study, but I suggest you simply use it as a visual cue for **EQUAL** (cf. 均 0394). Note the old forms for the next four entries. 齋 1259

<div>齋 210</div> <div>齋</div> <div>1768</div> <div>常 8</div>		1 OBSERVE RELIGIOUS ABSTINENCE 2 STUDY (room)	① 齋戒 さいかい purification 0469 1 齋日 さいじつ day of religious abstinence 0001 1 齋場 さいじょう funeral parlor 0445 2 書齋 しょさい study, library 0079
		サイ	

Replaces the equals sign in the previous entry with an *altar* (示), thus suggesting the idea of "studying religiously": **OBSERVE RELIGIOUS ABSTINENCE; STUDY (room)**. 齋 1258

<div>齊 210</div> <div>齋</div> <div>1817</div> <div>常 11</div>		1 SETTLE, pay back, come to an end 2 RELIEVE, save	① 返済する へんさいする repay; reimburse 0378 1 完済 かんさい full payment, liquidation 0633 ① 済む すむ be settled, be concluded 2 救済する きゅうさいする relieve, save, deliver 1098 ○経済 けいざい economy, economics 1257
		サイ す(む) -ず(み) -ずみ す(まない) す(ます) -す(ます) す(ませる)	

"Water(氺) + *equal* (齊)" suggests the level surface of still, **SETTLED** water. Associate the actions of **paying someone back** or **SETTLING** an account with the idea of "leveling the waters." Next, associate M1 **SETTLE** with M2 **RELIEVE/save**, via the idea of resolving an unsettled situation.

<div>水 85</div> <div>濟</div> <div>0478</div> <div>常 11</div>			

<div>10</div> <div>2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div>劑</div>	PREPARATION, medicine	○薬剂 やくざい medicine, drugs 0303 調剂する ちょうざいする prepare medicines 0306 調合剂 ちょうごうざい preparation, mixture 0306, 0227
	ザイ	○洗剂 せんざい detergent, cleanser 0135 殺虫剂 ざっちゅうざい insecticide 0522, 0343

Equal (齊) doses sliced (刳) by the pharmacist's razor: PREPARATION/medicine. 劑 1262

刀 18
劑
1491
常 10

<div>10</div> <div>2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div>剖</div>	DISSECT	○解剖する かいぼうする dissect, anatomize, conduct an autopsy; analyze 0345 解剖学 かいぼうがく anatomy 0345, 0099 生体解剖 せいたいかいぼう vivisection 0036, 0062, 0345
	ボウ	

Recall *very short person* from 部 0068 and 倍 0069, standing on top of a box to make himself taller. Here picture *slicing* (刳) him apart from the box: DISSECT. 劑 1261

刀 18
1492
常 10

<div>11</div> <div>3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</div> <div>陪</div>	ATTEND UPON A SUPERIOR	○陪食 はいしょく dining with a superior 0288 陪席 はいせき sitting with one's superior... 0279 陪侍 はいじ attending on the nobility; retainer 0388
	バイ	

Appears much less often than 部 0068, so our goal is to be able to recognize when *very short person* appears in the unaccustomed position in relation to 𠂔. Let this special situation suggest that the *very short person* is showing special deference to 𠂔 in letting it go first, as if he were ATTENDING UPON A SUPERIOR. The most important compound using this character appears at 審 1510. 部 0068

阜 170
0492
常 11

<div>11</div> <div>2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</div> <div>培</div>	CULTIVATE	○培養する ばいようする cultivate, culture, incubate 0500 ○培う つちかう raise; cultivate 愛国心を培う あいこくしんをつちかう foster a patriotic spirit 0778, 0075, 0056
	バイ つちか(う)	

The *very short person*, being close to the ground (土), specializes in CULTIVATION. The reading つちかう (cultivate) in V2 is easily remembered by thinking of it as "raising the soil": つち (soil) + かう (raise animals, see 飼 0823). Note that kanji in which 音 appears at the right (i.e., in the phonetic position) are pronounced バイ.

土 32
0420
常 11

<div>賠</div>	COMPENSATE, indemnify	○賠償する ばいしょうする indemnify, compensate 0323 賠償金 ばいしょうきん indemnity, reparation 0323, 0029 賠償 ばいせき liability insurance 0831
	バイ	

貝 154	Here we offer <i>money</i> (貝) to the <i>very short person</i> to COMPENSATE/indemnify him for his always having to stand on top of a box.
1431	
常 15	

<div>貼</div>	STICK ON, paste	貼付する ちょうぶする (=てんぶする) stick (on), paste, append 0064 ○貼る はる stick (on), paste 貼り合わせる はりあわせる paste together 0227 貼り付ける はりつける stick (on), paste, append 0064 貼り紙 はりがみ sticker, label, poster 0478
	チョウ テン* は(る) -ば(り)	

貝 154	Review 占 0348. Convinced that like attracts like, the <i>fortune-teller</i> attempts to draw more <i>money</i> (貝) his way by <i>pasting</i> a seashell to the wall of the building behind his booth.
1369	
常 12	

<div>粘</div>	STICKY	粘土 ねんど clay 0280 粘液 ねんえき mucus 0470 粘着剤 ねんちやくざい glue, adhesive 0940, 1261 ○粘る ねばる be sticky; persevere 粘り強い ねばりつよい tenacious, stick-to-itive; persistent 0423
	ネン ねば(る)	

米 119	To keep a firm grip on your hand, the <i>fortune-teller</i> (占) applies <i>STICKY rice</i> (米) to it. Stare at 粘 a moment and imagine the <i>STICKINESS</i> . To avoid confusing with the previous entry, remember that while here the <i>rice</i> itself is <i>STICKY</i> , in 貼 the seashell is just <i>STUCK ON</i> .
黏	
1212	
常 11	

<div>衡</div>	BALANCE, weigh	○均衡 きんこう balance, equilibrium 0394 平衡 へいこう equilibrium, balance 0334 度量衡 どりようこう weights and measures 0280, 0538
	ゴウ	

行 144	Interpret the center of this character as a <i>big-tailed fish</i> (魚 fish + 大 big). Here he is being <i>weighed</i> on an old-fashioned scale. The <i>weight</i> is determined when the left and right sides (子) are in <i>BALANCE</i> . 𪚩 衡 1567
0687	
常 16	

<div>換</div>	EXCHANGE; replace	換気 かんき ventilation 0126 変換 へんかん change, conversion, transformation 0775
	カン か(える) -か(える) か(わる)	○交換する こうかんする exchange, interchange, barter, substitute 0102 ドルを円に換える ドルをえんにかえる convert dollars into yen 0013 ○乗り換える のりかえる change (trains), transfer... 1005

手 64	Take 奥 as a variant of <i>big-tailed fish</i> , introduced in the previous entry. Here picture the <i>hand</i> EXCHANGING one <i>big-tailed fish</i> for another.
0537	
常 12	

<div>喚</div>	CALL (out)	召喚する しょうかんする summon, cite, subpoena 1103 喚問 かんもん summons 0452 ○喚声 かんせい shout, yell, scream, clamor... 0529
	カン	

□ 30	Anyone who has seen the carp that swim in Japanese gardens has been impressed by the size of their mouths, and the manner in which they use them to demand food. Here imagine a <i>big-tailed carp</i> (奥) opening its <i>mouth</i> (□) to CALL (out) for food.
0503	
常 12	

<div>絶</div>	¹BREAK OFF, cut off ²COME TO AN END ³WITHOUT MATCH	¹絶縁 ぜつえん breaking off relations; insulation, isolation 0610 ^①連絡を絶つ れんらくをたつ sever the connection 0582, 0790 ^②通信は絶えた つうしんはたえた correspondence has ceased 0159, 0063 ²絶滅 ぜつめつ extermination; extinction 1149 ^③絶対 ぜったい absoluteness; absolute; absolutely 0650
	ゼツ た(える) た(やす) た(つ)	

系 120	Recall 色 0528 COLOR/EROS. Let us assume that coloring <i>thread</i> (糸) weakens it, making it more likely to BREAK OFF . M1 BREAK OFF clearly relates to M2 COME TO AN END , which in turn relates to M3 WITHOUT MATCH , via the idea of something reaching its acme.
1240	
常 12	

<div>免</div>	EXEMPTION, license, escape	免税 めんぜい tax exemption 1195 ○御免 ごめん (your) pardon; decline, refusal; permission 0862 免状 めんじょう license, diploma 0616 免職 めんしよく dismissal, release 1087 ○免れる まぬかれる (=まぬがれる) be exempted from; escape
	メン まぬか(れる) まぬが(れる)	

几 10	免 may have derived the meaning escape from the swiftness of the RABBIT 兔/兎 (unlisted), in which we can discern the rabbit's long ears, large eyes, and long legs, with a separate stroke added for a carrot. The present entry lacks the carrot, but will still mean <i>escaping rabbit</i> as a grapheme. The mnemonic keyword for 免 as a stand-alone kanji is "EXEMPTION."
免	𪛇 色 0528
1779	
常 8	

<div>逸</div>	LET SLIP, deviate from the norm	逸球 いっきゅう muffed ball, missed ball 1099 逸機する いっきする miss a chance, lose an opportunity..... 0473
	イツ	○逸脱 いっだつ deviation, departure from the norm 1198 放逸 ほういつ self-indulgence, looseness ... 0574 逸品 いっぴん superb article 0301

<div>走 162</div> <div>逸</div> <div>2688</div> <div>常 11</div>	Here we observe <i>escaping rabbit</i> (免) slipping off the back of a <i>truck</i> (車), signifying LET SLIP. See the next entry for further explanation. 勉 1274
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<div>勉</div>	ENDEAVOR	○勉強 べんきょう study, hard work; selling cheap 0423 勉強家 べんきょうか hard worker 0423, 0219 勉強不足 べんきょうぶそく insufficient study/diligence 0423, 0049, 0044 勉学 べんがく study 0099
	ベン	





<div>力 19</div> <div>勉</div> <div>2829</div> <div>常 10</div>	Learn to recognize this kanji by how it differs from the last one. In the previous entry, there is nothing to pin down the <i>escaping rabbit</i> (免), so he slips off the back of the truck. Here a strong <i>force</i> (力) pins him down, preventing his escape and "forcing" him to ENDEAVOR. Train your eye to notice whether <i>escaping rabbit</i> is pinned down or not. 逸 1273
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<div>晩</div>	EVENING	毎晩 まいばん every evening/night 0105 ○晩ご飯 ばんごはん supper 0377 一晩中 ひとばんじゅう all night long ... 0002, 0035 晩年 ばんねん late in life 0117 晩に ばんに in the evening
	バン	

<div>日 72</div> <div>晩</div> <div>0891</div> <div>常 12</div>	The <i>sun</i> (日) <i>escapes</i> (免): EVENING.
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<div>許</div>	PERMIT, authorize	○許可 きょか permission, approval, authorization 0814 許容する きょようする tolerate, allow, permit 1037 免許 めんぎょ license, permit 1272 特許 とっきょ patent; concession 0385 ○許す ゆるす permit, authorize; forgive, pardon
	キョ ゆる(す)	

<div>言 149</div> <div></div> <div>1337</div> <div>常 11</div>	Review 午 0115. Employers PERMIT/authorize their workers to <i>speak</i> (言) at the <i>Hour of the Horse</i> (午)—the <i>noontime</i> break. 詐 1794
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	¹ PHENOMENON, outward manifestation; image ² ELEPHANT ショウ ゾウ	¹ 気象 きしやう atmospheric phenomena, weather conditions 0126 ① 現象 げんしやう phenomenon 0706 ¹ 対象 たいしやう object (of study), subject, target 0650 ¹ 印象 いんしやう impression 0231 ② アフリカ象 アフリカぞう African elephant
豕 152 1831 常 12	Resembles an ELEPHANT , complete with a trunk (S1-2), two large ears (S3-6), and a fly-consuming bird (S11) perched on its back. Being such a plainly visible image, this is also an apt representation of M1 PHENOMENON/outward manifestation; image . 𪛗 像 1278	
	IMAGE, likeness ゾウ	映像 えいざう (TV) picture, image; reflection 0329 画像 がぞう portrait, likeness 0176 ○ 想像する そうぞうする imagine 0683 ○ 仏像 ぶつぞう image of Buddha; Buddhist statue 0811 自画像 じがぞう self-portrait 0081, 0176
人 9 0144 常 14	Here see the <i>man</i> (人) sculpting an IMAGE in the likeness of the <i>elephant</i> (象). Imagine the elephant posing in the last entry and the human sculptor here copying its IMAGE in a statue (see V1 in the next entry). The previous entry represents the PHENOMENON itself; this entry is a likeness made in its IMAGE . 𪛗 象 1277	
	CARVE, engrave チョウ ほ(る) -ば(り)	○ 彫像 ちょうざう carved statue 1278 彫金 ちょうきん metal carving, chasing 0029 ○ 彫る ほる carve, engrave 木彫り きぼり woodcarving 0028 浮き彫り うきぼり (high) relief 0613
𠂔 59 1503 常 11	At 形 0147 we learned to visualize 𠂔 as a chiseling action. Now review 周 0304, which brings to this entry the sense of <i>periphery/around</i> . We thus obtain an image of going around the periphery of an object chiseling (𠂔) it: CARVE/engrave . 𪛗 形 0147	
	SCENE, outlook ケイ	○ 背景 はいけい background; backing; (stage) scenery, setting, scene 0124 風景 ふうけい scenery, landscape, view 0425 夜景 やけい night view/scene 0467 ○ 景気 けいき things, times; business conditions 0126 景色 けしき scenery, landscape 0528
日 72 2179 常 12	Picture this as a panoramic vista of the <i>capital</i> (京) with the <i>sun</i> (日) in the background shining down on it: SCENE/outlook .	

	SHADOW, image, silhouette エイ かげ	○影像 えいぞう image; shadow, phantom... 1278 人影 じんえい (=ひとかげ) human figure; shadow of a person... 0015 投影 とうえい cast shadow; projection... 0517 影を映す かげをうつす mirror the image (of) ... 0329 ○面影 おもかげ face; vestige, traces ... 0175
𠂇 59 1671 常 15	Here 𠂇 can be visualized as rays of light projecting a <i>scene</i> (景) onto a movie screen: SHADOW/silhouette/image.	
	PHOTOGRAPH サツ と(る) -と(り)	○撮影 さつえい photographing, shooting (of a film) ... 1281 特撮 とくさつ special effects... 0385 ○写真を撮る しゃしんをとる take a picture ... 0859, 0838
手 64 0671 常 15	Ignore 最 0196 MOST and instead derive the meaning from the constituent graphemes, 取 representing <i>take</i> and 日 (<i>sun</i>) representing light. The entire character thus represents the act of using one's <i>hand</i> (手) to "take" some light: PHOTOGRAPH.	
	SET ABOUT, enter upon シュウ ジュ つ(く) つ(ける)	○就職 しゅうしょく finding employment... 1087 就任 しゅうにん assumption of office... 0372 就学する しゅうがくする enter school... 0099 ○職に就く しよくにつく take up employment... 1087 役に就ける やくにつける place (someone) in a position... 0518
尤 43 1512 常 12	尤 recalls 沈 0655 SINK. Here let the sinking trajectory of S10 suggest <i>settle</i> . We can thus visualize a person's arriving in the <i>capital</i> (京) to <i>settle</i> into a new job: SET ABOUT/enter upon.	
	COOL リョウ すず(しい) すず(む)	涼気 りょうき cool air... 0126 涼風 りょうふう (=すずかぜ) cool breeze... 0425 ○清涼な せいりょうな cool, refreshing... 0974 ○涼しい すずしい cool, refreshing 涼む すずむ cool oneself
水 85 涼 0477 常 11	See drops of <i>water</i> (水) being sprinkled on the <i>capital</i> (京) to keep it COOL.	

鯨	1 2 12 3 4 13 5 6 14 7 8 15 9 10 11 16 17 18	WHALE	○鯨肉 げいにく whale meat 0216 鯨油 げいゆ whale oil 0433 鯨飲する げいいんする drink heavily 0289 鯨類 げいらい cetaceans 0310 鯨座 くじらざ the Whale, Cetus 0749
		ゲイ くじら	

魚 195	A capital (京) fish (魚): WHALE.	
1661		
常 19		

隔	3 1 4 2 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	SEPARATE	隔絶する かくぜつする be separated, be isolated 1271 ○遠隔の えんかくの distant, remote, far 0857 隔週に かくしゅうに every other week 0305 ○隔てる へだてる separate; partition 隔たる へだたる be apart, be distant
		カク へだ(てる) へだ(たる)	

阜 170	Iodine is most commonly found in solution. See S4-7 as “lo,” representing an iodine crystal. Here it is dropped into a tripod cauldron (S8-13), in which the iodine atoms are SEPARATED (in the polar directions indicated by S10 and S11). See next entry for further explanation. The reading へだたる suggests “to SEPARATE as far apart as <u>head</u> and <u>tail</u> .” 融 1287	
0615		
常 13		

融	1 14 2 3 4 5 6 11 12 7 8 13 9 10 15 16	¹ FUSE ² FINANCE	¹ 熔融 ようゆう melting, fusion 1038 ① 融合 ゆうごう fusion 0227 ② 金融 きんゆう finance, circulation of money 0029 ² 融資 ゆうし financing, advance of funds, loan 1165 ² 融通 ゆうずう financing, accommodation; flexibility 0159
		ユウ	

虫 142	(Continuing from the previous entry) These two kanji are more or less opposite in meaning. In 隔, 冫 points down: the iodine crystal drops into the cauldron and its atoms are SEPARATED . In 融, 虫 points up: the iodine atoms rise out of the solution and FUSE back together. M1 FUSE relates to M2 FINANCE via the idea of “making ends meet.” 隔 1286	
1626		
常 16		

肖	2 1 3 4 5 6 7	LIKENESS	○肖像 しょうぞう portrait, likeness 1278 肖像画 しょうぞうが portrait 1278, 0176 不肖 ふしょう not like one's father; unworthy; (humble) I, myself 0049
		ショウ	

肉 130	Here try to visualize the act of chiseling a hard material into a LIKENESS . S1-3 can be seen as strokes of the chisel coming down on the sculpture, or, alternatively, fragments or sparks flying up from it (compare this with 当 0141, 形 0147, and 彫 1279). As a component grapheme, 肖 will most often represent <i>sparks</i> or <i>fragments</i> . 尚 0184	
1887		
常 7		

<div>消</div>	¹ EXTINGUISH, disappear ² SPEND, consume	①消防 しょうぼう firefighting 0174 ①消滅 しょうめつ extinction, disappearance... 1149 ①消える きえる be extinguished, vanish ①消す けす extinguish; turn off ②消費する しょうひする consume, spend.... 1189
	ショウ き(える) け(す)	

水 85	(Continuing from the previous entry) Here we see <i>water</i> (水) being poured on the hot <i>sparks</i> (肖) to EXTINGUISH them. M2 SPEND is an extended meaning. Note that all characters in which 肖 appears at the right or center are pronounced ショウ.
0402	
常 10	

<div>硝</div>	NITER	硝石 しょうせき saltpeter 0403 硝酸 しょうさん nitric acid 0800 ○硝薬 しょうやく gunpowder 0303 硝煙 しょうえん gunpowder smoke 0768 硝子 がらす glass 0094
	ショウ	

石 112	An important component of gunpowder is NITER (potassium nitrate), here represented as a <i>stone</i> (石) that produces <i>sparks</i> (肖). 硝石 1060
1097	
常 12	

<div>梢</div>	TIP OF A TWIG	松の梢 まつのごずえ top of a pine tree 0242 梢を払う ごずえをはらう top a tree 0812 末梢 まつしょう tip, end; tip of a twig 0272
	ショウ ごずえ	

木 75	Now see the three strokes at the top of 肖 as the very TIPS OF THE TWIGS at the end of the branches of a <i>tree</i> (木), flaring out in every direction like flying <i>sparks</i> (肖).
0874	
名 11	

<div>削</div>	CUT BY CHIPPING	○削除 さくじょ deletion, elimination, cancellation 0996 研削 けんさく grinding 0724 開削 かいさく excavation, cutting, digging... 0450 削減 さくげん curtailment, reduction 1148 ○削る けずる whittle, shave, cut by chipping
	サク けず(る)	

刀 18	Here a <i>knife</i> (刀) CHIPS away at hard material, sending <i>fragments</i> (肖) flying. Of this set of six characters based on 肖 (including the next entry), this is the only one in which 肖 appears at the left side, rather than at the right or center. That's our hint that this is the one pronounced サク, rather than ショウ.
1316	
常 9	

<div>宵</div>	EARLY EVENING	春宵 しゅんしょう spring evening 0362 ○宵の口 よいのくち early evening 0019 宵の明星 よいのみようじょう evening star, Venus 0024, 0755 今宵 こよい this evening, tonight 0228
	ショウ よい	

→ 40	Visualize an old-fashioned television set with a rabbit-ears antenna (肖), under the <i>roof</i> of a house (宀). The image represents the time of day when people have returned home and are sitting down to watch TV: prime time (EVENING). 𠄎 屑 1891, 尙 0184
1967	
常 10	

<div>宴</div>	BANQUET	○宴会 えんかい dinner party, banquet, feast 0226 賀宴 がえん banquet 1172 宴席 えんせき banquet hall, dinner party... 0279 招宴 しょうえん invitation to a party; party... 1104 歓迎宴 かんげいえん welcome party... 1131, 1139
	エン うたげ*	


→ 40	The point has already been made that recognizing the anachronistic gender associations inherent in kanji such as this one is not tantamount to endorsing them. This kanji shows a <i>woman</i> (女) under a <i>roof</i> (宀) all <i>day</i> (日) preparing a BANQUET. Do not confuse with the name-use kanji 晏 PEACEFUL SUNSET.
1961	
常 10	


<div>郷</div>	HOMETOWN	郷里 きょうり one's old home, native place... 0531 郷土 きょうど one's birthplace 0030 ○故郷 こきょう (=ふるさと) hometown, birthplace 0257 愛郷心 あいきょうしん love for one's hometown 0778, 0056 望郷の念 ぼうきょうのねん homesickness 1066, 0230
	キョウ ゴウ さと*	

邑 163	S1-3 is a version of 𠄎 <i>child</i> (see 系 0112). S4-8 is the abbreviated version of 𠄎 that we use when something appears to the right of it. Given the presence of 𠄎 <i>child</i> , 𠄎 here suggests <i>little boy</i> (see 限 0282). Observe the two little ones exploring all the way to the <i>wall</i> (𠄎) that surrounds their HOMETOWN.
郷	
0501	
常 11	


<div>饗</div>	BANQUET	○饗宴 きょうえん banquet 1294 饗応 きょうおう treat, feast, banquet 0850 饗する きょうする treat, provide dinner for
	キョウ	


食 184	The meals one takes in one's hometown tend to be holiday feasts. Thus "eat (食) + hometown (郷)" clearly suggests BANQUET. The top of this kanji has not been officially standardized in its form with 郷, but you will also see it in standardized form (as in the reference box at left), and can certainly write it that way. 𠄎 響 1297
郷	
食	
2522	
名 22	

	REVERBERATE キョウ ひび(く)	音響 おんきょう sound, acoustics 0150 反響 はんきょう echo, reverberation; response, repercussions..... 0374 ○影響 えいきょう influence, effect 1281 交響曲 こうきょうきょく symphony 0102, 0503 ○響く ひびく reverberate
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 The fact that the *hometown* (郷) is surrounded by *town walls* (𨾏) means that *sounds* (音) within the town tend to **REVERBERATE**. Note that both kanji incorporating 郷 follow its principal *on* reading, キョウ. 𨾏 饗 1296

音 180
 郷音
 2504
 常 20

	CASTLE, fort ジョウ しろ	○城下町 じょうかまち castle town 0040, 0439 落城 らくじょう fall of a castle 0793 大阪城 おおさかじょう Osaka Castle..... 0033, 0376 万里の長城 ばんりのちょうじょう The Great Wall (of China) 0018, 0531, 0091 城本 しろもと Shiromoto [surname] 0031
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 Review 成 0070 BECOME/ACHIEVE (wholeness). For the present entry, first note that Japanese castles consist mainly of long, defensive earthworks. Then imagine the process of building these great earthen ramparts and think of *earth* (土) *becoming* (成) a **CASTLE**. 𨾏 域 1154


土 32
 0312
 常 9

	SINCERITY, truth セイ まこと	誠実 せいじつ sincerity, honesty, faith 0499 ○誠意 せいい sincerity, good faith 0151 忠誠 ちゅうせい faithfulness, fidelity 0644 ○誠に まことに truly, really; very, extremely
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 When one speaks with **SINCERITY**, *words* (言) *become* (成) reality. 𨾏 試 1028

言 149
 1382
 常 13

	PROSPER; heap up セイ ジョウ も(る) さか(る) さか(ん)	○盛大な せいだいな prosperous; grand, magnificent 0033 全盛 ぜんせい prime, zenith 0078 ○盛る もる heap up; fill (a bowl/tray) ○さかる prosper, thrive 盛んな商売 さかんなしょうばい thriving business 0351, 0353
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 A *plate* (皿) *achieves wholeness* (成) or **PROSPERITY** when food is **heaped up** on it. See 成 as literally **heaped up** on the plate, symbolizing **PROSPERITY**.

皿 108
 2332
 常 11

	FLOURISHING オウ	○旺盛な おうせいな vigorous, in a flourishing condition 1300
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日 72 0757 常 8	Let <i>king</i> (王) and <i>day</i> (日) suggest the FLOURISHING times of a dynasty's heyday. Focus your efforts on learning V1, this character's only compound in common use.
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	1 TRAY 2 BON FESTIVAL ボン	1 菓子盆 かしぼん cake tray 0602, 0094 ① 盆地 ぼんち basin, valley 0187 1 盆に果物を盛る ぼんにくだものをもる stack fruit upon a tray 0599, 0172, 1300 2 盆祭り ぼんまつり Bon Festival 0637 ② お盆 おぼん Bon Festival
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 皿 108 1788 常 9	Visualize 分 as the <i>divided</i> pieces of a cake, placed onto a TRAY for serving. M2 BON FESTIVAL comes from the use of this character in phonetically transcribing the festival's Sanskrit name. 𠔁 盤 0673
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
	LID ガイ ふた	頭蓋骨 ずがいこつ cranium 0162, 0465 口蓋 こうがい palate 0019 ○目蓋 まぶた eyelids 0021 ○円蓋 えんがい cupola, dome 0013 ○蓋を開ける ふたをあける take off the lid 0450
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艸 140 2040 常 14	Visualize 去 and ++ as some kind of decorative LID used to cover the <i>plate</i> (去 0138 <i>go away</i> suggests that a LID is meant to be removed). Remove and replace the LID in your imagination.
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

	STEAL トウ ぬす(む)	○盗難 とうなん robbery, burglary, theft 0712 盜賊 とうぞく thief, robber, bandit 1231 盜塁 とうるい base stealing 0885 ○盗む ぬすむ steal 盗み聞き ぬすみぎき eavesdropping, tapping 0453
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 皿 108 2327 常 11	The Ten Commandments forbid you to STEAL , or to “covet anything that is your neighbor’s.” With these words in mind, let “ <i>next</i> (次) + <i>plate</i> (皿)” suggest the (next door) neighbor’s precious china, and associate this with the idea of STEALING . 𠔁 羨 2040
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	ALLIANCE, pact	盟約 めいやく pledge, pact, alliance, league 0170 盟友 めいゆう sworn friend 0399 ○同盟 どうめい alliance, league, union 0182 連盟 れんめい union, federation, league 0582 加盟 かめい participation, affiliation 1147
	メイ	


 皿 108	Imagine the <i>sun</i> (日) and <i>moon</i> (月) signing an ALLIANCE in rays of light, etched upon a ceremonial <i>plate</i> (皿) as a permanent record of their mutual pact . 温 0199
2434	
常 13	


	SALT	○塩分 えんぶん salt, salinity 0088 食塩 しょくえん table salt 0288 塩酸 えんさん hydrochloric acid 0800 塩素 えんそ chlorine 0132 塩味 しおあじ salty taste, seasoning 0273
	エン しお	

 土 32*  皿 0578 常 13	Here visualize 𠂇 as a sharp tool used to scrape SALT from a block of <i>earth</i> (土) and onto a <i>plate</i> (皿). Then imagine putting your <i>mouth</i> (口) to the plate, and the SALTY flavor you would taste.
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	WOUND, scar	○負傷する ふしょうする be injured/wounded, get hurt 0829 傷害 しょうがい injury, bodily harm 0413 中傷 ちゅうしょう slander, libel 0035 花を傷める はなをいためる spoil a flower 0121 ○傷んだトマト いたんだトマト rotten tomato
	ショウ きず いた(む) いた(める)	

 人 9 0137 常 13	Now let us add wound to our salt, if you will. We start with 1, an uninjured <i>man</i> standing upright. But then he is shown laid out flat (𠂇), experiencing some difficulty (易) (review 易 0443 if necessary). He has been WOUNDED .
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	1 RAISE HIGH, exalt 2 FRY	1 揚力 ようりょく lift, lifting power 0084 1 意気揚々と いきようようと exultantly, in exalted spirits, proudly 0151, 0126 ① 抑揚 よくよう rising and falling (of tones), intonation 1137 ○ 揚げる あげる raise, hoist; fry in deep fat 2 揚げ物 あげもの fried food 0172
	ヨウ あ(げる) -あ(げ) あ(がる)	

 手 64 0542 常 12	<i>Hand</i> (手) + <i>difficult</i> (易): think of the difficulty of RAISING something up HIGH with your hand, against the force of gravity. This character for RAISING HIGH also applies to the act of FRYING food in deep fat, since food generally first sinks in the fat then rises when it's cooked. 掲 2272
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<div>暢</div>	FLUENT テヨウ	○流畅な りゅうちょうな fluent, flowing, smooth 1059
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<div>日 72</div> <div>1134</div> <div>名 14</div>	Use long, piercing S5 as a visual cue for the idea of piercing straight through all <i>difficulties</i> (易): FLUENT .
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<div>陽</div>	¹ SUN ² POSITIVE ヨウ ひ	①太陽 たいよう sun 0294 ①陽光 ようこう sunshine, sunlight, sun 0137 ①落陽 らくよう setting sun 0793 ②陽気な ようきな cheerful, bright, sunny 0126 ②陽性 ようせい positivity 0128
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<div>阜 170</div> <div>0572</div> <div>常 12</div>	The next two kanji should be considered together. They both begin with 𠂔 <i>hills</i> , but one means SUN while the other means SHADOW . A good shortcut to recognizing the one for SUN is to notice the <i>sun</i> grapheme on the upper right (inside 易 <i>difficult</i> , whose meaning we can ignore here). Associate M1 SUN with M2 POSITIVE .
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<div>陰</div>	¹ SHADOW ² NEGATIVE イン かいず かいず(る)	①陰影 いんえい shadow 1281 ①日陰 ひかげ the shade 0001 ②陰惨 いんさん sadness and gloom 1239 ②陰陽 いんよう negative and positive, yin-yang 1310 ②陰性 いんせい negativity, dormancy 0128
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<div>阜 170</div> <div>0494</div> <div>常 11</div>	Continuing from the previous entry, a good shortcut to recognizing that this is the character for SHADOW/NEGATIVE is to notice 云 <i>cloud</i> at the lower right (the yin-yang opposite of 日 <i>sun</i> in the previous entry).
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<div>隠</div>	HIDE イン かく(す) かく(し) かく(れる)	○隠居 いんきょ retirement 0255 ○隠す かくす [vt] hide 隠し芸 かくしげい hidden talent; parlor trick 0225 隠れ道 かくれみち hidden path 0158 戸の陰に隠れる とのかげにかくれる hide behind a door 0248, 1311
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<div>阜 170</div> <div>隠</div> <div>0645</div> <div>常 14</div>	Take the right-hand portion of this character as a version of 急 0971 URGENT/HURRY/SUDDEN . With 𠂔, we obtain the idea of <i>hurrying</i> into the <i>hills</i> to HIDE .
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<div> ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴ ¹⁵ ¹⁶ </div>	¹ CALM ² MILD	¹ 平穏な へいおんな calm, quiet, tranquil ... 0334 ¹ 穏やかな海 おだやかなうみ calm sea ... 0106 ^② 穏和な おんわな gentle, mild, genial ... 0236 ² 穏当な おんとうな proper, reasonable, moderate ... 0141 ^③ 穏やかな人 おだやかなひと gentle person 0015
	オン おだ(やか)	

<div> ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴ ¹⁵ ¹⁶ </div>	Give rice (禾, i.e., food) to the <i>hurried</i> to CALM them.
禾 115 穩 1141 常 16	

<div> ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴ ¹⁵ </div>	SPIKE, head of grain	穂波 ほなみ waving heads of grain ... 0598 ○穂先 ほさき spike/ear of grain; spike of a spear; tip of a writing brush ... 0134 花穂 かすい spike (of flower heads) ... 0121 ○穂状の すいじょうの shaped like an ear of grain ... 0616 出穂期 しゅつすいき sprouting season (of grain) ... 0038, 0486
	スイ ほ	

<div> ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴ ¹⁵ </div>	A SPIKE or head of grain is represented here by the combination "rice (禾) blessing (恵)." Review 恵 0581 if necessary. Also see note at 籩 0985.
禾 115 穂 1139 常 15	

<div> ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴ </div>	RICE PLANT	○水稻 すいとう paddy-rice plant ... 0027 晩稲 ばんとう late-growing rice ... 1275 稲刈り いねかり rice reaping ... 0524 ○稲作 いなさく rice crop; raising rice plants ... 0152 稲穂 いなほ ear of rice ... 1314
	トウ いね いな-	

<div> ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴ </div>	Rice (禾) + claw (爪) + old (旧): think of an <i>old</i> RICE PLANT being <i>handed</i> (or in this case "clawed") down from generation to generation, so as to preserve the original seed.
禾 115 稻 1129 常 14	

<div> ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ </div>	MELANCHOLY	○憂愁 ゆうしゅう melancholy, gloom, grief ... 0779 郷愁 きょうしゅう homesickness, nostalgia ... 1295 ご愁傷様 ごしゅうしょうさま My condolences ... 1307, 0501 愁える うれえる grieve ○愁い うれい melancholy
	シュウ うれ(える) うれ(い)	

<div> ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ </div>	Autumn (秋) + mind (心): autumn mood (MELANCHOLY). Note similarity in reading and meaning with 憂 0779. 悠 1677
心 61 2463 常 13	

<div>10 12</div> <div>1 2</div> <div>3 4 5 6 7 8 9 11</div> <div>裁</div>	¹ CUT OUT ² JUDGE, decide, rule	^① 裁つ たつ cut out (a garment), cut (paper) ¹ 洋裁 ようさい Western-style dressmaking... 0491 ^② 裁く さばく judge, decide ^② 裁判 さいばん trial; judgment, decision 0744 ² 独裁 とくさい dictatorship, autocracy 0346
	サイ た(つ) さば(く)	

1317 衣 145 2813 常 12	See 裁 as a short man (十) holding a <i>spear</i> (戈) several times his size. Here he uses the sharp point of the spear to CUT OUT a section of <i>cloth</i> (衣). As we have done before (at 判 0744 and 断 0849), we can associate CUTTING with deciding or JUDGING , just as the English word decide derives from the Latin word for “cut.”
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<div>2 11 13</div> <div>1 4 10 12</div> <div>3 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div>載</div>	¹ LOAD ² PUT IN PRINT	¹ 積載する せきさいする load (with cargo); carry 0832 ² 記載する きさいする record, state, mention 0427 ^② 連載 れんさい serial publication 0582 ○ 載る のる be placed upon; appear in print 載せる のせる load (with cargo); put in print
	サイ の(せる) の(る)	

1318 車 159 2814 常 13	(Continuing from the previous entry) Here the man LOADS the <i>spear</i> onto the roof of a <i>car</i> (車). M2 PUT IN PRINT is a cognate meaning. 載 1914
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<div>2 8 10</div> <div>1 4 5 6 7 9</div> <div>栽</div>	PLANTING	栽培 さいばい cultivation, raising, growing 1264 植栽 しょくさい raising trees and plants 0840 輪栽 りんさい rotation of crops 0944 ○ 盆栽 ぼんさい bonsai (potted dwarf tree) ... 1302
	サイ	

1319 木 75 2810 常 10	(Continuing from 1317-18) Here the man PLANTS the <i>spear</i> in the ground, so that it will one day grow to become a <i>tree</i> (木). Now practice writing and distinguishing the meanings of this set of three kanji based on 栽.
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<div>2 8</div> <div>1 4 5 6 7 9 10 11</div> <div>赦</div>	AMNESTY	○ 赦免 しゃめん pardon, amnesty, clemency... 1272 容赦 ようしゃ pardon, forgiveness, mercy... 1037 特赦 とくしゃ amnesty, special pardon 0385 大赦 たいしゃ amnesty, general amnesty 0033
	シヤ	

1320 赤 155 1344 常 11	Review 亦 0773 ALSO and 赤 0774 RED. Here, “ <i>striking</i> (父) out the <i>red</i> (ink) (赤)” suggests forgiving a loan: AMNESTY .
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<div>1321</div> <div>足 157</div> <div>1395</div> <div>常 13</div>	<div>跡</div> <div>TRACE, footprint</div> <div>セキ あと</div>	<div>○足跡 そくせき (=あしあと) footprint; one's life course..... 0044</div> <div>遺跡 いせき ruins, remains..... 1179</div> <div>史跡 しせき historic spot/remains..... 0888</div> <div>傷跡 きずあと scar, cicatrix..... 1307</div> <div>城跡 しろあと (=じょうせき) ruins of a castle... 1298</div>

<div>1321</div> <div>足 157</div> <div>1395</div> <div>常 13</div>	<div>Seeing 足 leg/foot, let us visualize S10-11 as a pair of legs and S12-13 as a pair of footprints they have left. In this way, 足 suggests the general category and S12-13 function as a visual cue for the specific meaning footprint/TRACE. 跡 1322</div>
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<div>1322</div> <div>足 157</div> <div>1434</div> <div>常 15</div>	<div>踪</div> <div>TRACE, footprint</div> <div>ソウ</div>	<div>○失踪する しっそうする disappear, go missing..... 0563</div> <div>踪跡 そうせき traces, tracks; whereabouts... 1321</div>

<div>1322</div> <div>足 157</div> <div>1434</div> <div>常 15</div>	<div>Using S14-15, we can borrow the same mnemonic we used with S12-13 in the previous entry, which for all intents and purposes has the same meaning. 跡 1321</div>
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<div>1323</div> <div>ザ 104</div> <div>2795</div> <div>常 11</div>	<div>痕</div> <div>SCAR; footprint</div> <div>コン あと</div>	<div>○痕跡 こんせき traces, vestiges..... 1321</div> <div>痕跡器官 こんせききかん vestigial organs..... 1321, 0295, 0290</div> <div>血痕 けっこん bloodstain..... 0198</div> <div>爪痕 つめあと scratch mark..... 0201</div> <div>傷痕 きずあと (=しょうこん) scar..... 1307</div>

<div>1323</div> <div>ザ 104</div> <div>2795</div> <div>常 11</div>	<div>A body mends itself by producing SCAR tissue, so we can think of a SCAR as something that "stops (良) disease (病)." SCAR relates to the secondary meaning footprint through the idea of a mark left behind.</div>
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<div>1324</div> <div>足 157</div> <div>1479</div> <div>常 19</div>	<div>蹴</div> <div>KICK</div> <div>シュウ け(る)</div>	<div>一蹴する いっしゅうする flatly reject; easily defeat..... 0002</div> <div>○蹴る ける kick</div> <div>蹴出す けだす kick out..... 0038</div> <div>蹴破る けやぶる kick in, break through by kicking..... 0596</div>

<div>1324</div> <div>足 157</div> <div>1479</div> <div>常 19</div>	<div>蹴 1283 refers to the idea of SETTING ABOUT a task or new job. Here visualize 足 foot KICK-ING someone so that they'll "get to work" or "get a job."</div>
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<div>踊</div>	DANCE	○舞踊 ぶよう dancing, dance 0961 民踊 みんよう folk dance 0477 ○踊る おどる dance (energetically) 踊り手 おどりて dancer 0046 盆踊り ぼんおどり Bon Festival dance 1302
	ヨウ おど(る) おど(り)	

1325 足 157	Recall 踊 <i>moving forward</i> , which we first learned at 通 0159 and saw again at 痛 0619. Here, we have leg (足) <i>moving forward</i> : DANCE .
踊	
1410	
常 14	

<div>踏</div>	TREAD, stand on	踏破する とうはする crush underfoot; travel on foot 0596 ○舞踏 ぶとう dancing 0961 ○踏む ふむ tread on 踏切 ふみきり railroad crossing 0086 踏まえる ふまえる stand on; be based on
	トウ ふ(む) ふ(まえる)	

Visualize <i>stepping</i> (踏) on something to squeeze the <i>water</i> (水) out of it: TREAD/stand on .	
足 157	
踏	
1435	
常 15	

<div>躍</div>	LEAP, be active	飛躍 ひやく leap, jump 0475 躍進する やくしんする make rapid progress, advance by leaps and bounds 0191 躍動する やくどうする move energetically, throb 0540 ○活躍 かつやく (great) activity, action 0054 ○躍る おどる leap, jump
	ヤク おど(る)	

Review 躍 0025. Here 足 leg indicates a person LEAPING in the air to grab the <i>small bird</i> before it can fly away. 曜 0025, 跳 1831, 濯 1328	
足 157	
1484	
常 21	

<div>濯</div>	RINSE	○洗濯する せんたくする launder, wash 0135 洗濯機 せんたくき washing machine 0135, 0473
	タク	

Picking up again from what was said at 曜 0025, here visualize the <i>small bird</i> splashing its wings in <i>water</i> (濯), to RINSE itself. This would be a good time to go back and review 羽 0418 and 飛 0475. 曜 0025, 躍 1327	
水 85	
0711	
常 17	

<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> </div> <div>奇</div>	UNUSUAL, odd	奇異な きいな unusual, strange 0082 ○好奇心 こうきしん curiosity 0095, 0056 奇数 きすう odd number 0309 奇跡 きせき miracle, wonder 1321 怪奇 かいき mystery, wonder 1255
	キ	

<div>大 37</div> <div>奇</div> <div>1902</div> <div>常 8</div>	Review 可 0814. The present entry, and the kanji based on it (which follow below), are not pronounced 力 but キ (except 椅 1332 イ). Picture 大 as a <i>big</i> man standing with his arms and legs stretched out, trying to keep his balance. The key is to perceive something UNUSUAL/odd in the way such a <i>big</i> man is balanced atop 可. 寄 1330
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<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> </div> <div>寄</div>	¹CONTRIBUTE ²DRAW NEAR, call on	①寄付 きふ contribution, donation 0064 ①寄贈する きぞうする (=きそうする) donate 1227 ②寄る よる draw near, call on ②近寄る ちかよる go near, approach 0194 ②寄せる よせる draw near, allow to approach; gather
	キ よ(る) -よ(り) よ(せる)	

<div> <div>→ 40</div> <div>1983</div> <div>常 11</div> </div>	Think of this as a charitable home for psychiatric patients — a <i>roof</i> (宀) sheltering the <i>odd</i> (奇). The sheltering <i>roof</i> signifies the charitable CONTRIBUTION of the home's donors and volunteers; hearing of their good works, many <i>odd</i> people DRAW NEAR . 寄 1329
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<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> <div>12</div> <div>13</div> <div>14</div> <div>15</div> <div>16</div> <div>17</div> <div>18</div> </div> <div>騎</div>	RIDE ON HORSEBACK	騎馬 きば horse riding 0336 ○騎手 きしゅ rider, horseman, jockey 0046 騎乗の きじょうの mounted, on horseback 1005 騎兵 きへい cavalry soldier, cavalry 0907 騎士 きし knight 0350
	キ	

<div> <div>馬 187</div> <div>1629</div> <div>常 18</div> </div>	奇 shows a big man (大) trying to keep an <i>odd</i> balance on top of 可. Here we find him <i>oddly</i> balancing himself on top of a <i>horse</i> , i.e., RIDING ON HORSEBACK . 駒 2276
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<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> <div>12</div> </div> <div>椅</div>	CHAIR	○椅子 いす chair 0094 車椅子 くるまいす wheelchair 0125, 0094
	イ	

<div> <div>木 75</div> <div>0896</div> <div>常 12</div> </div>	Here the big man <i>oddly</i> balances himself atop a <i>wooden</i> (木) CHAIR . Make an effort to remember that 椅 (イ) is the only character based on 奇 that is not pronounced キ.
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<div>崎</div>	PROMONTORY, cape	御前崎 おまえざき Cape Omaezaki... 0862, 0113
	さき	長崎 ながさき Nagasaki (city and prefecture) 0091 川崎 かわさき Kawasaki [city in Kanagawa prefecture]..... 0022 宮崎 みやざき Miyazaki [surname] 1242

	Here <i>odd</i> (奇) <i>mountain</i> (山) suggests a mountain that sticks out where no other mountains are: PROMONTORY. 岬 1335	
山 46		
寄		
0428		
常 11		

<div>埼</div>	PROMONTORY, cape	埼玉 さいたま Saitama (city and prefecture) 0073
	キ* さい	

	Same meaning, and mnemonic, as the previous entry. <i>Odd land</i> sticks out where there is no other land: PROMONTORY.	
土 32		
0422		
常 11		

<div>岬</div>	CAPE, promontory	岬の先に みさきのさきに at the tip of a cape 0134 岬を回る みさきをまわる round a cape 0050 潮岬 しおのみさき Cape Shio..... 0146
	みさき	

	Here it is easiest just to visualize 甲 as a promontory or CAPE jutting out into a body of water. 岬 1333	
山 46		
0255		
常 8		

<div>模</div>	PATTERN, pattern after	模範 もはん model, pattern, example..... 0727 模型 もけい model, pattern, mold 0723 模造 もぞう imitation, counterfeit..... 0699 ○模様 もよう pattern, design; appearance, circumstances 0501 規模 きぼ scale, scope 0624
	モ ボ	

	莫 (not to be confused with 草 0144) originally depicted the sun (日) setting behind tall grasses (艹) (to visualize this, let the crossing stroke in 大 suggest the horizon, and the two curving strokes a sinking motion). We'll take it to mean <i>no more</i> . Here, we thus obtain "tree (木) + <i>no more</i> ." With no more tree, we can only copy after its PATTERN .	
木 75		
0963		
常 14		

<div>膜</div>	MEMBRANE	膜状の まくじょうの membranous, filmy.....0616
	マク	○粘膜 ねんまく mucous membrane.....1267 角膜 かくまく cornea.....0342 腹膜 ふくまく peritoneum.....0864 横隔膜 おうかくまく diaphragm.....0916, 1286

Body part (月) + no more (莫): Suggests the boundary of an organ: MEMBRANE.		
肉 130		
0974		
常 14		

<div>漠</div>	1 DESERT 2 OBSCURE	① 砂漠 さばく desert.....0678 2 漠然 ばくぜん obscurity, vagueness, haziness.....0760
	バク	

Water (氵) + no more (莫): DESERT. Associate this with M2 OBSCURE through the idea of a hazy mirage. 𠬞 漠 1730		
水 85		
0598		
常 13		

<div>幕</div>	1 CURTAIN, tent 2 SHOGUNATE	1 煙幕 えんまく smoke screen.....0768 ① 開幕 かいまく raising of the curtain; opening scene.....0450 1 幕を引く まくをひく draw a curtain.....0422 ② 幕府 ばくふ shogunate.....0247 2 幕末 ばくまつ closing days of the Tokugawa shogunate.....0272
	マク バク	

Cloth (巾) + no more (莫): pulling down the CURTAIN at the end of a show. Also means tent, which explains M2 SHOGUNATE, the English word for the military "tent governments" (幕府 [ばくふ]) of Japan's feudal era.		
巾 50		
2044		
常 13		

<div>墓</div>	GRAVE	墓地 ぼち graveyard, cemetery, burial grounds.....0187
	ボ はか	○墓標 ぼひょう grave marker, gravestone.....0783 墓石 ぼせき (=はかいし) tombstone.....0403 ○墓参り はかまいり visit to a grave.....1238

Soil (土) + no more (莫): GRAVE. 𠬞 墓 0485		
土 32		
2037		
常 13		

<div>1241</div> <div>力 19</div> <div>2013</div> <div>常 12</div>	<div>募</div>	RAISE, collect	○募集する ぼしゅうする recruit; raise, collect 0190 募金 ぼきん fund-raising.....0029 応募する おうぼする apply for, subscribe to, enlist for0850 ○募る つのる recruit; raise (funds, etc.)
		ボ つの(る)	

1241 <i>Strength/force (力) + no more (莫): This means the time has come to RAISE new forces/collect new strength.</i>	

<div>1242</div> <div>日 72</div> <div>2070</div> <div>常 14</div>	<div>暮</div>	¹DUSK ²LIVE	¹暮色 ぼしよく dusk, twilight scene0528 ^①薄暮 はくぼ nightfall, dusk, twilight0986 ¹暮れる くれる grow dark; come to an end ^②暮らす くらす live, lead one's life; make a living ²一人暮らし ひとりぐらし living alone...0002, 0015
		ボ く(れる) く(らす)	


1242 <i>Sun (日) + no more (莫): DUSK. Associate with M2 LIVE by thinking of DUSK as an element of daily LIFE.</i>	

<div>1243</div> <div>心 61</div> <div>2069</div> <div>常 14</div>	<div>慕</div>	ADORE	愛慕 あいぼ love, attachment0778 ○慕情 ぼじょう love, longing0973 ○慕う したう adore; long for 慕わしい したわしい dear, beloved 故郷を慕う こきょうをしたう long for home0257, 1295
		ボ した(う)	


1243 小 is a variant of 心. It only appears in three kanji in this course; the other two follow. 小 is used to fill a conical space without leaving an unsightly blank space above it (the stroke order follows 小). In the present entry, we thus have <i>heart + no more</i> , representing heart-breaking ADORATION. 暴 1346	

<div>1244</div> <div>水 85</div> <div>0485</div> <div>常 11</div>	<div>添</div>	ADD TO, accompany	○添付する てんぷする attach, append, annex0064 添削 てんさく correction1292 添乗員 てんじょういん (escort) courier, tour conductor.....1005, 0317 ○添う そう accompany 添える そえる add to, attach to
		テン そ(える) そ(う)	


1244 In Japan, families offer daily food and drink to the recently deceased to provide their spirits the sustenance they need to reach heaven. Here 小 represents a deceased person's spirit, trying to climb up towards <i>heaven</i> (here taking the variant form 天). We must ADD 彳 (symbolizing sustenance) to the spirit to help it reach its goal. 恭 1345, 漆 1002	

	RESPECTFUL	○恭敬 きょうけい respect, reverence..... 0805 恭賀 きょうが respectful congratulations ... 1172 恭賀新年 きょうがしんねん Happy New Year 1172, 0275, 0117
	キョウ うやうや(しい)	○恭しい うやうやしい respectful, reverent


1345	Perceive the meaning RESPECTFUL by visualizing a young lady's formal curtsy. As she reaches out with both arms (S1) to spread out her skirt (S5-6), the skirt's wide pleats stretch out before her (小). 𠂔 洪 0358, 添 1344	
心 61		
2172		
常 10		

	1 VIOLENT 2 DISCLOSE, lay bare	①暴力 ぼうりょく violence, force..... 0084 1 乱暴 らんぼう violence, roughness; assault 0380 1 暴動 ぼうどう riot, disturbance, uprising... 0540
	ボウ バク あば(く) あば(れる)	①暴れる あばれる act violently ②暴く あばく disclose (a secret), lay bare


1346	Here think of the <i>sun</i> (日) and <i>water</i> (水) coming <i>together</i> (共) in VIOLENT battle. Also means DISCLOSE , from the idea of laying bare the brutal truth. 𠂔 爆 1347, 慕 1343	
日 72		
2194		
常 15		

	EXPLODE	○爆発 ばくはつ explosion, blast; eruption ... 0148 爆弾 ばくだん bomb 1075 爆薬 ばくやく explosives 0303 爆撃 ばくげき bombing, bombardment ... 1026 原爆 げんばく atomic bomb 0208
	バク	

1347	Here we observe the <i>violence</i> in the previous entry EXPLODING into <i>fire</i> (火). Practice writing and distinguishing the meanings of this kanji and the one before. 𠂔 暴 1346	
火 86		
1020		
常 19		

	ALONG(SIDE)	○沿線の えんせんの along a railway line 0210 沿海 えんかい coast, shore 0106 ○沿う そう lie along (a river), follow along 路線に沿って ろせんにそって along the route/ line 0788, 0210 川沿いに かわぞいに along the riverside ... 0022
	エン そ(う) -ぞ(い)	

1348	Review 船 0669. Here, let ㇿ represent a body of <i>water</i> , and picture <i>rolling a hoop</i> ALONG(SIDE) it. 𠂔 治 0950, 没 0519	
水 85		
0290		
常 8		

	FOUNDATION STONE	礎石 そせき foundation stone, cornerstone 0403
		定礎 ていそ laying of a foundation stone... 0045
	ソ いしずえ	○基礎 きそ basis, foundation 0485
		礎材 そざい foundation materials 0654
		国家の礎 こっかのいしずえ pillar of state 0075, 0219

112	石 112	Recall 疋 <i>broken/deformed</i> , introduced at 旋 0572. Here it represents the FOUNDATION of a building, bent (<i>deformed</i>) under the tremendous weight of the lumber assembled on top of it (represented by 林 <i>forest</i>). Combining this with 石 <i>stone</i> , our keyword for this kanji becomes "FOUNDATION STONE."
1152		
常 18		

<div> <div>2</div> <div>1</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> <div>12</div> <div>13</div> <div>14</div> <div>15</div> <div>16</div> <div>17</div> <div>18</div> <div>19</div> <div>20</div> <div>21</div> <div>22</div> <div>23</div> <div>24</div> <div>25</div> <div>26</div> <div>27</div> <div>28</div> <div>29</div> <div>30</div> <div>31</div> <div>32</div> <div>33</div> <div>34</div> <div>35</div> <div>36</div> <div>37</div> <div>38</div> <div>39</div> <div>40</div> <div>41</div> <div>42</div> <div>43</div> <div>44</div> <div>45</div> <div>46</div> <div>47</div> <div>48</div> <div>49</div> <div>50</div> <div>51</div> <div>52</div> <div>53</div> <div>54</div> <div>55</div> <div>56</div> <div>57</div> <div>58</div> <div>59</div> <div>60</div> <div>61</div> <div>62</div> <div>63</div> <div>64</div> <div>65</div> <div>66</div> <div>67</div> <div>68</div> <div>69</div> <div>70</div> <div>71</div> <div>72</div> <div>73</div> <div>74</div> <div>75</div> <div>76</div> 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<div>倣</div>	COPY AFTER	○模倣する もほうする imitate, copy 1336 ○前例に倣う ぜんれいにならう follow/copy after a precedent 0113, 0721
	ホウ なら(う)	以下これに倣う いかこれにならう The under-mentioned to follow this example ... 0066, 0040

(Continuing from the first sentence of the previous entry) This entry COPIES AFTER 放 0574 by adding イ to it. While 習う(ならう, see 0420) means "to LEARN or study," 倣うならう means "to COPY AFTER or follow an example." 倣 0574, 倣 1508		
人 9		
0095		
常 10		

<div>似</div>	RESEMBLE	擬似 ぎじ false, pseudo 1352 ○類似する るいじする resemble, be alike, be similar 0310
	ジ に(る)	○似る にる resemble, be alike, be similar 似合う にあう befit, suit; match well 0227 真似する まねする imitate, mimic 0838

(Continuing from the first sentence of 擬 1352) RESEMBLES 以 0066. 以 0066		
人 9		
0046		
常 7		

<div>俵</div>	STRAW SACK	○土俵 とひょう sumo (wrestling) ring; sandbag 0030 ○米俵 こめだわら (straw) rice bag 0234
	ヒョウ たわら	

Review 素 0132. Here, visualize a <i>man</i> (イ) whose upper body is naked (S3-6) and who wears nothing but a STRAW SACK over his lower body (S7-10, representing his <i>clothing</i>). The right side of the character is of course 表 0705, which confirms the idea of the man's <i>manifesting</i> himself by wearing nothing but a STRAW SACK .		
人 9		
0097		
常 10		

<div>俺</div>	I, myself	○俺ら おれら we 俺の おれの my 俺に付いてくるな おれについてくるな Stop following me around 0040
	おれ	

Used by men as an intimate first-person pronoun, though it can carry vulgar connotations. The combination " <i>man</i> (イ) + <i>big</i> (大) + <i>lightning</i> (电)" indeed suggests a rough and boastful way of referring to oneself, along the lines of the tall-talking frontiersman Davy Crockett, who "Greased a great-big streak o' lightnin' with a bottle o' rattlesnake taller (tallow)." 		
人 9		
0092		
常 10		

<div>庵</div>	HERMITAGE	①庵 あん(いおり) hermitage, secluded cottage 庵室 あんしつ hermitage, secluded cottage 0253 庵主 あんしゅ proprietor of a hermitage 0365 草庵 そうあん thatched cottage 0144
	アン いおり	

While big (大) lightning (電) strikes outside, we take <i>shelter</i> (广) inside a HERMITAGE .	
广 53	
2692	
名 11	

<div>僕</div>	1 I, myself 2 MANSERVANT	①僕ら ぼくら we 1 僕の ぼくの my 2 忠僕 ちゅうぼく faithful servant 0644 ②従僕 じゅうぼく servant, attendant 0869 2 家僕 かぼく manservant, house boy 0219
	ボク	


業 is kind of a cross between 業 0498 and 美 0497. It combines the "load of bricks" (业) from the former and big (大) from the latter, and will mean big servant . In the present entry, man (イ) and big servant combine to mean MANSERVANT . More commonly, this kanji is used by men as an informal first-person pronoun. 僕 1359	
人 9	
0142	
常 14	


<div>撲</div>	DEAL A BLOW	①打撲傷 だぼくしょう bruise 1025, 1307 撲殺 ぼくさつ clubbing to death 0522 撲滅 ぼくめつ eradication, destruction 1149 ②相撲 すもう sumo wrestling 0682 大相撲 おおすもう professional sumo wrestling 0033, 0682
	ボク	


The life of a sumo wrestler in many ways resembles that of a servant. He is forced to live in a "stable" under the control of his seniors and 親方 (おやかた, stable master), who preempts any cash prizes the wrestler may win. Here visualize a sumo bout: the hand (手) DEALS A BLOW to a big servant (美, sumo wrestler). 僕 1358	
手 64	
0666	
常 15	


<div>叩</div>	STRIKE, slap	叩頭 こうとう kowtow (kneel and bow until one's forehead touches the floor) 0162 ①キーを叩く キーをたたく strike the keys (of a keyboard) 叩き込む たたきこむ drive in, inculcate 0192 叩き潰す たたきつぶす smash, pulverize 1178 目叩く めたたく blink, wink; flicker [cf. 瞬 0963] 0021
	コウ たたく	


Images of a mouth before (口) and after (𠂔) being STRUCK (the one on the right has a split lower lip).	
口 30	
外 5	



	CUT DOWN バツ	○伐採する ばっさいする lumber, fell, deforest 0989 伐木 ばつぼく felling, cutting, logging..... 0028 盗伐 とうばつ secret felling of trees..... 1304 征伐 せいばつ subjugation, conquest..... 0868 討伐 とうばつ suppression (of a rebellion).... 1023
--	---------------------------	--


 人 9 0027 常 6	Here <i>man</i> (人) and <i>spear</i> (戈) combine to mean CUT DOWN . Learn to recognize this character by how it differs from the much more common 代 0071. See the additional stroke here as a violent slashing action, CUTTING the <i>man</i> DOWN like a tree. 𠂔 代 0071	
---	--	--


	CLIQUE, clan バツ	閥族 ばつぞく clan, clique..... 0568 ○財閥 さいばつ financial clique/combine, zaibatsu..... 0653 学閥 がくばつ academic clique..... 0099 軍閥 ぐんばつ military clique..... 0583
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 門 169 2839 常 14	The defining quality of CLIQUEs and clans is their exclusivity, vividly represented here in a man's getting <i>cut down</i> (伐) trying to pass through a <i>gate</i> (門).	
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	FIGHT トウ たたかう(う)	戦闘 せんとう battle, fight, combat..... 0461 拳闘 けんとう boxing..... 1248 ○闘争 とうそう fight, conflict..... 0972 春闘 しゅんとう spring labor offensive..... 0362 ○闘う たたかう fight
--	-----------------------------------	--

 門 169*  2847 常 18	Here we observe a FIGHT breaking out under a <i>gate</i> (門) between the <i>pea</i> -sized guy (豆, see 0161) and the <i>3-centimeter</i> guy (寸, see 0381).	
--	--	--

	DARK アン* やみ	闇夜 やみよ (=あんや) dark night..... 0467 真の闇 しんのやみ pitch-darkness..... 0838 ○闇市 やみいち black market..... 0205 闇相場 やみそうば black-market price..... 0682
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 門 169 2846 常 17	Review 音 0150, which we took to mean not only SOUND but also the absence of light. Here the <i>standing</i> man blocks the <i>sun</i> from passing through the <i>gate</i> (門), so that it becomes DARK . Use the enclosing quality of 門 as a visual reminder of DARKNESS .	
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<div>閑</div>	¹ LEISURE ² QUIET	¹ 閑散 かんさん leisure, inactivity..... 0808 ¹ 農閑期 のうかんき leisure season for farmers..... 0511, 0486 ¹ 閑居 かんきょ idle life, quiet retreat..... 0255 ^② 閑静な かんせいな quiet, tranquil..... 0978 ² 森閑とした しんかんとした quiet, still..... 0241
	カン	

<div>閑</div>	Here we look in through a park <i>gate</i> (門), behind which a peaceful <i>tree</i> (木) bespeaks the LEISURE and QUIET inside. 閑 0449
<div>門 169</div>	
<div>2837</div>	
<div>常 12</div>	

<div>脈</div>	¹ VEIN ² PULSE	^① 動脈 どうみやく artery..... 0540 ¹ 静脈 じょうみやく vein..... 0978 ¹ 山脈 さんみやく mountain range..... 0037 ^① 文脈 ぶんみやく context..... 0101 ² 脈拍 みやくはく pulse, pulsation..... 1185
	ミヤク	

<div>脈</div>	月 suggests the category <i>body part</i> . At the right, picture ramifying VEINS with blood PULSING through them. Do not confuse the right-hand portion with 瓜 0202. Also, note that the reading ミヤク is unique in this course.
<div>肉 130</div>	
<div>0860</div>	
<div>常 10</div>	

<div>派</div>	¹ SECT, faction ² DISPATCH	^① 派閥 はばつ clique, faction, coterie..... 1362 ¹ 宗派 しゅうは religious sect, denomination... 0636 ¹ 派生する はせいする derive from, stem from..... 0036 ^② 派遣する はけんする dispatch, send..... 1180 ² 人材派遣 じんざいはけん worker dispatching, temporary staffing..... 0015, 0654, 1180
	ハ	

<div>水</div>	In the previous entry we saw VEINS branching out. Here we can see streams of <i>water</i> (水) splitting off into different directions, symbolizing the emergence of SECTS or factions. M2 DISPATCH derives from the idea of being sent off in a given direction from a central location.
<div>85</div>	
<div>0341</div>	
<div>常 9</div>	

<div>缶</div>	CAN	缶切り かんきり can opener..... 0086 缶詰め かんづめ canned goods, canning... 0515 ○空き缶 あきかん empty can..... 0398 缶室 きかんしつ boiler room; stokehold..... 0127, 0253 薬缶 やかん kettle..... 0303
	カン	

<div>罐</div>	Behold a CAN. S1 looks like an opened pull-tab top on a beverage CAN.
<div>缶 121</div>	
<div>1750</div>	
<div>常 6</div>	

<div style="text-align: center;"> ² ¹揺⁴ ³ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² </div>	SHAKE	○動揺 どうよう shaking, trembling; restlessness, disquiet 0540 ○揺れる ゆれる shake, vibrate, swing 揺り起こす ゆりおこす shake up, wake by shaking 0430
	ヨウ ゆ(れる) ゆ(る) ゆ(らく) ゆ(るぐ) ゆ(する) ゆ(さぶる) ゆ(すぶる)	

1369 手 64	才 hand + 爪 claw + can (S8-12): visualize as a bartender's two hands firmly holding a mixing can and SHAKING it. Note that when can appears with claw it loses its pull-tab top.
揺 0543 常 12	

<div style="text-align: center;"> ¹ ²謡⁸ ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴ ¹⁵ ¹⁶ </div>	POPULAR SONG, chant	○民謡 みんよう folk song/ballad 0477 童謡 どうよう children's song, nursery rhyme 0537 謡曲 ようきょく Noh chant 0503 歌謡曲 かようきょく popular song 0827, 0503 ○謡う うたう recite, chant
	ヨウ うたい うた(う)	

1370 言 149 謡 1445 常 16	Here a claw (爪) keeps a beat on a can, while a mouth (part of 言) chants the words (言) of a POPULAR SONG.
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<div style="text-align: center;"> ¹⁰ ²遙⁴ ³ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹¹ ¹² </div>	FAR	遙かな はるかな far, faraway, remote 遙か昔 はるかむかし long ago 0359 ○遙かに はるかに far, far off; a long time ago; by far 遙かに多く はるかにおおく far more 0267 遙々 はるばる from afar, all the way
	ヨウ はる(か)	

1371 走 162 遙 2708 名 12	Here a claw loads cans onto a truck, to be transported somewhere FAR away.
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<div style="text-align: center;"> ³ ¹陶⁴ ² ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ </div>	POTTERY	○陶器 とうき pottery, porcelain, chinaware... 0295 陶芸 とうげい ceramic art 0225 陶工 とこう potter, ceramist 0108 陶の人形 とうのにんぎょう ceramic figurine 0015, 0147 陶冶する とうやする train, cultivate 0951
	トウ	

1372 卓 170 0499 常 11	Think of taking clay from the hills (丘), then wrapping (〃) your hands around it to shape it into a can (缶, i.e., a pot): POTTERY.
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11</div> <div>陳</div>	SET FORTH, lay out	○陳述する ちんじゅつする state, set forth, declare, expound 0994
	チン	開陳する かいちんする state, express (one's opinion)..... 0450 陳情 ちんじょう petition, appeal..... 0973 陳列する ちんれつする exhibit, display..... 0718 陳謝 ちんしゃ apology 1022

1373	In the remainder of this course you will learn a number of characters that incorporate 東 0032 EAST. The meaning EAST is not germane to these characters, so it is better to focus on the way 木 thoroughly penetrates 日, and thereby associate the grapheme 東 with the meaning <i>all the way through or all the way across</i> . In this entry, <i>all the way through/across</i> indicates a thorough description: SET FORTH/lay out. When you see this character, think of hiking to the top of the <i>hills around the edge of town</i> (ㄟ) to get the “lay of the land,” a vantage point that SETS FORTH or lays out a panoramic view of (i.e., a view extending <i>all the way across</i>) the surrounding area. 陣 陣 1374	
阜 170		
0493		
常 11		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</div> <div>陣</div>	1 BATTLE FORMATION 2 CAMP	1 陣形 じんけい battle formation 0147 1 陣立て じんだて battle array 0067 2 陣営 じんえい camp, quarters 1243 ② 陣地 じんち encampment, position 0187 2 退陣する たいじんする decamp, withdraw... 1091
	ジン	

1374	Here we observe a <i>vehicle</i> (車) driving into the <i>hills around the edge of town</i> (ㄟ) to set up a strategic BATTLE FORMATION or CAMP. 陣 陣 1373	
阜 170		
0411		
常 10		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</div> <div>陥</div>	FALL IN/INTO	陥没する かんぼつする sink, fall, cave in... 0519 ○陥落する かんらくする fall in, cave in; surrender, fall 0793 欠陥 けつかん defect, fault, deficiency 0277 ○穴に陥る あなにおちいる fall in a pit 0397 人を陥れる ひとをおとしれる entrap a person 0015
	カン おちい(る) おとしい(れる)	

1375	Here we can visualize the act of FALLING INTO. From high atop the <i>hills around the edge of town</i> (ㄟ), an invading force peers down (S4-5) into the <i>old town</i> (see 旧 0771) to plan its attack. It is about to FALL INTO a trap (visualize it FALLING INTO the empty space in the middle of 旧). Think of the reading おちいる (陥る, fall into) as a combination of 落ちる (おちる, fall) and -入る (-いる, verbal suffix like “into” of “FALL INTO”). Think of 陥れる (おとしいれる) as a combination of 落とす (おとす, let fall, drop) and 入れる (いれる, put in).	
阜 170		
陥		
0413		
常 10		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11</div> <div>隆</div>	PROSPER, rise	○隆々たる りゅうりゅうたる prosperous, thriving; brawny 隆盛 りゅうせい prosperity 1300 隆運 りゅううん prosperity, good fortune 0584 興隆 こうりゅう prosperity, rise 0505 隆起 りゅうき protuberance, elevation 0430
	リュウ	

1376	Just as 久 has represented a <i>rooftop</i> , here it represents the top of a <i>hill</i> (ㄟ). The top of the hill, in turn, represents not only geographic elevation, but also physical flourishing and material PROSPERITY. 生 <i>life/be born</i> suggests the youthful RISE to physical flourishing and PROSPERITY. 隆 隆 1377	
阜 170		
隆		
0498		
常 11		

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	<p>DESCEND, unload</p> <p>コウ お(り)る お(ろ)す ふ(る) ふ(り)</p>	<p>降下する こうかする descend, fall, drop 0040</p> <p>○以降 いこう on and after, hereafter 0066</p> <p>○降りる おりる descend, alight, land</p> <p>降ろす おろす discharge, unload</p> <p>○雨が降っている あめがふっている It is raining 0154</p>
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<p>阜 170</p> <p>0414</p> <p>常 10</p>	<p>Learn to recognize the meaning of this kanji by how it differs from the previous entry (and vice versa). Here the lower-right portion is a proxy for 年 <i>year</i>, indicating the decline of old age and contrasting with 生 <i>above</i>. After rising to the heights of vigor and PROSPERITY (隆), one in his later years may only DESCEND. 降 1376</p>
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	<p>PEAK, high mountain</p> <p>ハウ みね</p>	<p>主峰 しゅほう main peak 0365</p> <p>○連峰 れんほう mountain range, series of mountain peaks 0582</p> <p>最高峰 さいこうほう highest peak; highest authority 0196, 0185</p> <p>峰伝いに みねづたいに along the ridges 0223</p> <p>峰続き みねつづき succession of peaks 0354</p>
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<p>山 46</p> <p>峯</p> <p>0372</p> <p>常 10</p>	<p>Use the distinctive element 丰 as a cue for the meaning of the next four characters. Here visualize it as a path leading to the top of a high <i>mountain</i> (山) PEAK (the crossing strokes depict a series of steps). As in the previous two entries, 欠 represents the summit. 岳 0908</p>
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	<p>MEET</p> <p>ハウ あ(う)</p>	<p>○逢着する ほうちゃくする encounter 0938</p> <p>○逢う あう meet with, see, encounter</p> <p>逢い引き あいびき rendezvous, assignation 0422</p> <p>忍び逢い のびあい secret rendezvous 1095</p>
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<p>走 162</p> <p>逢</p> <p>2774</p> <p>名 11</p>	<p>Borrowing the idea of "path" from the previous entry, see 逢 as a path or line <i>moving forward</i> (走) to MEET someone or something. Note that all four kanji incorporating 逢 are pronounced ハウ. This is another kanji that has not been officially simplified to 走 (see 辻 1145). Remember, writing 走 is always acceptable.</p>
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	<p>SEW</p> <p>ハウ ぬ(う)</p>	<p>○裁縫 さいほう sewing, tailoring 1317</p> <p>縫合する ほうごうする suture, stitch (a wound) 0227</p> <p>○縫う ぬう sew, stitch</p> <p>傷口を縫う きずぐちをぬう suture a wound 1307, 0019</p> <p>縫い針 ぬいばり sewing needle 0556</p>
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<p>糸 120</p> <p>1284</p> <p>常 16</p>	<p>This character subsumes the previous entry 逢 MEET. However, seeing 糸 <i>thread</i>, we should simply take 丰 as a needle and stitches, for SEWING. 走 might be interpreted as the needle's <i>forward motion</i>, but in any case, learn to recognize SEWING from the combination of 糸 and 丰.</p>
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</div> <div>蜂</div>	BEE, wasp	養蜂 ようほう beekeeping, apiculture 0500
	ホウ はち	蜂起 ほうき revolt 0430 働き蜂 はたらきばち worker bee 0541 蜂の巣 はちのす beehive 0601 蜂に刺される はちにさされる be stung by a bee 0935

虫 142	虫 insect transforms 縫's needle and stitches into a wasp's stinger and stripes.	
1247		
常 13		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13</div> <div>蜜</div>	HONEY; nectar	○蜂蜜 はちみつ honey 1381
	ミツ	蜜蜂 みつばち honeybee 1381 花蜜 かみつ nectar 0121

→ 40	Recall 必 without fail (review 0549 if necessary). Let 必 suggest crowded, from the idea that everyone must crowd together under one roof (→), without fail. In this entry we thus have insects (虫) crowded inside a confining structure, to represent bees in a HONEYcomb. 蟹 2294, 密 1383	
2060		
常 14		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11</div> <div>密</div>	1 CLOSE, dense, tight 2 SECRET	①密度 みつど density 0280
	ミツ	1密接な みっせつな close, intimate 0847 1精密 せいみつ precision, accuracy, minuteness 0976 ②密輸 みつゆ smuggling, contraband trade 0945 2密入国 みつにゅうこく illegal entry (into a country) 0039, 0075

→ 40	(Continuing from the previous entry) Crowding (必) inside a confined mountain (山) shelter: CLOSE/dense/tight. M2 SECRET derives from the idea of holding a piece of information CLOSE to one's chest. 蜜 1382	
1984		
常 11		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</div> <div>秘</div>	SECRET	○秘密 ひみつ secret, mystery; privacy 1383
	ヒ ひ(める)	秘書 ひしょ secretary; treasured book 0079 黙秘する もくひする keep silent, keep secret 0762 神秘 しんぴ mystery 0316 ○心に秘める こころにひめる keep (something) to oneself 0056

禾 115	One's rice (禾) must be kept SECRET, without fail (必). 泌 1894	
祕		
1074		
常 10		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6</div> <div>欧</div>	EUROPE	欧州 おうしゅう Europe 0845 ○欧米 おうべい Europe and America 0234 欧亚 おうあ Europe and Asia 0545 西欧 せいおう Western Europe; the Occident 0795 北欧 ほくおう Northern Europe, Scandinavia 0122
	オウ	

欠 76	<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</div> <div>歐</div>	Recall 区 0297 DIVIDE INTO SECTIONS/DISTRICTS. Here 欠 indicates the <i>lack</i> of such division. This we can easily associate with EUROPE , ever less divided since the advent of the European Union.
0787		
常 8		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</div> <div>枢</div>	PIVOT	枢要な すうような pivotal, cardinal 0547 ○枢軸 すうじく pivot, axis 0692 枢軸国 すうじくこく the Axis powers ... 0692, 0075 枢密 すうみつ secret government affairs ... 1383 中枢 ちゅうすう pivot, center 0035
	スウ	

木 75	<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</div> <div>樞</div>	Here visualize 区 as a board attached to the <i>tree</i> (木) by a hinge. Now imagine turning 区 left and right, like a hinged signboard, while 木 stays in place at one central point or PIVOT .
0770		
常 8		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</div> <div>殴</div>	BEAT, thrash	○殴打 おうだ blow, beating 1025 殴殺する おうさつする beat to death 0522 ○殴る なる beat, thrash 殴り倒す ながりたおす knock down 0941 横殴り よこなぐり side sweep, side blow 0916
	オウ なぐ(る)	

殳 79	<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</div> <div>毬</div>	Here let 殳 slash marks (see 殺 0522) suggest an image of violently BEATING /thrashing with a lance (殳).
0788		
常 8		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</div> <div>驅</div>	DRIVE	驅使する くしする use liberally, order around 0887 ○先驅者 せんくしゃ forerunner, pioneer 0134, 0107 ○駆ける かける gallop, dash 駆け回る かけまわる bustle about, run about 0050 駆け込み乗車 かけこみじょうしゃ dashing onto a departing train 0192, 1005, 0125
	ク か(ける) か(る)	

馬 187	<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</div> <div>驅</div>	Here we find slash marks (殳) on a <i>horse's</i> hind. Picture a coachman DRIVING the horse forward with a violent crack of his whip. 馳 1389
1619		
常 14		

<div>馬也</div>	GALLOP, run	馳せる はせる drive, ride 後れ馳せ おくればせ last-minute 0114 馳駆する ちくする rush around, exert oneself (for someone's benefit) 1388
	チ は(せる)	ご馳走する ごちそうする treat, entertain, feast ... 0140 ○ご馳走様でした ごちそうさまでした [polite way of thanking someone for a meal or other hospitality] 0140, 0501

1387 馬 187	Recall 也 <i>scorpion</i> , first introduced at 地 0187. Here a <i>horse</i> , stung on the rear by a <i>scorpion</i> , breaks into a wild GALLOP. 𩇑 駈 1388
1615	
名 13	

<div>騷</div>	CLAMOR	○騒音 そうおん noise 0150 騒々しい そうぞうしい clamorous, uproarious, noisy
	ソウ さわ(ぐ)	騒動 そうどう disturbance, uproar; strife; confusion 0540 ○騒ぐ さわぐ make noise, be uproarious 大騒ぎ おおさわぎ uproar, racket, row 0033

1398 馬 187	To raise a CLAMOR from the <i>horse</i> , dangle an <i>insect</i> (虫) from your <i>hand</i> (又) next to his rear.
騷	
1630	
常 18	

<div>旭</div>	RISING SUN, morning sun	旭日 きょくじつ rising sun 0001 旭光 きょっこう rays of the morning/rising sun 0137
	キョク あさひ	旭川 あさひかわ Asahi River; Asahikawa (city in Hokkaido prefecture) 0022

1391 日 72	Behold the <i>sun</i> (日) coming up over the horizon: RISING SUN/morning sun . This appears mostly in personal and place names; the usual writing of あさひ (morning sun) is 朝日 (see 0145). 𩇑 旦 1392
2571	
名 6	

<div>旦</div>	DAWN	旦夕 たんせき morning and evening, day and night 0265 旦暮 たんぼ mom and eve, dawn and dusk 1342
	タン ダン	元旦 がんたん (morning of) New Year's Day 0136 ○一旦 いったん once; for a while 0002

1392 日 72	The <i>sun</i> (日) coming up over the horizon: DAWN . The readings タン and ダン sound like DAWN. 𩇑 旦 1395, 旭 1391
2119	
常 5	

<div style="text-align: center;"> ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ 但 </div>	PROVIDED THAT; however ただし	○但し ただし provided that, on condition that, however, but, only 但し書き ただしがき proviso. 0079 但し付き ただしつき conditional. 0064 ボブは約束はする、但し実行はしない Bob makes promises, but he does not keep them 0170, 0307, 0499, 0055
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1393 人 9 0056 常 7	Used in writing the conditional conjunction 但し ただし (PROVIDED THAT). We might think of a <i>man</i> (人) who was given the freedom to do whatever he pleased in the evening, PROVIDED he reported for duty promptly at <i>dawn</i> (旦).
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<div style="text-align: center;"> ² ¹ ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ 担 </div>	¹ BEAR ON SHOULDER ² UNDERTAKE, shoulder タン かつ(ぐ) にな(う)	¹ 担架 たんか stretcher 1173 ¹ 御輿を担ぐ みこしをかつぐ carry a palanquin/portable shrine. 0862, 0506 ^② 担当する たんとうする undertake, be in charge of 0141 ² 負担 ふたん burden, charge, responsibility 0829 ^② 責任を担う せきにんをになう shoulder responsibility 0831, 0372
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1394 手 64 擔 0283 常 8	The physical act of carrying something heavy on the shoulder, as a construction worker carries lumber, is not hard to see in this character for SHOULDERING . Take S8 as the thumb of a laborer's <i>hand</i> , laid over his SHOULDER to grasp the stack of two-by-fours (旦) he is SHOULDERING .
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<div style="text-align: center;"> ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ 亘 </div>	SPAN コウ わた(る)	幾年にも亘る いくねんにもわたる spanning over so many years 0470, 0117 ○数キロに亘る すうキロにわたる spanning over several kilometers 0309
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1395 二 7 亘 1697 名 6	In 旦 1392 the bottom line represented the eastern horizon, where the sun appears at the beginning of the day. Here we add a second horizontal line, to indicate an arbitrary end point for a time period during which the <i>sun</i> (旦) SPANS the distance between one horizontal line and the next. Try to think of it as a <u>long distance/period</u> . 𠄎 旦 1392, 宣 1398
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<div style="text-align: center;"> ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ 恒 </div>	CONSTANT, permanent コウ	○恒常 こうじょう constancy 0321 恒産 こうさん fixed property 0181 恒星 こうせい fixed star, sidereal 0755 恒例 こうれい established custom 0721 恒久 こうきゅう perpetuity, permanency 0904
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1396 心 61 恒	Mind (心) + span (亘): let this suggest CONSTANCY of mood or temperament. Note, however, that this character does not refer to a mental state but merely the fact of being CONSTANT/permanent .
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<div>垣</div>	FENCE, wall	垣根 かきね fence, hedge 0284 ○石垣 いしがき stone wall..... 0403 四つ目垣 よつめがき lattice fence 0006, 0021
	かき	

1397	Visualize an <i>earthen</i> (土) <i>wall spanning</i> (亘) from the lower horizontal line to the upper horizontal line: FENCE/wall. 塀 2171, 壁 1466	
土 32		
0311		
常 9		

<div>宣</div>	PROCLAIM	○宣伝 せんてん publicity, propaganda; advertisement..... 0223 宣教 せんきょう missionary work..... 0632 宣言 せんげん declaration, proclamation... 0051 宣戦 せんせん declaration of war..... 0461 宣布 せんぷ proclamation, promulgation 0204
	セン	


1390	To PROCLAIM is to announce something in public. Here we can think of <i>span</i> (亘) in the special sense of extending one's message across a wide area, as to every <i>house</i> (家) in the land, in the manner of a television advertisement (see V1) or a house-by-house missionary campaign (see V2). 宣 1519, 亘 1395	
→ 40		
1940		
常 9		


<div>喧</div>	CLAMOROUS	喧騒な けんそうな noisy, tumultuous..... 1390 喧しい かまびすしい noisy, clamorous ○やかましい noisy, clamorous; carping, complaining
	ケン かまびす(しい) やかま(しい)	


1399	Here we see a <i>mouth</i> (口) noisily uttering <i>proclamations</i> (宣): CLAMOROUS.	
口 30		
誼		
0504		
名 12		

<div>嘩</div>	NOISY	○喧嘩 けんか quarrel..... 1399 夫婦喧嘩 ふうふけんか domestic quarrel 0565, 1017, 1399 喧嘩早い けんかばやい quarrelsome 1399, 0143
	カ	


1400	Review 華 1012. Here, picture words blooming forth from the <i>mouth</i> (口) like <i>flowers</i> : NOISY.	
口 30	嘩 1401	
譁		
0575		
名 13		

	SALIVA	○唾液 だえき saliva 0468 唾棄する だきする spit out; despise 0606 眉唾 まゆつば counterfeit 0530
	ダ つば	


	Review 垂 1004. Here, imagine SALIVA <i>dangling</i> (垂) down from the <i>mouth</i> (口). To remember the <i>kun-yomi</i> , think of all the つば in a tuba-player's mouthpiece. 嘩 1400
0416	
常 11	

	JAR, pot	○油壺 あぶらつぼ oil can 0433 滝壺 たきつぼ pool beneath a waterfall 0508 骨壺 こつつぼ funerary urn 0465 たこ壺 たこつぼ octopus pot; foxhole たん壺 たんつぼ spittoon, cuspidor
	コ つぼ	





士 33	Now we add a つぼ for our つぼ: a JAR (spittoon?) for our spit. Picture the <i>military man</i> (士) aiming across the room to spit into this wide-bellied JAR/pot (resembling 壺 0545). Note in the sample compounds that a spitting-pot is but one of many kinds of JARS or pots this character can refer to.
壺	
外 11	

	TSUBO (about 3.3 square meters)	十坪 じゅうつぼ (=とつぼ) 10 <i>tsubo</i> 0005 地坪 じつぼ land area 0187
	つぼ	

士 32	A different kind of つぼ is the unit for 3.3 square meters , intuitively referred to here by the combination " <i>flat</i> (平) <i>land</i> (土)" (regardless of gradient, land for sale must be measured on a flat plane). If you don't remember how to distinguish 平 0334 and 半 0335, now would be a good time to review.
0248	
常 8	

	WATERSIDE	○湖畔 こはん lakeside 0259 河畔 かはん riverside 0818 池畔 ちはん edge of a pond 0188 旭川畔 あさひがわはん the banks of the Asahi River 1391, 0022
	ハン	

田 102	Here we observe a <i>rice field</i> (田) alongside a body of water. <i>Half</i> (半) of the <i>rice field</i> is on the WATERSIDE (the right-hand half, as pictured here).
1060	
常 10	

	MULTITUDE シユウ シュ	民衆 みんしゅう populace, the people 0477 ○大衆小説 たいしゅうしょうせつ popular novel, pulp fiction 0033, 0034, 1197 公衆電話 こうしゅうでんわ public telephone 0089, 0155, 0053 衆議院 しゅうぎいん House of Representatives 0927, 0634 アメリカ合衆国 アメリカがっしゅうこく United States of America 0227, 0075
血 143 2342 常 12	The lower portion of this character resembles the right-hand portion of 脈 1366. Here, imagine <i>blood</i> (血) “multiplying” along many branching bloodlines, as a single ancestor proliferates into a vast MULTITUDE .	
	PHONETIC [i] イ	伊呂波 いろは <i>iroha</i> , the Japanese syllabary 1240 ○日独伊 にちどくい Japan, Germany, and Italy; Japanese-German-Italian 0001, 0346 駐伊 ちゅうい stationed in Italy 0367
人 9 0033 名 6	Visualize 亅 as a <i>three-fingered hand</i> grasping a staff (S6). Here picture it using the staff to trace the katakana letter イ, which was in fact derived from this kanji. 伊 is used to represent the sound イ in kanji-based phonetic spellings, and as an abbreviation for Italy. 伊 君 1407	
	¹ RULER ² FAMILIAR TITLE ³ YOU グン きみ -ぎみ	①君主 くんしゅ monarch, sovereign 0598 ¹ 君臣 くんしん ruler and subject 0484 ¹ 君が代 きみがよ imperial reign; “Kimigayo” (title of Japanese national anthem) 0071 ² 平野君 ひらのくん [familiar] Mr. Hirano 0334, 0534 ②君の きみの [familiar] your
口 30 2762 常 7	(Continuing from the previous entry) The hand wields the <i>staff</i> of authority (S4); the <i>mouth</i> (口) issues official orders: RULER . 伊 君 1406	
	GROUP, crowd, flock グン む(れる) む(れ) むら むら(がる)	群衆 ぐんしゅう crowd of people, multitude 1405 群集 ぐんしゅう crowd, mob 0190 ○魚群 ぎょぐん school of fish 0492 蜂が群がっている はちがむらがっている bees are swarming 1381 ○羊の群れ ひつじのむれ flock of sheep 0490
羊 123 羣 1400 常 13	Here we observe a flock of <i>sheep</i> (羊) following their <i>ruler</i> (君, the shepherd, who holds a shepherd’s staff): flock/crowd/GROUP .	

<div>1407</div> <div>邑 163</div> <div>1333</div> <div>常 10</div>	<div>郡</div>	COUNTY	〇郡部 ぐんぶ counties; rural districts 0068 郡制 ぐんせい county system 0708 郡県 ぐんけん counties and prefectures 0844 名西郡 みょうざいぐん Myozai district... 0269, 0795
		ゲン	

<div>1407</div> <div>邑 163</div> <div>1333</div> <div>常 10</div>	<i>Ruler (君) + town (邑). This suggests the ruler of an area centered on a major town: a count. A count rules over a COUNTY. 𨾏 那 1410, 邦 1411</i>		

<div>1410</div> <div>邑 163</div> <div>0748</div> <div>常 7</div>	<div>那</div>	PHONETIC [na]	〇旦那 だんな master, husband, patron, protector; sir; donor 1392 刹那 せつな a [the] moment 0523 刹那的 せつなてき momentary, fleeting 0523, 0169
		ナ	

<div>1411</div> <div>邑 163</div> <div>0748</div> <div>常 7</div>	<i>It suffices to distinguish this character from the ones before and after it, and to note its use in VI, which you should practice writing out and pronouncing. 𨾏 郡 1409, 邦 1411</i>		

<div>1412</div> <div>邑 163</div> <div>0750</div> <div>常 7</div>	<div>邦</div>	1 STATE 2 JAPAN	①連邦 れんぽう federation, confederation, union 0582 1 盟邦 めいほう ally, allied powers 1305 1 東邦 とうほう eastern country, Oriental nation; the Orient 0032 ②邦人 ほうじん Japanese, fellow countryman 0015 2 邦楽 ほうがく Japanese music 0302
		ホウ	

<div>1411</div> <div>邑 163</div> <div>0750</div> <div>常 7</div>	<i>Think of SI-4 as a fence or palisade. Together with 邦 walls around the edge of town, this suggests the boundaries around the territory of an independent political entity, or STATE. M2 is an extended meaning. 𨾏 那 1410, 郡 1409</i>		

<div>1412</div> <div>邑 163</div> <div>1181</div> <div>常 9</div>	<div>郊</div>	SUBURB	〇郊外 こうがい suburbs, outskirts 0266 近郊 きんこう suburbs, outskirts 0194 断郊競走 だんこうきょうそう cross-country race 0849, 1204, 0140
		コウ	

<div>1412</div> <div>邑 163</div> <div>1181</div> <div>常 9</div>	<i>Crossing (交) the walls around the edge of town (邦) takes you into the SUBURBS. Note that, except for 較 0693, all kanji incorporating 交 follow its on reading, コウ.</i>		

<div>1413</div> <div>効</div> <div>力 19</div> <div>1164</div> <div>常 8</div>	<div>EFFECT</div> <div>ゴウ き(く)</div>	○効果 こうか effect, efficacy; result0599 効率 こうりつ efficiency0752 有効な ゆうこうな effective, valid0400 発効する はっこうする take effect, come into force0148 ○良く効く よくきく It works/is effective0285

<div>1413</div> <div>力 19</div> <div>効</div> <div>1164</div> <div>常 8</div>	Crossing/interchanging (交) + strengths (力). Informed by the economic theory of comparative advantage, we can derive the idea of EFFECTIVENESS from the way this character implies “exchanging strength with strength,” each individual doing what he or she does with the greatest EFFECT .
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<div>1414</div> <div>絞</div> <div>系 120</div> <div>1236</div> <div>常 12</div>	<div>1 STRANGLE</div> <div>2 WRING</div> <div>ゴウ しば(る) し(める) し(まる)</div>	①絞殺する こうさつする strangle, hang0522 1絞首刑 こうしゅけい execution by hanging0157, 0722 ①首を絞める くびをしめる strangle, wring the neck0157 ②お絞り おしぼり wet towel, steamed towel 2雑巾を絞る ぞうきんをしぼる wring a floorcloth0379, 0203

<div>1414</div> <div>系 120</div> <div>1236</div> <div>常 12</div>	Imagine either end of a <i>rope</i> (糸) looping around someone’s neck and then <i>crossing</i> (交): STRANGLE ; WRING . As a shortcut, visualize S11–12 as the two ends of the rope closing around the neck. Do not confuse 絞る (しばる, wring) with 縛る (しばる, bind; see 0984), or 搾る (しばる, squeeze, extract; see next entry). 絞 1416
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<div>1415</div> <div>搾</div> <div>手 64</div> <div>0594</div> <div>常 13</div>	<div>SQUEEZE, extract</div> <div>サク しば(る)</div>	搾油 さくゆ oil expression/extraction0433 搾乳 さくにゅう milking0160 圧搾する あっさくする press, compress0186 ○搾取する さくしゅする exploit0059 搾り立てのオレンジジュース しぼりたてのオレンジジュース freshly squeezed orange juice0067

<div>1415</div> <div>手 64</div> <div>0594</div> <div>常 13</div>	Imagine you are trying to extract a painful splinter from your hand: first you <i>saw</i> (㇏) a <i>hole</i> (穴) in your <i>hand</i> (手), then you SQUEEZE out the splinter. Now practice writing and distinguishing the meanings of the three verbs listed at the end of the previous entry.
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<div>1416</div> <div>紋</div> <div>系 120</div> <div>1194</div> <div>常 10</div>	<div>CREST</div> <div>モン</div>	家紋 かもん family crest/badge0219 紋様 もんよう crest pattern0501 紋織り もんおり figured textiles1088 波紋 はもん ripple; stir, sensation0598 ○指紋 しもん fingerprint0932

<div>1416</div> <div>系 120</div> <div>1194</div> <div>常 10</div>	Thread (糸) + writing (文): indicates the distinctive insignia “written” in thread on a flag, uniform, etc.—a CREST . 紋 1414
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11</div> <div>菊</div>	CHRYSANthemUM キク	菊花 きっか chrysanthemum 0121 菊人形 きくにんぎょう chrysanthemum figure [doll] 0015, 0147 野菊 のぎく wild chrysanthemum; aster ... 0534 白菊 しらぎく white chrysanthemum 0076 ○菊の御紋 きくのごもん imperial crest of the chrysanthemum 0862, 1416
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<div>1417</div> <div>艸 140</div>	The variety of CHRYSANthemUM most often seen in Japan is a large, tufty flower. In this kanji, 米 represents the flower's long, tightly gathered petals, while 丿 suggests its <i>elephantine</i> size, and 艹 implies <i>plant</i> . Note that the chrysanthemum is used in the Japanese Imperial Seal, and that the <i>on</i> reading キク is unique in this course.	
<div>1999</div>		
<div>常 11</div>		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div>帝</div>	EMPEROR テイ みかど*	帝王 ていおう monarch, emperor 0072 皇帝 こうてい emperor 0077 ○帝国 ていこく empire, imperial 0075 帝国主義 ていこくしゅぎ imperialism 0075, 0365, 0926 帝政 ていせい imperial government 0246
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<div>1418</div> <div>巾 50</div>	Visualize the EMPEROR , wearing a special ceremonial belt (55-6) and <i>cloth</i> gown (巾). 帝帯 1232	
<div>1786</div>		
<div>常 9</div>		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15</div> <div>締</div>	1 CONCLUDE, contract 2 TIGHTEN テイ し(まる) し(まり) し(める) -し(め) -じ(め)	①締結する ていけつする conclude, contract ... 0516 ①締約 ていやく conclusion of a treaty 0170 ①締め切り しめきり closing day, deadline; Closed, No Entrance [sign] 0086 ②ベルトを締める ベルトをしめる fasten one's belt ②取り締まる とりしまる manage, control; superintend 0059
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<div>1419</div> <div>糸 120</div>	Here let 糸 <i>cord</i> represent the cords of the <i>emperor</i> (帝)'s belt (S11-12). Now visualize the cords of his belt TIGHTENING , symbolic of the uncompromising restrictions on his public and private behavior. M2 <i>contract/CONCLUDE</i> is an extended meaning.	
<div>1274</div>		
<div>常 15</div>		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16</div> <div>諦</div>	GIVE UP テイ あきら(める)	○諦める あきらめる give up; resign oneself to 諦め あきらめ resignation, acceptance 諦観 ていかん realistic vision, resignation ... 1128
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<div>1420</div> <div>言 149</div>	Building on the previous entry, now visualize the <i>emperor</i> , weary of living under such tight constraints, announcing (言) his abdication: "I GIVE UP ." Now practice writing and distinguishing the meanings of the last three entries.	
<div>1444</div>		
<div>常 16</div>		

<div>享</div>	ENJOY, receive	享受する きょうじゆする enjoy, receive, be given 0065
	キヨウ	享有する きょうゆうする enjoy, possess 0400 享楽 きょうらく enjoyment 0302 享年 きょうねん age at death 0117

1421	Means ENJOY in the sense of receiving something beneficial. Here we see the <i>child</i> (子) receive the benefit of some additional <i>height</i> (from 高 0185). Now think of the hardships you suffered when you were small, and all the benefits you ENJOYED once you grew <i>tall</i> . As a grapheme, 享 will mean <i>growing child</i> . 享 1423	
一 8		
1765		
常 8		

<div>郭</div>	OUTER ENCLOSURE	○外郭 がいかく outer enclosure; outline, contour 0266
	カク	輪郭 りんかく contour, outline, profile 0944 城郭 じょうかく castle, fortress; castle walls, enclosure 1298


1422	Here we observe the <i>growing child</i> (享) trying unsuccessfully to scale the <i>walls around the edge of town</i> (邑): OUTER ENCLOSURE.	
邑 163		
1499		
常 11		

<div>亭</div>	1 INN, restaurant 2 PSEUDONYM SUFFIX	1亭主 ていしゆ husband; master, host 0365 1亭主関白 ていしゆかんぱく overbearing husband 0365, 0451, 0076 ①旅亭 りよてい inn, hotel 0569 ①料亭 りょうてい high-class restaurant, Japanese restaurant 0758 2二葉亭 ふたばてい Futabatei [writer's name] 0003, 0605
	テイ	


1423	Recall that 丁 0437 depicts a T-shaped intersection, and that 高 0185 depicts a tall building. Now visualize in this character a <i>tall INN/restaurant</i> situated at a <i>T-shaped intersection</i> . 亭 1421	
一 8		
1785		
常 9		

<div>停</div>	STOP	○停止 ていし stop, halt; suspension 0042
	テイ	停車 ていしゃ stoppage (of a vehicle) 0125 停学 ていがく suspension from school 0099 停職 ていしよく suspension from office 1087 バスの停留所 バスのていりゅうじよ bus stop (abbr. バス停) 1170, 0249


1424	Picture a <i>man</i> (人) STOPPING at the T-shaped intersection where the tall <i>inn</i> (亭) is located.	
人 9		
0121		
常 11		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</div> 	INSECT	○昆虫 こんちゅう insect 0343 昆虫学 こんちゅうがく entomology..... 0343, 0099 昆布 こんぶ (=こぶ) sea tangle, kelp 0204
	コン	


1425	We now come to the beginning of a rather formidable snarl of fifteen or so intertwining look-alike characters. To untangle them all, we shall have to take care to review distinctions and similarities as we go. Here, visualize 比 as a pair of INSECTS buzzing about on a <i>sunny</i> (日) day. ☞ 皆 1427	
日 72		
2138		
常 8		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11</div> 	MIX, mixed up	混血 こんけつ mixed-blood, racial mixture 0198 混合 こんごう mixing, mixture 0227 ○混雑 こんざつ confusion, disorder, congestion 0379
	コン ま(じる) -ま(じり) ま(ざる) ま(ぜる) こ(む)	混乱 こんらん disorder, confusion, chaos... 0380 ○混ぜる まぜる mix, blend, scramble


1426	Now picture the <i>insects</i> (昆) MIXING (reproducing) in <i>water</i> (水).	
水 85		
0475		
常 11		


<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> 	ALL, everything, everyone	皆目 かいもく altogether, wholly; (not) at all 0021 ○皆無 かいむ nothing 0048 国民皆兵 こくみんかいへい universal conscription 0075, 0477, 0907
	カイ みな みんな*	皆様 みなさま everybody, ladies and gentlemen 0501 ○皆で みなで all/everyone together


1427	Take 白 as a variant of 自 (indicating one's <i>self</i>), and the pair of seated people (比) as a pair of one's fellows. ALL three are gathered together. ☞ 背 0124, 昆 1425	
白 106		
2160		
常 9		


<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13</div> 	BLOCK CHARACTER STYLE	○楷書 かいしょ block [square] style used in writing or printing Chinese characters 0079
	カイ	


1428	Refers to the BLOCK CHARACTER STYLE used in printing and non-cursive writing, in which <i>all</i> (皆) characters are written with the regular straightness of a <i>tree</i> (木). Note that all three characters incorporating 皆 follow its <i>on</i> reading, カイ.	
木 75		
0929		
常 13		


	HARMONY	○諸調 かいちょう harmony, melody..... 0306 俳諧 はいかい humorous waka poem..... 0740
	カイ	


	All (皆) words (言) in agreement: HARMONY .	
言 149		
1442		
常 16		


	¹ FLOOR, story ² RANK, class	¹ 三階 さんがい third floor..... 0004 ^① 階段 かいだん steps, flight of stairs..... 0521 ² 段階 だんかい grade, rank, step, stage..... 0521 ^② 階層 かいそう social stratum, class; tier..... 1224 ² 位階 いかい court, rank..... 0577
	カイ	

	See 𠂔 as calling attention to the two levels in 皆 1427: its upper bulge points to the upper FLOOR/story occupied by one's two friends (比); its lower bulge points to the lower FLOOR/story occupied by one's self (白). M2 RANK/class is an extended meaning. 𠂔 陸 1431	
阜 170		
0569		
常 12		

	IMPERIAL PALACE STEPS	○陛下 へいか His/Her/Your Majesty..... 0040 天皇陛下 てんのうへいか His Majesty the Emperor, His Imperial Majesty... 0270, 0077, 0040
	へイ	

	As in the previous entry, let 𠂔 suggest different levels. At the top we find a pair of seated people (比), here representing the emperor and empress. Now picture their Highnesses descending the IMPERIAL PALACE STEPS toward the <i>ground</i> (土). Learn to recognize this kanji and the ones before and after it by how they differ. 𠂔 階 1430, 陸 1432	
阜 170		
0409		
常 10		

	LAND	○大陸 たいりく continent..... 0033 陸兵 りくへい land troops..... 0907 陸軍 りくぐん army..... 0583 着陸 ちゃくりく landing, alighting..... 0938 陸上 りくじょう land, ground; shore; track and field..... 0041
	リク	

	Review 先 0134. In the next few entries, the grapheme 𠂔 draws our attention to the substrate of <i>earth</i> (土) situated beneath 先's roots. We'll call it <i>earth's crust</i> (not to be confused with 圭). To signify LAND (in the sense of "not the sea"), we take <i>earth's crust</i> and add <i>hills</i> (𠂔). The reading リク is unique in this course. 𠂔 陵 1438, 陸 1431, 陸 1433	
阜 170		
0496		
常 11		

<div>睦</div>	FRIENDLY, intimate	○親睦 しんぼく friendliness, amity, intimacy 0276 和睦 わぼく reconciliation, peace.....0236 睦む むつむ get along well 睦まじい むつまじい friendly, intimate 広尾の睦会 ひろおのむつみかい Hiroo [neighborhood] club/association.....0238, 0488
	ボク むつ(まじい)* むつ(む)*	

1432 This character represents the idea of intimate familiarity: an eye(目) sees all the way down below the roots and into the *earth's crust* (𡿨): intimate/FRIENDLY. 睦 1432

目 109
1107
常 13

<div>勢</div>	¹ POWER, force ² CONDITION, trend	①勢い良く いきおよく forcibly, with vigor...0285 ①勢力 せいりよく power, force, influence.....0084 ①大勢 おおぜい crowd, great number of.....0033 ②たいせい general trend ②情勢 じょうせい state of things, situation.....0973
	セイ いきお(い)	

1434 𡿨 earth's crust and 丸 round together make 𡿨 the round earth. This kanji illustrates the idea of POWER by showing 力 power carrying the whole round earth on its back. Associate M1 POWER with M2 CONDITION/trend via the idea of the current state of one's strength. Now go back and peek at the old form of 芸 0225. 𡿨 熱 1435

力 19
2487
常 13

<div>熱</div>	HEAT, hot	高热 こうねつ intense heat; high fever.....0185 熱望 ねつぼう fervent hope, earnest desire 1066 熱烈な ねつれつな ardent, fervent.....0719 ○情熱 じょうねつ passion, enthusiasm.....0973 ○熱い コーヒー あついコーヒー hot coffee
	ネツ あつ(い)	

1435 Below the round earth (𡿨) a fire (火) burns: the earth's HOT core. The reading ネツ is unique in this course. 勢 1434, 熱 1436, 塾 1437

火 86
2495
常 15

<div>熟</div>	MATURE, ripe	○未熟な みじゅくな unripe, immature; unskilled 0271 円熟した えんじゅくした mature, fully developed 0013 習熟する しゅうじゅくする become practiced (in) 0420 熟語 じゅくご compound word; phrase, idiom 0222 ○熟れる うれる ripen, mature
	ジュク う(れる)	

1436 享 (growing child) and 丸 (round) together make 𡿨 (well-rounded child). To this add a low flame (火), for tempering: MATURE. 熱 1435, 塾 1437

火 86
2498
常 15

	PRIVATE SCHOOL ジュク	塾長 じゅくちよう principal of a private school 0091 塾生 じゅくせい student of a private school... 0036 入塾 にゅうじゅく entering a private school... 0039 ○英語塾 えいごじゅく private school for the study of English 0332, 0222 塾を開く じゅくをひらく open a private school 0450
1437 土 32 2490 常 14	Here 土 shifts our attention to the <i>place</i> where the <i>well-rounded child</i> (塾) develops: PRIVATE SCHOOL . 塾 熱 1435, 塾 1436	
	IMPERIAL MAUSOLEUM, hill リョウ みささぎ	○丘陵 きゅうりょう hill, hillock 0906 陵墓 りょうぼ imperial tomb 1340 御陵 ごりょう imperial mausoleum 0862
1438 阜 170 0497 常 11	Only 久 distinguishes this kanji from 陸 1432, so focus on that. Imagine that emperors are buried with <i>crossed legs</i> (久), just as the Egyptian pharaohs were buried with crossed arms. Thus a <i>hill</i> (阜, i.e., a tumulus) where one finds <i>crossed legs buried beneath the roots</i> (菱) could only be an IMPERIAL MAUSOLEUM . 陸 1432	
	RHOMBUS リョウ ひし	菱形 ひしがた diamond shape, rhombus... 0147 ○三菱 みつびし Mitsubishi [company name] 0004
1439 艸 140 2003 名 11	We know not to confuse this character with 陵 1438 IMPERIAL MAUSOLEUM because it has no <i>hill</i> (阜) under which to inter an emperor. We thus turn our attention to its shape—wide at the center and narrow at top and bottom—which suggests a RHOMBUS ◇.	
	BRILLIANT PERSON シュン	俊才 しゅんさい genius 0652 ○俊傑 しゅんげつ genius, hero 1176 俊英 しゅんえい talent, genius; gifted person 0332 俊童 しゅんどう brilliant boy, infant prodigy 0537
1440 人 9 0086 常 9	Review 酸 0800. Here, we have a “ <i>sharply stimulating</i> ” (夤) <i>person</i> (亻): BRILLIANT PERSON . 酸 0800, 夤 1441, 傑 1176	

<div style="font-size: 4em; text-align: center;">唆</div>	INSTIGATE サ そそのか(す)	教唆 きょうさ instigation, incitement 0632 ○示唆する しさする suggest, hint 0311 ○唆す そそのかす instigate, egg on, incite 人に悪事を唆す ひとにあくじをそそのかす incite a person to do something wrong 0015, 0546, 0080
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1441 口 30 0361 常 10	A mouth (口) giving a sharp stimulus (変), that is, INSTIGATING someone to do something. 唆 俊 1440, 酸 0800
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<div style="font-size: 4em; text-align: center;">筈</div>	TO BE EXPECTED カツ はず	1 ここから見える筈だ ここからみえるはずだ It should be visible from here 0083 ① その筈だ そのはずだ That is to be expected, You would think so
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1442 竹 118 2336 名 12	Originally this meant "notch of an arrow," but it is mainly used today to express the idea " TO BE EXPECTED ." Recalling the ancient use of bamboo for keeping records and figures, picture the tongue (舌) pronouncing a figure tallied on bamboo (々), indicating it as one's estimate, as the EXPECTED figure. 著 1443, 笑 0579
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<div style="font-size: 4em; text-align: center;">箸</div>	CHOPSTICKS チョ はし	○お箸 おはし chopsticks 取り箸 とりばし chopsticks for serving 0059 火箸 ひばし tongs 0026
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1443 竹 118 箸 2363 常 15	Here a person (者) uses bamboo (々) as an instrument for eating or serving: a pair of CHOP-STICKS . The final dot stroke, just above 日, appears in 者-based kanji that have not officially been simplified (including 賭 and 儲, just below). As the variant forms indicate, you will also see these kanji written without this final stroke. 筈 1442, 著 0707
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<div style="font-size: 4em; text-align: center;">暑</div>	HOT, summer heat ショ あつ(い)	猛暑 もうしょ fierce heat 0767 ○暑中 しょちゅう midsummer 0035 暑熱 しよねつ heat of summer 1435 ○蒸し暑い むしあつい sultry, sweltering 0960 真夏の暑さ まなつのあつさ heat of high summer 0838, 0363
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1444 日 72 暑 2182 常 12	The HOT summer sun (日) scorches this hapless person (者). Alternatively, see an elder (老) being scorched between <u>two</u> HOT summer suns . Though the <i>on-yomi</i> of 者 0107 is シヤ, most kanji incorporating it on the bottom or right side (as here and in the following entries) are read チョ or ショ, and all have the short vowel. 著 0707, 署 1445
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13</div> <div>署</div>	1 GOVERNMENT OFFICE 2 SIGN ONE'S NAME	1 警察署 けいさつしょ police station.....0806, 0639 ① 消防署 しょうぼうしょ fire station1289, 0174 1 税務署 ぜいむしょ tax office.....1195, 0687 ② 署名 しょうめい signature, autograph0269 2 代署する だいしよする sign for another0071
	シヨ	

1445
 网 122
 署
 2263
 常 13

Review 憲 0417, where we added the meaning *law* for 四. Here see a *person* (者) inside a **GOVERNMENT OFFICE**, such as a city office or police station. The “wide net of the *law*” covers him; that is, he is under legal authority. For M2, note that **SIGNING ONE'S NAME** puts a person under legal obligation. 署 1443, 署 0707, 署 1444

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13</div> <div>曙</div>	DAWN	曙光 しょうこう first streak of daylight, dawn ... 0137 ○ 時代の曙 じだいのあけぼの dawn of a new era 0383, 0071 曙色 あけぼのいろ yellowish pink 0528
	シヨ あけぼの	

1446
 日 72
 曙
 1002
 名 17

Think of a *government office* (署) near where you live, such as a police station or fire station. Someone is on duty there around the clock—even when the *sun* (日)'s first rays shine upon it at **DAWN**, as depicted here.

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16</div> <div>賭</div>	WAGER	賭する とする stake, risk; bet, wager 賭博 とばく gambling 0983 ○ 金を賭ける かねをかける bet money 0029 賭け かけ bet, wager 賭け金 かけきん stakes, bet 0029
	ト か(ける)	

1447
 貝 154
 賭
 1451
 常 16

Here we observe a *person* (者) presenting *money* (貝) as a **WAGER**.

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15</div> <div>諸</div>	VARIOUS, all kinds of	諸島 しょうとう archipelago 0341 諸君 しょうくん Ladies and Gentlemen, my friends, you 1407 ○ 諸国 しょこく various/all countries 0075 諸説 しょせつ various views/theories 1197 諸般の しょはんの various, several, all, every 0671
	シヨ	

1448
 言 149
 諸
 1427
 常 15

Words (言) + *people* (者): let this combination suggest the **VARIOUS** languages people speak. 諸 1449

<div>1 3 11 4 10 13 5 12 14 2 6 15 7 8 16 9 17 18</div> <div>儲</div>	PROFIT チョ もう(ける) もう(かる) もう(け)	○儲ける もうける profit, make (money) 儲かる もうかる yield a profit, be profitable 儲け もうけ profit 儲け役 もうけやく lucrative post 0518 大儲け おうもうけ large profit 0033
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<div>1448</div> <div>人 9</div> <div>儲</div> <div>0157</div> <div>名 18</div>	Visualize two <i>persons</i> (人 and 者) exchanging <i>words</i> (言) in negotiating a sweet deal: PROFIT . 儲 諸 1448
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<div>1 2 7 10 3 9 13 4 6 11 5 8 14</div> <div>緒</div>	¹ OUTSET, beginning ² LINE, thread (of events) ショ チョ お	¹ 緒言 しょげん (=ちよげん) preface, foreword 0051 ¹ 緒戦 しょせん (=ちよせん) beginning of hostilities 0461 ² 由緒 ゆいしょ history, lineage 0432 ^② 一緒に いっしょに together; at the same time; in a lump 0002 ² へその緒 へそのお umbilical cord
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<div>1450</div> <div>系 120</div> <div>緒</div> <div>1260</div> <div>常 14</div>	Visualize the <i>person</i> (者) reaching down and taking the near end of the <i>thread</i> (that is, its beginning or OUTSET), and then following the thread right down the LINE , like a detective following a thread of events . It helps to visualize S10 as the LINE or thread of events being followed.
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 8 9 6 10 11 7</div> <div>翁</div>	OLD MAN オウ おきな*	○老翁 ろうおう old man 0629 城本翁 しろもとおう the revered old Mr. Shiromoto 1298, 0031 翁面 おきなめん Noh mask for old man character 0175
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<div>1451</div> <div>羽 124</div> <div></div> <div>1809</div> <div>常 10</div>	Recall 羽 <i>wings</i> . Ignore 公's meaning and instead visualize it as a weary OLD MAN spreading his angel wings (S1-2) as he prepares to fly up toward heaven.
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<div>1 4 6 2 5 9 3 8 10 11</div> <div>婆</div>	OLD WOMAN パ ばあ*	○老婆 ろうば old woman 0629 老婆心 ろうばしん grandmotherly solicitude 0629, 0056 産婆 さんば midwife 0181 ○お婆さん おばあさん old woman, old wife, grandma
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<div>1452</div> <div>女 38</div> <div></div> <div>2407</div> <div>常 11</div>	A <i>woman</i> (女) pounded many times by the <i>waves</i> (波) of aging: OLD WOMAN . As you begin this set of kanji that incorporate 女 at the bottom, it would be a good idea to review the ones you have already seen: 姿 0396 and 要 0547. 姿 1453
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	FIGURE, appearance; posture シ すがた	容姿 ようし face and figure, appearance 1037 ○姿勢 しせい posture, position, poise, attitude 1434 姿態 したい figure, person; pose 0893 ○姿を消す すがたをけす disappear 1289 パジャマ姿で パジャマすがたで in pajamas
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 女 38 2291 常 9	Woman (女) + next/secondary (次): visualize 次 as the “secondary” appearance of the woman, that is, her shadow cast across the floor. In this way let 次 visually represent the outline of the woman’s form: her FIGURE or posture . 姿 1452
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	ARBITRARY シ	恣意 しい arbitrariness 0151 ○恣意的 しいてき arbitrary, as one pleases 0151, 0169
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 心 61 2304 常 10	Mind (心) + next/secondary (次): let this suggest a person who immediately follows through on whatever idea occurs to him: ARBITRARY . Note the slight difference between the top portions of this entry and the last one. We shall treat both forms as 次.
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	RASH, outrageous モウ ボウ	○妄想 もうそう wild idea, paranoiac delusion 0683 妄想症 もうそうしょう paranoia 0683, 0618 妄信 もうしん blind belief, credulity 0009 妄言 ほうげん (=もうげん) rash remark, thoughtless words 0051
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 女 38 1739 常 6	Here 亡 does not suggest a <i>deceased woman</i> , but rather a <u>demented</u> one: RASH/outrageous . 妄 要 0547
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	WILT, wither イ なえ(る) しぼ(む)* しお(れる)* しな(びる)*	○萎縮する いしゆくする wither, waste away... 0875 萎縮症 いしゆくしょう atrophy..... 0875, 0618 ○萎える なえる wilt, wither, weaken 萎れる しおれる wilt, wither; lose heart 萎びる しなびる wilt, shrivel
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 艸 140 1996 常 11	Distinguished from 委 0396 by the extra grass (艸) piled on top of rice (禾), causing 女 to WILT visibly under the additional load. 委 0396
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<div>妻</div>	WIFE	妻子 さいし one's wife and children, one's family 0094
	サイ つま	○夫妻 ふさい husband and wife, Mr. and Mrs. 0565 森様御夫妻 もりさまごふさい Mr. and Mrs. Mori 0241, 0501, 0862, 0565 良妻 りようさい good wife 0285 ○妻にする つまにする marry (a woman)

1457 Review 婦 1017. Here, visualize a woman holding a broom: WIFE.

女 38

2214

常 8

<div>凄</div>	TREMENDOUS, terrible	○凄惨な せいさんな ghastly, gruesome 1239 凄絶な せいぜつな horrifying, bone-chilling 1271 ○物凄いのものすごい tremendous, terrific; terrible, awful 0172 凄まじい すさまじい tremendous, terrific; terrible, awful 凄くない? すごくない? Pretty awesome, huh?
	セイ すご(い)・すさ(まじい)・すご(む)・	

1459 Imagine a TREMENDOUS, terrible wife (妻) who is as cold as ice (氷).

氷 15

凄

0110

常 10

<div>章</div>	¹ CHAPTER; writing ² BADGE	¹ 章句 しょうく passage, chapter and verse 0166 ^① 第一章 だいいっしょう Chapter 1 1191, 0002 ¹ 文章 ぶんしょう writing, composition, essay; prose 0101 ^② 腕章 わんしょう armband, arm badge 0732 ² 紋章 もんしょう crest, family insignia, coat of arms 1416
	シヨウ	

1459 Imagine the sound (音) of a needle (針) (see 針 0556) bobbing in and out of a slave's forehead, marking him with a tattoo. This kanji ultimately derives from that barbaric act of inscribing a person with a distinguishing mark or **BADGE**, which later became associated with the idea of **writing** and, by extension, **CHAPTER**. 童 0537

立 117

1819

常 11

<div>彰</div>	PROCLAIM MERITS	○表彰する ひょうしょうする commend (officially), give public recognition 0705
	シヨウ	

1440 Here visualize 彰 as a three-striped badge, like that worn by military officers of a certain rank. The purpose of the *three-striped badge*, like any military decoration, is to **PROCLAIM** the officer's **MERITS**. See 顯 1921 for an additional sample compound. Note that both kanji incorporating 章 follow its *on* reading, シヨウ.

彰 59

1647

常 14

<div style="text-align: center;">障</div>	HINDRANCE ショウ さわる	○障害 しょうがい obstacle; (physical) disability 0413 故障 ころしょう malfunction, breakdown; hindrance, obstacle, accident 0257 障子 しょうじ paper sliding door, <i>shoji</i> 0094 保障する ほうしょうする (ensure that an undesirable condition does not occur) guarantee, secure, ensure 0646 ○障る さわる hinder, interfere with
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144 阜 170 0647 常 14	A man in Colombia once operated a mobile library called the Biblioburro using two donkeys—Alfa and Beto. In this character, imagine Alfa and Beto trying to deliver the next <i>chapter</i> (章) of a serial novel to an isolated village located on the other side of the <i>hills</i> (阜). The <i>hills</i> present a HINDRANCE to the <i>chapter's</i> progress. 阻 1517
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<div style="text-align: center;">辛</div>	¹PUNGENT, spicy ²HARD, painful シン から(い) つら(い)*	①辛い からい pungent, hot; salty; dry (wine) ② つらい painful, bitter ①塩辛い しおからい salty 1306 ②辛苦 しんく hardships, trials; labor, trouble 0405 ②辛抱 しんぼう patience, endurance 0664
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1447 辛 160 1755 常 7	The poor <i>standing</i> man (立) undergoes the HARD and painful ordeal of standing <u>directly</u> on a <i>needle</i> (十) (note how this differs from 章 above). The pain he feels in his feet is comparable to the sharp pain we feel in our mouths when we eat PUNGENT or spicy foods. As a grapheme, 辛 will generally go by the label <i>pain</i> . 辛 1470
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<div style="text-align: center;">宰</div>	PRESIDE, manage サイ	○主宰する しゅさいする preside (over), super-intend 0365 主宰者 しゅさいしゃ president, chairman, leader 0365, 0107 宰相 さいしやう prime minister 0682
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1443 辛 40 1965 常 10	The idea of PRESIDING (over) or managing is represented here in the act of keeping a <i>roof</i> (宀) over (i.e., managing) a situation that is inherently hard (辛) on those involved. See expressions of protest coming from 辛 but the <i>roof</i> keeping the situation under control.
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<div style="text-align: center;">辣</div>	SHARP, bitter ラツ	辛辣な しんらつな sharp, biting 1462 ○辣腕な らつわんな sharp, shrewd 0732 辣腕家 らつわんか highly capable person 0732, 0219 辣油 ラーユ red pepper oil 0433
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1444 辛 160 1412 常 14	A bundle (束) of <i>spicy</i> (辛) hot peppers: SHARP . The reading ラツ is unique in this course.
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<div> <div>1445</div> <div>辛 160</div> <div>辭</div> <div>1245</div> <div>常 13</div> </div>	<div> <div>1 WORD, phrase</div> <div>2 RESIGN</div> <div>ジ</div> <div>や(める)</div> </div>	<div> <div>① 辞典 じてん dictionary..... 0504</div> <div>1 辞書 じしょ dictionary..... 0079</div> <div>1 式辞 しきじ address, speech..... 0109</div> <div>2 辞職 じしょく resignation..... 1087</div> <div>② 会社を辞める かいしゃをやめる quit the company..... 0226, 0314</div> </div>

Here let 辛 *hard/painful* suggest "difficult." Now, no movement humans make is so *difficult* as the movements of the *tongue* (舌) in producing **WORDS**. After many years of such *painstaking* **WORD**-uttering, one naturally wants to **RESIGN** and rest one's tongue in a quiet retirement.

<div> <div>1446</div> <div>土 32</div> <div>壁</div> <div>2515</div> <div>常 16</div> </div>	<div> <div>WALL</div> <div>ヘキ</div> <div>かべ</div> </div>	<div> <div>○障壁 しょうへき fence, wall; barrier..... 1461</div> <div>隔壁 かくへき partition, bulkhead; septum 1286</div> <div>城壁 じょうへき castle wall, rampart..... 1298</div> <div>壁紙 かべがみ wallpaper..... 0478</div> <div>○言葉の壁 ことばのかべ language barrier..... 0051, 0605</div> </div>

Take 辟 to mean *criminal*, represented by the idea of *pain* (辛) attempting to enter one's home through a *door* (戸) or other *opening* (口) (be careful to distinguish this from 辭 above). In the present entry, we observe a *criminal* jumping over an *earthen* (土) **WALL**. 𡗗 塀 2171, 垣 1397, 壁 1467

<div> <div>1447</div> <div>玉 96</div> <div>璧</div> <div>2519</div> <div>常 18</div> </div>	<div> <div>MAGNIFICENT JEWEL</div> <div>ヘキ</div> </div>	<div> <div>○完璧 な かんぺきな perfect, flawless..... 0633</div> </div>

(Continuing from the previous entry) Having scaled the wall, the *criminal* (辟) immediately looks for the house *gems* (玉). Here he sets his sights on a **MAGNIFICENT JEWEL**. 𡗗 璧 1466

<div> <div>1448</div> <div>癖 104</div> <div>癖</div> <div>2805</div> <div>常 18</div> </div>	<div> <div>HABIT, quirk</div> <div>ヘキ</div> <div>くせ</div> </div>	<div> <div>性癖 せいへき predisposition..... 0128</div> <div>習癖 しゅうへき (bad) habit, habitual practice 0420</div> <div>○悪癖 あくへき (=わるぐせ) bad habit, vice 0546</div> <div>飲酒癖 いんしゅへき drinking habit ... 0289, 0797</div> <div>○口癖 ぐちぐせ way/habit of saying, one's favorite phrase..... 0019</div> </div>

Disease (疢) and *criminal* (辟) combine to suggest bad **HABITS**.

<div>14 3 7 15 2 8 10 16 6 11 12 13</div> <div>避</div>	AVOID	○避難 ひなん refuge, shelter, evacuation 0712 避難場所 ひなんばしょ evacuation site 0712, 0445, 0249 回避する かいひする evade, dodge, avoid... 0050 不可避な ふかひな inevitable 0049, 0814 ○避ける さける avoid, evade
	ヒ さ(ける)	

1469 走 162	Here we send a <i>criminal</i> (辟) away on a <i>truck</i> (忌) so that we won't run into him anymore: AVOID.	
2742		
常 16		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</div> <div>幸</div>	1 GOOD FORTUNE 2 HAPPINESS	①幸運 こううん good fortune, good luck 0584 多幸 たこう great happiness; great fortune 0267 不幸 ふこう unhappiness; misfortune; bereavement 0049 ○幸いな さいいいな happy, blessed ○幸せな夫婦 しあわせなふうふ happy/fortunate couple 0565, 1017
	コウ さいわ(い) さち しあわ(せ)	

1470 干 51	S4-8 are an abbreviated version of 羊 <i>sheep</i> (therefore, the final two strokes do <u>not</u> represent a <i>needle</i> , as in the preceding entries). We thus have the " <i>land</i> (土) of the <i>sheep</i> ," a place of rolling green hills of GOOD FORTUNE and HAPPINESS. 𠂔 辛 1462	
1901		
常 8		

<div>1 2 6 5 3 4 7 8</div> <div>服</div>	1 CLOTHES 2 SUBMIT	1 衣服 いふく clothes, dress, clothing 0700 ①洋服 ようふく (Western) clothes 0491 ②克服する こくふくする conquer, overcome, subjugate 1203 2 征服 せいふく conquest, subjugation 0868 2 服従 ふくじゅう obedience, submission 0869
	フク	

1471 月 74	Here visualize 月 as two high shelves for storing one's folded clothes (this <i>shelf</i> image for 月 will prove useful again later). Take S5-6 as a coat rack, and S7-8 as the coats that hang from it. Now imagine a <i>SUBMISSIVE</i> partner putting away one's <i>CLOTHES</i> on these apparatuses. 𠂔 報 1472	
0782		
常 8		

<div>2 10 9 1 11 3 4 5 12 6 8</div> <div>報</div>	1 REPORT 2 REQUITE	①情報 じょうほう information 0973 1 報告する ほうこくする report, inform 0698 1 訃報 ふほう news of a death 1115 2 報償 ほうしょう recompense, compensation 0323 ②報いる むくいる requite; reward
	ホウ むく(いる) むく(う)	

1472 土 32	<i>Happiness</i> (幸) + <i>coat rack</i> (𠂔). Imagine a <i>happy</i> working woman or man returning home and handing their coat to their partner, who then hangs it on the <i>coat rack</i> (the idea to take from this image is that of <i>reciprocal action</i>). The two partners <i>REPORT</i> the day's news to each other, and <i>REQUIRE</i> each other's love. 𠂔 服 1471	
1515		
常 12		

<div> <div>2</div> <div>9</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> </div> <div>執</div>	<div> <div>1 EXECUTE, perform</div> <div>2 SEIZE, hold fast to</div> </div> <div> <div>シツ シュウ</div> <div>と(る)</div> </div>	<div> <div>①執る とる perform (duties), carry out</div> <div>①執行する しっこうする execute, carry out... 0055</div> <div>2固執する こしつする (=こしゅうする) adhere to, persist in... 0260</div> <div>②執着する しゅうちゃくする (=しゅうじゃくする) be (emotionally) attached to; hold fast to... 0938</div> <div>2執念 しゅうねん tenacity of purpose, vindictiveness... 0230</div> </div>
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<div>1473</div>	<div>Happiness (幸) + round (丸): here we might imagine a scene in which an eager child <i>happily</i> SEIZES a <i>round</i> ball. Connect this with M1 by thinking of performing or EXECUTING the seizing action.</div>	
<div>土 32</div>		
<div>1501</div>		
<div>常 11</div>		

<div> <div>2</div> <div>9</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> <div>12</div> <div>13</div> <div>14</div> </div> <div>摯</div>	<div> <div>SINCERE</div> </div> <div> <div>シ</div> </div>	<div> <div>○真摯な しんしな sincere, earnest... 0838</div> </div>
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<div>1474</div>	<div>To seize (執) a person's <i>hand</i> (手) in a handshake is a sign of SINCERITY.</div>	
<div>手 64</div>		
<div>2496</div>		
<div>常 15</div>		

<div> <div>10</div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>11</div> <div>12</div> </div> <div>達</div>	<div> <div>1 ATTAIN, reach; deliver</div> <div>2 PLURAL SUFFIX</div> </div> <div> <div>タツ</div> <div>-たち*</div> </div>	<div> <div>①達成する たっせいする attain, achieve, accomplish... 0070</div> <div>1配達 はいたつ delivery... 0799</div> <div>1達する たっする attain, reach; deliver (orders)</div> <div>②私達 わたくしたち we... 0237</div> <div>2友達 ともだち friend(s)... 0399</div> </div>
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<div>1475</div>	<div>We continue with <i>happy</i> (幸), but now give the sheep (羊) its full allotment of three horizontal strokes. Here, think of how <i>happy</i> a <i>truck</i> (トラック) driver feels when he finally reaches/ ATTAINS his destination. The secondary meaning deliver can be thought of as "making (something) reach" its destination. 遅 1144</div>	
<div>走 162</div>		
<div>達</div>		
<div>2706</div>		
<div>常 12</div>		

<div> <div>1</div> <div>5</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> </div> <div>朗</div>	<div> <div>1 CHEERFUL</div> <div>2 CLEAR, bright</div> </div> <div> <div>ロウ</div> <div>ほが(らか)</div> </div>	<div> <div>1朗報 ろうほう good news... 1472</div> <div>1明朗な めいろうな cheerful, bright; clean (politics)... 0024</div> <div>②朗読 ろうどく reading aloud... 0355</div> <div>○朗らかに笑う ほがらかにわらう laugh merrily, smile brightly... 0579</div> </div>
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<div>1476</div>	<div>A <i>good</i> (良) <i>moon</i> (月) is CLEAR and bright. Associate the image with M1 CHEERFUL via the idea of brightness.</div>	
<div>月 74</div>		
<div>朗</div>		
<div>1210</div>		
<div>常 10</div>		

<div>浪</div>	¹ BILLOW, large wave ² ROAM, wander	¹ 波浪 はろう waves, billows 0598 ¹ 風浪 ふうろう wind and waves, heavy seas. 0425 ^② 浪人 ろうにん lordless samurai, <i>ronin</i> 0015 ² 浮浪者 ふろうしゃ vagabond 0613, 0107 ² 流浪する ろろうする roam about from place to place 1059
	ロウ	

1477	Stagnant water tends to be unclean. Thus "good" (良) <i>water</i> (潯) is water that does not stay in one place, but ROAMS/drifts about . The connection with M1 is that a BILLOW (a large wave) ROAMS across the water. The reading ロウ sounds like ROAM .	
水 85		
0398		
常 10		

<div>呉</div>	¹ KINGDOM OF WU ² GIVE; do for (someone)	^① 呉国 ごこく Kingdom of Wu 0075 ¹ 呉音 ごおん Wu reading of Chinese characters 0150 ¹ 呉服 ごふく dry goods; drapery 1471 ^② 呉れる くれる give; do for (someone) ² 手伝って呉れる? てつだってくれる? Can you help me? 0046, 0223
	ゴ く(れる)	

<div>呉</div>	Refers to historical Chinese states in the region around modern Shanghai. For the purpose of reading Japanese, our main goal is to give this a grapheme meaning for use in the next two entries: visualize a person <i>typing at a keyboard</i> . Note that while 虞 2001 has no <i>on-yomi</i> , the others based on 呉 are pronounced ゴ. ㊦ 号 0300	
口 30		
2206		
常 7		

<div>娛</div>	ENJOYMENT	○ 娛樂 ごらく amusement, pastime 0302 娛樂街 ごらくがい amusement quarter 0302, 0992 娛樂室 ごらくしつ recreation room 0302, 0253
	ゴ	

<div>娛</div>	Visualize a woman (女) ENJOYING herself as she <i>types at a keyboard</i> (呉).	
女 38		
0366		
常 10		

<div>誤</div>	MISTAKE	○ 誤解 ごかい misunderstanding 0345 誤報 ごほう misinformation, incorrect report 1472 錯誤 さくご mistake, error 1221 ○ 誤る あやまる make a mistake, err 言い誤る いいあやまる misspeak 0051
	ゴ あやまる(る) -あやまる(る)	

<div>誤</div>	<i>Mistyping</i> (呉) a word (言): MISTAKE .	
言 149		
1403		
常 14		

<div>富</div>	WIDE フ フウ と(む) とみ	富裕 ふゆう wealth, richness 1040 富農 ふのう rich farmer 0511 ○豊富 なほうふな abundant, plentiful, rich... 0513 ○富む とむ be rich; abound in 富の分配 とみのぶんばい distribution of wealth 0088, 0799
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1491 40 <div>富</div> 2009 常 12	Visualize 畐 as a covered <i>grain silo</i> located next to a rice field. The present entry expresses the idea of wealth by putting an entire grain silo under one <i>roof</i> (フ): RICH .
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<div>副</div>	SECONDARY, subordinate フク	○副作用 ふくさう side effect, reaction 0152, 0047 副次的な ふくじてきな secondary..... 0278, 0169 副詞 ふくし adverb 0822 副業 ふくぎょう subsidiary business..... 0498 副産物 ふくさんぶつ by-product, sideline 0181, 0172
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1492 刀 18 1581 常 11	Here we <i>slice</i> (刀) the <i>grain silo</i> (畐)'s original supply of grain into subordinate or SECONDARY portions. Note that the three kanji in which 畐 appears at one side (rather than in the center, as in 富) have the <i>on</i> reading フク.
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<div>幅</div>	WIDTH, range フク はば	○振幅 しんぷく amplitude (of vibration)..... 0903 幅広い はばひろい wide, broad 0238 大幅に おおはばに sharply, by a wide margin 0033 ○横幅 よこはば breadth 0916 幅が利く はばがきく be influential 0412
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1493 巾 50 0523 常 12	Think of how WIDE a <i>cloth</i> (巾) you would need to cover the entire <i>grain silo</i> (畐).
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<div>福</div>	FORTUNE フク	福利 ふくり public welfare, prosperity 0412 福音 ふくいん gospel, good news 0150 祝福 しゅくふく blessing..... 1200 ○幸福な こうふくな happy; blessed, fortunate 1470 裕福な ゆうふくな rich, wealthy 1040
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1494 示 113 <div>福</div> 0944 常 13	God (示) filling the <i>grain silo</i> (畐): good FORTUNE .
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</div> <div>祉</div>	<div>BLESSEDNESS</div> <div>シ</div>	<div>○福祉 ふくし welfare 1484</div>
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1485	When <i>God</i> “remembered” Noah, He <i>stopped</i> the rains and promised never again to flood the earth. In this way “ <i>God</i> (祢) + <i>stop</i> (止)” signifies BLESSEDNESS .	
示 113		
祉		
0780		
常 8		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13</div> <div>禍</div>	<div>CALAMITY</div> <div>カ</div>	<div>○禍福 かふく fortune and misfortune 1484</div> <div>禍根 かこん root of evil 0284</div> <div>水禍 すいか flood disaster; drowning 0027</div> <div>黄禍 こうか Yellow Peril 0915</div> <div>惨禍 さんか terrible disaster; crushing calamity 1239</div>
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1486	Review 過 0464. Unlike the previous entry, here <i>God</i> (祢) does not <i>stop</i> (止) but continues “piling it on” to the point of <i>excess</i> (厩), causing a CALAMITY . Note that all characters incorporating 厩 are pronounced カ.	
示 113		
禍		
0945		
常 13		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</div> <div>渦</div>	<div>WHIRLPOOL</div> <div>カ うず</div>	<div>渦中 かちゅう maelstrom, vortex, whirlpool 0035</div> <div>○渦巻き うずまき eddy, whirlpool; coil 0458</div> <div>渦線 かせん spiral line 0210</div> <div>渦紋 かもん whirlpool design 1416</div>
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1487	<i>Water</i> (沝) + <i>excessive</i> (厩) (in this case, excessive energy): WHIRLPOOL . A shortcut is to see 厩 as a pair of eddies.	
水 85		
0550		
常 12		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17</div> <div>鍋</div>	<div>POT, pan</div> <div>カ* なべ</div>	<div>○鍋蓋 なべふた pot lid 1303</div> <div>鍋焼き なべやき scalloped; scalloped noodles 0769</div> <div>土鍋 どなべ earthen pot 0030</div> <div>シチュー鍋 シチューなべ stew pot/pan, skillet</div> <div>鍋物 なべもの food served in a pot 0172</div>
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1488	Recalling the <i>excessively</i> tall stack of boxes in 過 0464, here visualize an <i>excessively</i> tall pile of <i>metal</i> (金) POTS and pans in one's sink.	
金 167		
1564		
常 17		

<div>蘭</div>	¹ ORCHID ² HOLLAND ラン	¹ 蘭栽培法 らんさいばいほう orchidology 1319, 1264, 0139 ² 蘭国 らんこく Holland 0075 ^② 蘭学 らんがく Dutch studies (Edo-era studies of Western texts brought by Dutch traders) ... 0099

<div>1489</div> <div>艸 140</div> <div>蘭</div> <div>2114</div> <div>名 19</div>	Memorize the reading ラン for the next two entries, which differ only by 艸 and 木. With so few kanji pronounced ラン, it's easy to associate ラン with HOLLAND (オランダ, once written 阿蘭陀 or 和蘭), and by extension with ORCHID . Remember that of these two kanji, the one with 艸 (suggesting <i>plant species</i>) refers to ORCHID , and thus also to HOLLAND .
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<div>欄</div>	COLUMN ラン	広告欄 こうこくらん advertisement column 0238, 0698 スポーツ欄 スポーツらん sports section 欄外 らんがい margin 0266 〇空欄 くうらん blank column, blank 0398 欄に記入する らんにぎにゆうする fill in the blank/column 0427, 0039

<div>1490</div> <div>木 75</div> <div>欄</div> <div>1023</div> <div>常 20</div>	(Continuing from the previous entry) Here, 木 resembles a long newspaper COLUMN running along the side of a crowded page.
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<div>潤</div>	MOIST ジュン うるお(う) うるお(す) うる(む)	<input type="radio"/> 湿润な しつじゆんな moist, damp, wet 0200 <input type="radio"/> 潤う うるおう be moistened, be wet; profit 利潤 りじゆん profit 0412 潤い うるおい moisture; profit; tastefulness 潤んだ目 うるんだめ eyes moist with tears ... 0021

<div>1491</div> <div>水 85</div> <div></div> <div>0676</div> <div>常 15</div>	Here we look in through the <i>gates</i> (門) of the <i>king</i> (王)'s palace toward his garden. To keep his garden MOIST , the <i>king</i> fills luxuriant fountains and pools with <i>water</i> (水).
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<div>淵</div>	¹ EDGE ² DEEP POOL エン ふち	¹ 淵源 えんげん origin, inception 0209 ² 皇居は淵に囲まれている こうきょはふちにかこまれている Deep pools of water surround the imperial palace. 0077, 0255, 0435 ² 絶望の淵 ぜつぼうのふち the depths of despair 1271, 1066

<div>1492</div> <div>水 85</div> <div>渚</div> <div>0547</div> <div>名 12</div>	Review 片 0922. Here, picture trees lining either EDGE of a DEEP POOL . An image search for 千鳥ヶ淵 (ちどりがふち, an imperial palace moat lined with cherry trees) will no doubt turn up photos to help vivify the image.
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<div>滑</div>	<p>1 SLIDE 2 SMOOTH</p> <p>カツ コツ すべ(る) なめ(らか)</p>	<p>1 滑走路 かっそうろ runway.....0140, 0788 ① 滑る すべる slide, glide, slip 2 潤滑油 じゅんかつゆ lubricant, lubricating oil.....1491, 0433 ② 円滑な えんかつな smooth, harmonious... 0013 2 滑らかに なめらかに smoothly</p>
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<p>1493 水 85</p> <p>0603</p> <p>常 13</p>	<p>Review 骨 0465 if necessary. Here <i>water</i> (水) slips and SLIDES SMOOTHLY along <i>bone</i>. 骨 0465</p>
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<div>稽</div>	<p>PRACTICE, train</p> <p>ケイ</p>	<p>○稽古 けいこ practice, training, drill 0254 稽古着 けいこぎ training suit.....0254, 0938 舞台稽古 ぶたいけいこ dress rehearsal.....0961, 0949, 0254 ○滑稽 な こっけいな funny, jocular, humorous; laughable, ridiculous.....1493</p>
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<p>1494 禾 115</p> <p>稽</p> <p>1137</p> <p>常 15</p>	<p>For this character, you need only concern yourself with learning the compounds 稽古 (けいこ) and 滑稽な (こっけいな).</p>
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<div>肩</div>	<p>SHOULDER</p> <p>ケン かた</p>	<p>○肩章 けんしょう epaulet, shoulder strap1459 肩に担ぐ かたにかつぐ shoulder, bear1394 ○肩凝り かたこり stiff shoulders1351 肩書き かたがき title, degree0079</p>
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<p>1495 肉 130</p> <p>1703</p> <p>常 8</p>	<p>戸 frames the top of this character the way the collarbone frames the top of the torso. Visualize S2-3 as the collarbone, S4 as the upper arm extending down from it, and 月 as the <i>flesh</i> protected underneath the SHOULDER. You might visualize S1 as an epaulet.</p>
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<div>脅</div>	<p>THREATEN</p> <p>キョウ おびや(かす) おど(す) おど(かす)</p>	<p>○脅迫する きょうはくする threaten, intimidate 1182 脅迫状 きょうはくじょう intimidating letter.....1182, 0616 脅威 きょうい threat, menace.....1150 ○脅かす おびやかす threaten, menace 脅かす おどかす threaten, intimidate; startle</p>
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<p>1496 肉 130</p> <p>1811</p> <p>常 10</p>	<p>Three <i>powerful predators</i> (脇) THREATEN their prey. They regard it only as <i>flesh</i> (月). 脇 1993</p>
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<div>3 1 4 2 5 6 7 8</div> <div>肯</div>	ASSENT	○肯定 こうてい affirmation, affirmative..... 0045 肯定的 こうていき affirmative..... 0045, 0169 首肯する しゅこうする assent, nod..... 0157
	コウ	

1497	Imagine the <i>moon</i> (月) giving its ASSENT for some visitors to <i>stop</i> (止) on it for awhile.	
肉 130		
2142		
常 8		

<div>1 3 2 4</div> <div>双</div>	SET OF TWO, pair	双肩 そうけん both shoulders..... 1495 双生児 そうせいじ twins..... 0036, 0772 ○双方 そうほう both sides/parties..... 0173 一雙 いっそう a pair..... 0002 ○双子 ふたご twins..... 0094
	ソウ ふた	

1498	A pair of <i>hands</i> : SET OF TWO/pair.	
又 29*		
雙		
0013		
常 4		

<div>1 4 2 3 5 6</div> <div>江</div>	INLET	江上 こうじょう bank of a large river..... 0041 ○江湖 こうこ general public, the world..... 0259 ○入り江 いりえ inlet, cove, creek..... 0039 江戸 えど Edo [former name of Tokyo]..... 0248 江戸時代 えどじだい Edo period (Japanese historical era, approx. 1600-1867)..... 0248, 0383, 0071
	コウ え	

1499	Visualize the <i>water</i> (氵) flowing into the open space at the left side of 工, which graphically represents an indented seashore, or INLET.	
水 85		
0195		
常 6		

<div>1 5 4 2 8 6 7 3 10 11 12</div> <div>湾</div>	BAY; curve	湾口 わんこう bay entrance..... 0019 湾内 わんない inside the bay..... 0215 ○東京湾 とうきょうわん Tokyo Bay..... 0032, 0245 真珠湾 しんじゅわん Pearl Harbor..... 0838, 1207 台湾 たいわん Taiwan..... 0949
	ワン	

1500	The next two kanji are similar in appearance and meaning. Use 弓 and 己 to distinguish BAY (here) from PORT (below). To visualize BAY, let 弓 suggest a <i>bow-shaped curve</i> in the coastline embracing the <i>waters</i> of the sea (the secondary meaning <i>curve</i> appears in the word 湾曲 [わんきょく, curve]). Note how 亦 shortens the old form. 港 1501	
水 85		
灣		
0562		
常 12		

<div>1 5 6</div> <div>2 4 7</div> <div>3 8 9</div> <div>10 11 12</div> <div>港</div>	<div>PORT</div> <div>コウ</div> <div>みなと</div>	<div>港湾局 こうわんきょく Port and Harbor Authority 1500, 0256</div> <div>港口 こうこう harbor entrance..... 0019</div> <div>○空港 こうこう airport..... 0398</div> <div>入港する にゅうこうする enter a port..... 0039</div> <div>○港町 みなとまち port town..... 0439</div>
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<div>1503</div> <div>水 85</div> <div>0552</div> <div>常 12</div>	<div>(Continuing from the previous entry) Recall how 己 can mean <i>wrap/roll up</i> (see 包 0457 if necessary). Here, it refers to the way in which ships are “<i>wrapped up</i>” <i>together</i> (共) inside the breakwaters (湾) of a PORT. Remember, <i>bow</i> (弓) represents the curved outline of a BAY (湾), whereas <i>wrap up</i> (己) signals the full enclosure of a PORT. 港 0358, 湾 1500</div>
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<div>13 1</div> <div>14 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</div> <div>15 選</div>	<div>SELECT</div> <div>セン</div> <div>えら(ぶ)</div>	<div>選手 せんしゅ player, representative athlete... 0046</div> <div>○選挙 せんきょ election..... 1247</div> <div>当選 とうせん election to office; winning (a lottery)..... 0141</div> <div>○選ぶ えらぶ select, choose</div> <div>選び出す えらびだす select, pick out..... 0038</div>
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<div>1502</div> <div>走 162</div> <div>2734</div> <div>常 15</div>	<div>Here let 選 represent a shopping cart. To perceive the idea of SELECTING, visualize a pair of <i>wrapped</i> (己) items (packages) SELECTED from the shelves and placed <i>together</i> (共) in the shopping cart. 選 0785</div>
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<div>2</div> <div>3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div>10 11 12</div> <div>択</div>	<div>SELECT</div> <div>タク</div>	<div>○選択する せんたくする select, choose..... 1502</div> <div>採択する さいたくする adopt, select..... 0989</div> <div>二者択一 にしやたくいつ either-or choice..... 0003, 0107, 0002</div>
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<div>1509</div> <div>手 64</div> <div>擇</div> <div>0227</div> <div>常 7</div>	<div>Review 尺 0337 and 駅 0339 (as with the latter, 尺 <i>digger</i> abbreviates 擧 in the old forms of the next several entries). Here the <i>digger</i> must SELECT which <i>hand</i> (才) to shovel with.</div>
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<div>1 6 4</div> <div>2 5 7</div> <div>3 沢</div>	<div>¹ SWAMP, marsh</div> <div>² ABUNDANT</div> <div>タク</div> <div>さわ</div>	<div>¹ 沼沢 しょうたく marsh, swamp..... 1105</div> <div>① 沢地 さわち marshy land..... 0187</div> <div>¹ 長沢 ながさわ Nagasawa [surname]..... 0091</div> <div>② 沢山 たくさん large quantity, plenty..... 0037</div> <div>² 潤沢 じゅんたく abundance, plenty..... 1491</div>
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<div>澤</div> <div>水 85</div> <div>澤</div> <div>0238</div> <div>常 7</div>	<div>ゞ signals that <i>water gushes forth</i> after the <i>digger</i> (尺) sinks his shovel into the earth: SWAMP. Associate this with M2 ABUNDANT by thinking of the water “<i>overflowing</i>.” The meaning SWAMP sounds a bit like “<i>さわ-mpu</i>.” 沼 1105</div>
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	¹ TRANSLATE	¹ 訳者 やくしゃ translator..... 0107
	² SENSE, meaning	^① 通訳 つうやく interpreting; interpreter..... 0159 ¹ 直訳 ちよくやく literal translation 0839 ² 訳の分からない言葉 わけのわからないことば words that make no sense... 0088, 0051, 0605 言い訳 いいわけ apology, excuse, explanation 0051


1505	Here we observe a <i>words (言)-digger (尺)</i> , or TRANSLATOR . His job is to bring the SENSE or meaning of foreign words to light.	
言 149		
譯		
1340		
常 11		

	¹ ELUCIDATE	^① 解釈 かいしゃく interpretation, explanation 0345
	² RELEASE	¹ 注釈 ちゅうしゃく annotation, note, comment 0368 ^② 釈放 しゃくほう release, discharge, acquittal 0574 ² 保釈する ほしゃくする let (a prisoner) out on bail 0646

1506	Review 番 0299. Here, imagine the <i>digger (尺)</i> unearthing and RELEASING a buried cache of <i>crudely tied rice bundles</i> . Link this with M2 ELUCIDATE via the idea of RELEASING clarifying details.	
采 165		
釋		
1349		
常 11		

	LAY	○敷設 ふせつ construction, laying..... 0520
	フ し(く) -し(き)	○敷く しく lay, spread; construct 布団を敷く ふとんをしく make a bed... 0204, 0649 屋敷 やしき mansion, residence; residential lot 0252 敷金 しききん deposit money 0029

1507	Review 専 0580. Also, see the note at 簿 0985 about the extra dot stroke at the top. Here, we can visualize the rod-holding hand (父) LAYING a large <i>mixing cauldron</i> upon the shoulders of this small <i>person</i> (方). 激 0575, 贅 1509	
父 66		
1653		
常 15		

	PROUD	○傲慢 ごうまん proud, arrogant 1134
	ゴウ	

1508	Take 敖 as an abbreviated version of the previous entry, then visualize the small <i>person</i> (方) PROUDLY carrying the load <i>laid</i> upon him. Let 1 therefore suggest <i>manly PRIDE</i> . This kanji mostly appears in V1, so focus your efforts on learning that compound. 傲 1353, 激 0575	
人 9		
0131		
常 13		

<div>贅</div>	LUXURY	○贅沢 ぜいたく luxury, extravagance 1504 贅沢品 ぜいたくひん luxury item 1504, 0301 贅肉 ぜいにく excess fat, flab 0216 贅言 ぜいげん redundancy, wordiness 0051
	ゼイ	

1509 貝 154	Informed by the previous two entries, visualize <i>laying</i> heaps of <i>money</i> (貝) upon the small <i>person</i> (方): LUXURY. 敷 1507	
外 18		

<div>審</div>	¹ EXAMINE CAREFULLY ² TRY	①審議 しんぎ deliberation, careful consideration 0927 ¹ 審判 しんぱん (=しんばん) refereeing, judgment; referee, umpire 0744 ² 審理する しんりする try, examine, inquire into 0532 ² 審問 しんもん trial, hearing, interrogation... 0452 ² 陪審 ばいしん jury 1263
	シン	


1510 ハ 40	Review 番 0299 WATCH. Here let "roof (ハ) + watch" suggest a sentry or other official carefully questioning a suspect in the privacy of an interrogation room: EXAMINE CAREFULLY. 察 0639, 番 0299	
2080 常 15		

<div>藩</div>	FEUDAL DOMAIN	○藩主 はんしゅ domain lord, daimyo 0365 幕藩体制 ばくはんたいせい (Japanese) feudal system 1339, 0062, 0708 加賀藩 かがはん (Edo-era feudal domain) 1147, 1172 藩閥 はんばつ clanship, clan favoritism 1362 廃藩 はいはん abolition of the Edo-era feudal system 0149
	ハン	


1511 艸 140	In feudal Japan, each lord was allotted a DOMAIN endowed with an adequate supply of arable land (here represented by 艸), <i>water</i> (氵), and armed men to <i>watch</i> over it (番).	
2106 常 18		

<div>翻</div>	¹ TURN OVER ² RENDER IN ANOTHER FORM, translate	¹ 翻意する ほんいする change one's mind... 0151 ¹ 翻然と ほんぜんと suddenly 0760 ①翻る ひるがえる turn over; wave, flutter ②翻訳する ほんやくする translate, render... 1505 ² 翻案 ほんあん adaptation 0097
	ホン ひるがえ(る) ひるがえ(す)	


1512 羽 124	Recall from 番 0299 the idea of <i>taking turns</i> or rotating. With 羽 here, we thus get an image of the "alternating" up and down motion of a bird's <i>wings</i> : TURN OVER. With this image of TURNING OVER we can easily associate the idea of RENDERING IN ANOTHER FORM, such as translating a document from one language into another.	
1676 常 18		

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<p>SOAR</p> <p>ショウ かけ(る) と(ぶ)</p>	<p>○飛翔 ひしょう flight, soaring..... 0475 滑翔機 かっしょうき sailplane, glider... 1493, 0473 ○翔る かける soar, fly 飛び翔る とびかける soar, fly..... 0475</p>
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<p>1513 羽 124</p> <p>1241 名 12</p>	<p>A winged(羽) goat(羊) taking off: SOAR.</p>
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<p>LOOK INTO, inspect</p> <p>サ</p>	<p>査察 ささつ inspection, investigation..... 0639 査問 さもん inquiry, hearing..... 0452 調査 ちょうさ investigation, inquiry, survey 0306 ○検査 けんさ inspection, examination, test... 1029 審査する しんさする examine, investigate, judge 1510</p>
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<p>1514 木 75</p> <p>2159 常 9</p>	<p>Picture climbing up the <i>ladder</i>(且) into the <i>tree</i>(木) to LOOK INTO something.</p>
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<p>LAND TAX</p> <p>ソ</p>	<p>○租税 そぜい taxes, taxation 1195 地租 ちそ land tax 0187 免租 めんそ tax exemption 1272 貢租 こうそ tribute, annual tax..... 1158</p>
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<p>1515 禾 115</p> <p>1076 常 10</p>	<p>In ancient China LAND TAXES were paid in kind, such as in <i>neatly bundled rice stalks</i>(禾). The <i>ladder</i>(且) suggests a progressive scale of taxation. Recall that kanji in which 且 appears at the right are pronounced ソ. 租 1516, 相 0682</p>
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<p>COARSE</p> <p>ソ あら(い) あら-</p>	<p>○粗末な そまつな coarse, crude, humble ... 0272 粗悪な そあくな coarse, crude, bad 0546 粗大な そだいな coarse, rough, unpolished 0033 ○粗い細工 あらいさいく rough workmanship 0239, 0108 粗造り あらづくり rough work 0699</p>
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<p>1516 米 119</p> <p>1214 常 11</p>	<p>Learn to recognize this kanji by how it differs from the previous entry. Compared to the <i>neat rice bundle</i>(禾) used for LAND TAX, the "ordinary" <i>rice bundle</i>(米) in this kanji seems COARSE. 租 1515</p>
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</div> <div>阻</div>	HAMPER, obstruct	○阻害する そがいする obstruct, check, impede, hamper 0413 阻止 そし obstruction, check, hindrance... 0042 険阻な けんそな steep (mountain pass), precipitous 1031
	ソ はば(む)	○道を阻む みちをはばむ obstruct one's way... 0158 成長を阻む せいちょうをはばむ hinder/check the growth of (plants) 0070, 0091

1517	Visualize climbing the <i>ladder</i> (且) to see over the top of the <i>hills</i> (丘), which HAMPER (i.e., obstruct) the view. 障 1461	
阜 170		
0308		
常 8		

<div>2 1 3 4 5 6 7 8</div> <div>狙</div>	AIM AT	○狙撃 そげき sniping 1026 ○狙う ねらう aim at 狙い ねらい aim 狙い撃ち ねらいうち sniping 1026
	ソ ねら(う)	


1518	An ambitious <i>dog</i> (犬) who AIMS to climb the social <i>ladder</i> (且).	
犬 94		
0304		
常 8		


<div>2 3 1 4 5 6 7 8</div> <div>宜</div>	RIGHT, suitable, good, all right	○便宜 べんぎ convenience, facility 0890 時宜 じぎ right time/occasion 0383 ○宜しい よろしい all right, OK もし宜しければ... もしよろしければ... If you like ...; If you don't mind ... 宜しくお伝え下さい よろしくおたえください Please give my best regards 0223, 0040
	ギ よろ(しい)* よろ(しく)*	


1519	Climbing a <i>ladder</i> (且) is the RIGHT /most suitable method for getting on top of a <i>roof</i> (屋).	
屋 40	宜 1398	
1909		
常 8		


<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</div> <div>畳</div>	1 TATAMI, straw mat 2 FOLD UP	1 畳敷きの部屋 たたみじきのへや straw-matted room 1507, 0068, 0252 1 畳替え たたみがえ refacing tatami mats 1167 ①四畳半の部屋 よじょうはんのへや 4.5-mat room 0006, 0335, 0068, 0252 ②畳む たたむ fold up; shut 2 畳み椅子 たたみいす folding chair.... 1332, 0094
	ジョウ たた(む) たた(み)- たたみ	


1520	Visualize 田 as four adjoining TATAMI MATS . To save space when storing, we FOLD them UP in a <i>ladder</i> (且)-like stack.	
田 102		
畳		
2249		
常 12		


<div>  </div>	¹ SHELL ² FIRST IN A SERIES	¹ 甲羅 こうら shell, carapace 0896 ¹ 甲板 かんばん (=こうはん) deck 0924 ^① 手の甲 てのこう back of the hand 0046 ¹ 甲骨文 こうこつぶん ancient inscriptions of Chinese characters on oracle bones and carapaces 0465, 0101 ² 甲種 こうしゅ first class, grade A 0544
	コウ カン カ*	


<div>  </div>	Visualize 日 as a protective SHELL (S5 provides a vertical dimension so that we can see the SHELL as being “on top,” where it can cover underlying soft tissue). Now if you memorize V3, you will know this kanji like the back of your hand. For M2 FIRST IN A SERIES , see the note at 丙 1523, 申 0315, 由 0432
田 102 2923 常 5	


<div>  </div>	SECOND IN A SERIES	乙種 おつしゅ second class, grade B 0544 甲と乙 こうとおつ A and B, the former and the latter 1521 乙女 おとめ virgin, maiden 0093 乙女座 おとめざ Virgo [constellation] 0093, 0749
	オツ	

<div>  </div>	By visualizing this as an oddly written numeral 2, it is easy to remember the meaning SECOND IN A SERIES . Just as this character roughly approximates the numeral 2, its pronunciation vaguely resembles the word “two”: オツ. No other kanji in this course has the reading オツ. 乞 1805
乙 5 2849 常 1	

<div>  </div>	THIRD IN A SERIES	丙種 へいしゅ third class, grade C 0544 ① 甲乙丙 こうおつへい first, second, and third; A, B, and C 1521, 1522
	へイ	

<div>  </div>	We have seen this form before, inside 病 0617. By itself it is the kanji for THIRD IN A SERIES . In the context of a series, we can remember that 丙 represents the THIRD element by discerning a downward-facing numeral 3 in the lower portion. Similarly, we can discern a numeral 2 in 乙 and a numeral 1 inside 甲. Practice writing and saying V2. 内 0215
一 1 2920 常 5	

<div>  </div>	¹ CHARACTER ² STATUS ³ HANDLE, grip; shaft	① 人柄 ひとがら character, personality 0015 ① 間柄 あいだがら relation, terms 0448 ① 柄の悪い がらのわるい ill-bred 0546 ② 家柄 いえがら social standing of a family; lineage 0219 傘の柄 かさのえ umbrella handle 0753
	へイ がら え	

<div>  </div>	丙 here works like a device to measure the tree (木)'s CHARACTER and STATUS . The top of 丙 (S5 here) is used to measure the tree's height (that is, its stature or STATUS). The rest of 丙 (内, <i>inside</i>) measures what the tree has <i>inside</i> (that is, its CHARACTER). M3 HANDLE is easily recognized in S5.
木 75 0799 常 9	

	PUSH, press (down) オウ お(す) お(し) お(っ) お(さえる)	押印する おういんする seal, affix a seal..... 0231 ○押す おす push, press (down) ○押収 おうしゅう seizure, confiscation..... 1155 後押し あとおし pushing; support, backing 0114 押さえる おさえる press down, hold down
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手 64 0278 常 8	Learn the next two entries by how they differ. Here, 日 has risen too high, so the <i>hand</i> (才) needs to press it down: PUSH . 押 1526
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	DRAW OUT, pull チュウ	抽出する ちゅうしゅつする extract, abstract, educe 0038 ○抽選 ちゅうせん drawing of lots, lottery..... 1502 抽象的 ちゅうしようにき abstract 1277
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手 64 0267 常 8	(Continuing from the previous entry) Here, 日 has dropped too low, so the <i>hand</i> needs to pull it up: DRAW OUT . 押 1525
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	LOOK FOR ソウ さが(す)	○捜査 そうさ criminal investigation, search... 1514 捜査本部 そうさほんぶ investigation headquarters 1514, 0031, 0068 博捜 はくそう searching far and wide 0983 ○捜す さがす look for 宝探し たからさがし treasure hunt 0074
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手 64 捜 0389 常 10	Here you can visualize LOOKING FOR an object in the dark with the dim light of a torch. With your left <i>hand</i> (才) you feel for the object; with your right <i>hand</i> (又) you carry a torch (申). 挿 1597
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	1 DELIVER 2 REACH とど(ける) -とど(け) とど(く)	①届ける とどける deliver, give notice 1 届け先 とどけさき destination, address 0134 1 欠席届け けっせきとどけ notification of absence 0277, 0279 ②届く とどく reach, arrive 2 手の届く所 てのとどこころ within one's reach 0046, 0249
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戸 44 届 2651 常 8	Visualize 由 as a DELIVERY person reaching up with one hand to knock on someone's <i>door</i> . M1 DELIVER and M2 REACH should not be thought of as separate meanings, but rather as transitive and intransitive senses of the same action. 屈 1834, 居 0255
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<div>1527</div> <div>六 40</div> <div>1907</div> <div>常 8</div>	<div>1 SPACE</div> <div>2 MIDAIR</div> <div>チュウ</div>	<div>2 宙乗り ちゅうのり aerial stunts..... 1005</div> <div>2 宙吊り ちゅうづり hanging in midair..... 0206</div> <div>③ 宙返り ちゅうがえり somersault..... 0378</div>

Try to see this as the lid of a box flying into MIDAIR. Visualize 由 as a box with a rod that rises up from the inside and pushes the “roof” (ㇿ, i.e., lid) of the box into MIDAIR, in the same way that a rocket sends a spacecraft into SPACE. See 宇 1542 for compounds using M1.

<div>1529</div> <div>竹 118</div> <div>2323</div> <div>常 11</div>	<div>FLUTE; whistle</div> <div>テキ</div> <div>ふえ</div>	<div>牧笛 ほくてき shepherd's pipe..... 0576</div> <div>汽笛 きてき steam whistle..... 0127</div> <div>○警笛 けいてき alarm-whistle, horn..... 0806</div> <div>横笛 よこぶえ flute, fife..... 0916</div> <div>○口笛 くちぶえ whistle..... 0019</div>

In the previous entry I asked you to visualize the central vertical stroke as a rod rising up out of a box. Here see it as air rising up through holes in a *bamboo* (竹) instrument—a FLUTE or whistle.

<div>1531</div> <div>衣 145</div> <div>1078</div> <div>常 10</div>	<div>SLEEVE</div> <div>シュウ</div> <div>そで</div>	<div>袖手 しゅうしゅ having one's arms folded in the sleeves of one's gown..... 0046</div> <div>○長袖 ながそで long sleeves..... 0091</div> <div>○半袖 はんそで short sleeves..... 0335</div> <div>袖丈 そでたけ sleeve length..... 0657</div>

衤 indicates *clothing*. Here visualize 由 as a SLEEVE with a wrist poking out of it. 裾 1534

<div>1532</div> <div>衣 145</div> <div>1156</div> <div>常 18</div>	<div>COLLAR</div> <div>キン</div> <div>えり</div>	<div>○開襟シャツ かいきんシャツ wing-collared/open-neck shirt..... 0450</div> <div>半襟 はんえり neckpiece [on a kimono]..... 0335</div> <div>襟巻き えりまき scarf, muffler..... 0458</div> <div>○襟を正す えりをただす straighten oneself... 0043</div>

Clothing (衤) + *prohibition* (禁): a priest's COLLAR. The *on-yomi* follows 禁 0312 キン. Interchangeable with the next entry.

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div>衿</div>	<div>COLLAR</div> <div>キン えり</div>	<div>○開衿シャツ かいきんシャツ wing-collared/ open-neck shirt 0450</div> <div>半衿 はんえり neckpiece [on a kimono]..... 0335</div> <div>衿巻き えりまき scarf, muffler 0458</div> <div>○衿を正す えりをただす straighten oneself... 0043</div>
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1533 Again 衺 indicates *clothing*. Visualize the lower portion of S9 as a stiff **COLLAR** rising from the back of a man's neck (we're looking at him from the side). Interchangeable with the previous entry.

衣 145

1055

名 9

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13</div> <div>裾</div>	<div>CUFF, hem</div> <div>すそ</div>	<div>○裾裏 すそら hem lining 0704</div> <div>裾除け すそよけ underskirt 0996</div> <div>も裾 (裳×裾) もすそ cuff, hem</div> <div>山裾 やますそ foot of a mountain..... 0037</div> <div>裾野 すその foot of a mountain..... 0534</div>
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1534 袖 1531 depicts a SLEEVE with a wrist poking out of it. Here, visualize the rectangular shape in 尸 as the CUFF or hem at the end of a sleeve. 𤑔 袖 1531

衣 145

1119

常 13

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11</div> <div>据</div>	<div>SET (up), place</div> <div>す(える) す(わる)</div>	<div>○据える すえる set in position, install; set (a table); lay (a foundation)</div> <div>据え付ける すえつける install, equip, fit 0064</div> <div>据え置き すえおき leaving (something) as it stands; deferred savings 0843</div> <div>据え膳 すえぜん meal set before one; women's advances 1215</div> <div>腹の据わった男 はらのすわったおとこ man with plenty of guts 0864, 0092</div>
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1535 Here imagine the *hand* (手) **SETTING** something in place inside the *residence* (居). 𤑔 握 1536, 揃 1537

手 64

0455

常 11

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</div> <div>握</div>	<div>GRASP, seize</div> <div>アク にぎ(る)</div>	<div>○握手 あくしゅ handshake 0046</div> <div>握力 あくりよく grasping power..... 0084</div> <div>○握る にぎる grasp, seize</div> <div>拳を握る こぶしをにぎる make a fist 1248</div> <div>お握り おにぎり rice ball</div>
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1536 Here imagine the *hand* (手) **GRASPING/seizing** an item in a *small shop* (屋). Remember, in the *small shop* the hand **GRASPS** (握); in the *residence* it **SETS** (据). 𤑔 据 1535, 揃 1537

手 64

0535

常 12

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	<p>MAKE UNIFORM</p> <p>セン そろ(える) そろ(う) そろ(い) -そろ(い)</p>	<p>○揃える そろえる make uniform, arrange properly 揃う そろう be uniform/even, match; be complete, make a pair; assemble, be all present 家具を揃える かぐをそろえる have a suite of furniture..... 0219, 0837 揃い踏み そろいぶみ [sumo] stamping on the ring in unison..... 1326 傑作揃い けっさくそろい full array of masterpieces..... 1176, 0152</p>
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<p>1537 手 64 揃 0539 名 12</p>	<p>Visualize the <i>hand</i> (手) putting in order the items <i>before</i> (前) it: MAKE UNIFORM. The head character is shown with the old form of 月, reflecting the fact that this name-use list kanji has not officially been standardized (as of this writing). Either way of writing the character is acceptable. 𠄎 据 1535, 握 1536</p>
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	<p>STROKE, soothe</p> <p>ブ な(てる)</p>	<p>愛撫する あいぶする caress, love dearly..... 0778 ○撫でる なてる stroke, pet 撫で付ける なてつける smooth down..... 0064 撫で肩 なてがた sloping shoulders..... 1495</p>
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<p>1538 手 64 0667 名 15</p>	<p>Here the <i>hand</i> (手) turns aches and pains to <i>nothing</i> (無): STROKE/soothe.</p>
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	<p>ENTRUST</p> <p>タク</p>	<p>○委託する いたくする entrust with, consign... 0396 信託 しんたく trust..... 0063 結託する けったくする conspire with..... 0516 託児所 たくじしょ day nursery..... 0772, 0249 託す たくす entrust (a person with a thing)</p>
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<p>1539 言 149 1323 常 10</p>	<p>Visualize 乇 as a person sitting on the floor with his arms outstretched, relaxing. The picture in this entry is of a person giving <i>words</i> (言) of instruction to a subordinate so that he can unburden himself of (i.e., ENTRUST) a responsibility, and then be at leisure. 𠄎 託 1541</p>
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	<p>DWELLING HOUSE</p> <p>タク</p>	<p>宅地 たくち land for housing, residential land..... 0187 お宅 おたく your home, your house; you 自宅 じたく one's house, one's home..... 0081 ○住宅 じゅうたく housing, residence..... 0366 家宅捜査 かたくそうさ search of the premises..... 0219, 1527, 1514</p>
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<p>1540 人 40 1862 常 6</p>	<p>A person <i>relaxing</i> (乇) in the comfort of his <i>home</i> (宅): DWELLING HOUSE. 𠄎 宇 1542</p>
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	APOLOGIZE タ わ(びる) わ(び)	○お詫び おわび apology お詫びする おわびする apologize 詫びる わびる apologize 詫び状 わびじょう letter of apology 0616 詫び言 わびごと apology 0051
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1541 言 149 1387 名 13	Words (言) of APOLOGY delivered personally at the <i>home</i> (宅) of the offended. 詫 託 1539
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	UNIVERSE ウ	○宇宙 うちゅう universe, cosmos; (outer) space 1529 大宇宙 だいうちゅう macrocosm; the universe 0033, 1529 宇宙飛行士 うちゅうひこうし astronaut, cosmonaut 1529, 0475, 0055, 0350
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1542 人 40 1863 常 6	Note how 于 here differs from 乇 above. We can still picture it as a person spreading his arms widely, only now he is not seated but standing. Here we observe him gazing up at the roof (人) over the world (i.e., the firmament): UNIVERSE. 宅 1540, 字 0098
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	POTATO いも	ジャガ芋 ジャがいも potato, white potato 里芋 さといも taro 0531 ○焼き芋 やきいも baked sweet potato 0769
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1543 艸 140 1868 常 6	With a slight variation in strokes we move from the cosmic to the most literally terrestrial. Here picture a rhizome spreading its roots widely inside the earth, under a <i>grass</i> (艸) covering: POTATO . Practice identifying the meanings of these last two kanji from the variable component.
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	¹ LONGEVITY ² CONGRATULATIONS ジュ ス* ことぶき	¹ 長寿 ちやうじゅ long life, longevity 0091 ①寿命 じゅみょう life span 0232 ¹ 天寿 てんじゅ one's natural life span 0270 ②新年の寿 しんねんのことぶき New Year's greetings 0275, 0117 寿司を握る すしをにぎる make sushi. ... 0820, 1536
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1544 寸 41* 2979 常 7	Here 寸 <i>outstretched arm</i> holds a long rod (S4), like an elderly man steadying himself on a staff. We add a crossing stroke to the staff for each stage of life completed (childhood, youth, and middle age), so that the staff represents the attainment of LONGEVITY . His attainment is cause for CONGRATULATIONS .
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15</div> <div>鑄</div>	CAST, mint	鑄鉄 ちゅうてつ iron casting..... 0564 ○鑄造 ちゅうぞう casting, minting, coining... 0699 ○鑄る いる cast, mint
	チュウ い(る)	鑄物 いもの cast metal, casting..... 0172 鑄型 いがた mold, cast, matrix, die 0723

<div>鑄</div> <div>金 167</div> <div>鑄</div> <div>1543</div> <div>常 15</div>			Giving a <i>long-lived</i> (寿) shape to <i>metal</i> (金): CAST/mint . 鑄 錢 1585
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14</div> <div>銘</div>	INSCRIPTION	○銘文 めいぶん inscription..... 0101 銘記する めいきする bear in mind; inscribe, engrave..... 0427
	メイ	感銘 かんめい deep impression 0327 銘柄 めいがら brand name, brand..... 1524 銘打つ めいうつ engrave an inscription; call (itself)..... 1025

<div>銘</div> <div>金 167</div> <div>銘</div> <div>1536</div> <div>常 14</div>			Etching one's <i>name</i> (名) in <i>metal</i> (金): INSCRIBE .
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19</div> <div>鏡</div>	¹MIRROR ²OPTICAL INSTRUMENT	¹ 鏡台 きょうだい dressing table..... 0949 ①鏡に映る かがみにうつる be reflected in a mirror 0329 ②眼鏡 めがね (=がんきょう) glasses, spectacles 1092 ² 望遠鏡 ぼうえんきょう telescope..... 1066, 0857 ² 双眼鏡 そうがんきょう binoculars..... 1498, 1092
	キョウ かがみ	

<div>鏡</div> <div>金 167</div> <div>鏡</div> <div>1576</div> <div>常 19</div>			Ancient mirrors were made not of glass but of <i>metal</i> (金). If we take S14-19 as a variant of 見 see, we obtain an image of someone <i>standing</i> (立) before a <i>metal</i> object and <i>seeing</i> his image: MIRROR . M2 is an extended meaning. Distinguish the right half of this character from the two halves of 競 1204.
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19</div> <div>境</div>	¹BOUNDARY ²SITUATION	¹ 境界 きょうかい boundary, border..... 0612 ①国境 こっきょう (national) border..... 0075 ①境目 さかいめ border, boundary line; crisis..... 0021 ² 境地 きょうち state, stage; field, ground 0187 ² 心境 しんきょう frame of mind, mental attitude 0056
	キョウ ケイ さかい	

<div>境</div> <div>土 32</div> <div>境</div> <div>0618</div> <div>常 14</div>			Suggests <i>standing</i> (立) in a high position from which a wide <i>area</i> (土) can be <i>seen</i> (S9-14). No doubt this originally referred to a border lookout (like one of the towers along the Great Wall), since this kanji means BOUNDARY . The kanji for BOUNDARIES can also signify SITUATION , in the sense of the circumstances that surround us.
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<div> <div>150</div> <div>環</div> </div>	1 RING 2 SURROUND	①環状の かんじょうの ring-shaped, circular... 0616 ②環状線 かんじょうせん belt line... 0616, 0210 ③一環 いっかん link; part... 0002 ④環境 かんきょう environment, surroundings, circumstances... 1548 ⑤環海 かんかい surrounding seas... 0106
	カン	

<div> <div>151</div> <div>玉</div> </div>	王 suggests <i>gem</i> or <i>round object</i> . Here we might imagine S10 as a RING , seen edgewise, resting on a velvet <i>cloth</i> stand (see 園 0856) and covered by a protective <i>netting</i> (𦉳). M2 is a logical extension of M1.	
1011		
常 17		

<div> <div>152</div> <div>還</div> </div>	RETURN	帰還する きかんする return, come home... 1018 生還する せいかんする return alive; [baseball] reach home plate... 0036 ①返還 へんかん return, restoration, repayment... 0378 償還 しょうかん repayment, reimbursement... 0323 還暦 かんれき completion of the traditional sexagenary cycle, sixtieth birthday... 0854
	カン	

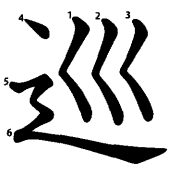
<div> <div>153</div> <div>毛</div> </div>	RETURNING a <i>ring</i> (from the previous entry) to its sender. 還 0857	
162		
2743		
常 16		

<div> <div>154</div> <div>盾</div> </div>	SHIELD	①矛盾 むじゆん contradiction... 0164 矛盾する むじゆんする be contradictory... 0164 盾に取る たてにとる hide behind... 0059 ②後ろ盾 うしろだて backer... 0114
	ジュン たて	


<div> <div>155</div> <div>目</div> </div>	Picture this as a soldier sheltering himself underneath a SHIELD .	
109		
2590		
常 9		

<div> <div>156</div> <div>循</div> </div>	CIRCULATE	①循環 じゆんかん circulation, rotation; cycle... 1549 血液循環 けつえきじゆんかん blood circulation... 0198, 0468, 1549 悪循環 あくじゆんかん vicious circle... 0546, 1549 景気循環 けいきじゆんかん business cycle... 1280, 0126, 1549 循環器科 じゆんかんきか cardiology (department)... 1549, 0295, 0759
	ジュン	


<div> <div>157</div> <div>イ</div> </div>	Since the <i>shield</i> (盾) cannot be penetrated, the only choice is to <i>go</i> (イ) around it (S1-2 indicate a path around the top). Let this image of “ <i>going around</i> ” suggest the idea of CIRCULATING .	
60		
0530		
常 12		

	MAKE THE ROUNDS, go around ジュン めぐ(る) めぐ(り)	巡査 じゅんさ police, patrolman 1514 巡察する じゅんさつする patrol, make a round of inspections 0639 ○巡礼 じゅんれい pilgrimage; pilgrim 0313 ○巡る めぐる go around; tour 血の巡り ちのめぐり circulation of blood ... 0198
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1553	Resembles one of those mobile signs used by highway maintenance crews in which a series of arrows (ㄣ) flashes in sequence, directing traffic to go around.	
ㄣ 47		
2622		
常 6		

	CRAWL シヤ は(う)	○這う はう crawl on all fours, stay flat 四つん這い よつんばい on all fours 0006 横這い よこばい crawling sideways 0916 ツタの葉が壁を這う ツタのはがかべをはう ivy crawls across the wall 0605, 1466 淵から這い上がる ふちからはいあがる climb out of the depths 1492, 0041
---	--------------------------------	---


1553	Focus on how the strokes of 言 lie flat, keeping a low profile as they <i>move forward</i> (ㄣ) along the ground: CRAWL. As ever, ㄣ may be replaced by ㄣ.	
走 162		
這		
2775		
名 11		

	RELAY テイ	○通信 ていしん communications 0063 遞送 ていそう forwarding 0455 遞次 ていじ in order, successively 0278
--	------------------------	---


1553	At 巡 1553 I suggested you visualize ㄣ as a set of flashing arrows. Here I suggest you visualize the parallel horizontal lines (S3-4) on this <i>truck</i> (ㄣ)'s cargo as a sign directing us to keep the cargo moving forward on its way; i.e., to RELAY it forward on the next stage of its journey. ㄣ 途 1000	
走 162		
遞		
2675		
常 10		

	BREATH ソク いき	○一息 ひといき breath; pause, rest; a little bit of effort 0002 溜め息 ためいき sigh 1171 ○休息 きゅうそく rest, repose 0061 消息 しょうそく (personal) news, movements; letter 1289 息子 むすこ son 0094
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1553	Through the <i>nose</i> (自) and down to the <i>heart</i> (心) passes the BREATH of life. Review 自 0081 if the connection with <i>nose</i> is not clear. ㄣ 憩 1557, 鼻 1558, 臭 1560	
心 61		
2301		
常 10		

	TAKE A REST	○休憩する きゅうけいする take a rest 0061 小憩 しょうけい short rest, brief recess 0034 木陰に憩う こかげに憩う take a rest under a tree 0028, 1311 ○憩いの場 いこいのば place for relaxation and refreshment 0445
	ケイ いこ(い) いこ(う)	


1557 心 61 憩 2510 常 16	Catching one's <i>breath</i> (息) and taking refreshment for one's <i>tongue</i> (舌): TAKE A REST . 息 1556
--	---

	NOSE	○鼻音 びおん nasal sound 0150 耳鼻 じび nose and ears 0057 鼻血 はなぢ nosebleed 0198 鼻息 はないき snorting; temper; vigor 1556 ○象の鼻 そうのはな elephant's trunk 1277
	ビ はな	

1550 鼻 209 2362 常 14	The character for NOSE starts with the grapheme <i>nose</i> (自), to which is attached a <i>head</i> (田), into which are inhaled two streams of air (丩), one through each nostril (ignore earlier meanings established for 丩). 算 0980, 息 1556
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	OPEN HOLE	○氣孔 きこう pore, stoma 0126 鼻孔 びこう nostrils 1558 排水孔 はいすいこう scupper(hole); osculum 0739, 0027 孔子 こうし Confucius 0094
	コウ	

1557 子 39 0158 常 4	Associate <i>child</i> (子) + <i>sharp hook</i> (乚) with the predictable result of such a combination: OPEN HOLE . 乳 0160
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	BAD SMELL	体臭 たいしゅう body odor 0062 悪臭 あくしゅう offensive odor, stench 0546 臭気 しゅうき offensive odor, stench 0126 酒臭い さけくさい reeking of liquor 0797 素人臭い しろうとくさい amateurish 0132, 0015
	シュウ くさ(い) -くさ(い) にお(う) にお(い)	

1540 自 132 臭 2289 常 9	In the next five entries we should interpret 大 visually, although its semantic value <i>big</i> can reinforce each image. In all five, see 大's slanting strokes coming together into a vertex that points into the element above it. Here, we observe a (<i>big</i>) odor converging on one's <i>nose</i> (自): BAD SMELL . 息 1556, 匂 2245
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	SMELL, sniff キュウ か(ぐ)	○嗅覚 きゅうかく sense of smell 0325 嗅神経 きゅうしんけい olfactory nerve... 0316, 1257 ○嗅ぐ かぐ smell, sniff 嗅ぎ出す かぎだす sniff out 0038 嗅ぎ分ける かぎわける sniff out; tell apart by smell 0088
--	--	--

1561 口 30 嗅 0576 常 13	To the previous entry we add 口 to suggest the sensory perception of a <i>bad smell</i> (臭), that is, the act of SMELLING or sniffing . This character incorporates the old form of the previous entry, which is based on 犬 rather than 大. 嗅 was not officially standardized to match 臭 when it was added to the Joyo list.
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	INNER PART, depths オウ おく	奥義 おうぎ (=おくぎ) secret principles, secrets, hidden mysteries 0926 ○奥行き おくゆき depth, length 0055 奥歯 おくば molars, back teeth 0674 奥日光 おくにつこう the secluded recesses of Nikko 0001, 0137 ○奥様 おくさま married lady, Mrs.; your wife... 0501
--	---	---

1562 大 37 奥 2458 常 12	Here visualize two blitzing columns converging on the INNER PART of a property, where the <i>rice</i> (米) is stored.
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	POINTY セン とが(る) とん(がる)	○尖锐な せんえいな radical; acute, sharp 1196 尖兵 せんべい advance-guard point; advance detachment 0907 ○尖る とがる (=とんがる) be pointed, be sharp; become irritated 尖り声 とがりごえ sharp/irate voice 0529 尖った鼻 とがったはな pointy nose 1558
--	---	--

1563 小 42 鋭 1864 名 6	Here the slanting strokes of 大 taper to a (<i>small</i> 小) POINTY tip. <i>Big</i> at the base, but very <i>small</i> at the tip. This kanji is now often replaced in <i>on-yomi</i> compounds by 先 0134. 鋭 1196
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	THRUST; dash forward トツ つ(く)	突入する とつにゅうする dash into, thrust into 0039 ○突破する とっぱする break through; surmount; exceed 0596 突然 とつぜん abruptly, suddenly, unexpectedly 0760 煙突 えんとつ chimney, smokestack 0768 ○突く つく thrust; push; poke; pierce
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1564 穴 116 突 1918 常 8	Recall 穴 <i>hole</i> . Now see 大 THRUSTING upward into the <i>hole</i> . 突 1710
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<div>室</div>	¹ CHOKE, plug up ² NITROGEN	^① 窒息 ちっそく suffocation, asphyxia 1556 ^② 窒素 ちっそ nitrogen 0132 ² 窒化物 ちっかぶつ nitride 0120, 0172
	チツ	

<div>116</div>	(Continuing from the previous entry) Now see 至 <i>arriving</i> at and plugging up/CHOKING OFF the <i>hole</i> in 穴. CHOKER relates in a meaningful way to M2 NITROGEN, whose gaseous form has been called the "lifeless air," for in it flames expire and men suffocate. 窒 室 0253	
穴 116		
1980		
常 11		

<div>窃</div>	STEAL	[○] 窃盗 せつとう theft, larceny 1304 窃盗罪 せつとうざい (charge of) theft, larceny 1304, 0741 窃盗犯 せつとうはん thief 1304, 0735 窃取 せつしゅ theft, larceny 0059
	セツ	

<div>116</div>	Imagine a thief <i>cutting</i> (切) a <i>hole</i> (穴) in your bag to STEAL your valuables.	
穴 116		
竊		
1942		
常 9		

<div>衝</div>	COLLIDE	衝突する しょうとつする collide (with), crash (into); conflict/clash (with) 1564 [○] 衝撃 しょうげき impact, shock, impulse 1026 衝動 しょうどう impulse, urge 0540 緩衝 かんしょう buffer 1126
	ショウ	

<div>144</div>	Review 行 0055. Here, imagine cars speeding down the two intersecting roads and COLLID-ING "heavily" (重) into each other. 衝 衡 1268	
行 144		
0658		
常 15		

<div>契</div>	PLEDGE	[○] 契約 けいやく contract, agreement 0170 契約書 けいやくしょ contract document 0170, 0079 契機 けいき opportunity, chance 0473 [○] 契る ちぎる pledge, promise
	ケイ ちぎ(る)	

<div>144</div>	Here try to visualize the idea of a man's fulfilling his PLEDGE to provide for his family. The (<i>big</i>) man carries a machete (刀, <i>sword</i>) over one shoulder and a <i>growing plant</i> (representing grain) over the other. 契 1569, 誓 1701	
大 37		
2293		
常 9		

<div> ⁵ ¹₂⁴ ³₇⁶ ¹⁰₁₁¹² ⁹ </div>	INGEST	喫茶店 きっさてん coffee shop, tea house 0603, 0347
	キツ	<input type="radio"/> 喫煙 きつえん smoking 0768 喫煙席 きつえんせき smoking section 0768, 0279 満喫する まんきつする have enough, enjoy fully 0179

口 30	(Continuing from the previous entry) After the man fulfills his <i>pledge</i> (契) by providing grain, a <i>mouth</i> (口) INGESTS it. 喫 契 1568, 潔 1570
0505	
常 12	

<div> ⁵ ¹₂⁴ ³₇⁶ ¹⁰₁₁¹² ⁹ </div>	IMMACULATE	清潔な せいけつな clean, neat, pure 0974
	ケツ いさぎよい	<input type="radio"/> 不潔な ふけつな unclean, dirty, impure 0049 <input type="radio"/> 潔癖 けつぺき love of cleanliness, fastidiousness 1468 純潔な じゅんけつな purehearted, immaculate, innocent 1101 <input type="radio"/> 潔い いさぎよい upright, sportsmanlike; manly, brave

水 85	From the <i>growing plants</i> the man gathered in 1568, we now produce IMMACULATE thread : take the raw <i>growing plant</i> at the top (S4-7), then scrape off the dirt with a <i>knife</i> (刀) and rinse with <i>water</i> (氺) to produce IMMACULATE thread (糸), issuing from the bottom.
0678	糸 繁 1575, 繫 1576, 喫 1569
常 15	

<div> ³ ¹₂⁴ ⁵₆⁷ ⁸ </div>	INSULT, disdain	<input type="radio"/> 侮言 ぶげん words of insult 0051 侮る あなどる despise, disdain, hold in contempt, make light of <input type="radio"/> 侮り難い敵 あなどりがたいてき formidable enemy 0712, 1122
	ブ あなど(る)	

人 9	Calling (or considering) someone merely an <i>everyman</i> (毎 every + 人 man): INSULT/disdain .
侮	
0063	
常 8	

<div> ⁵ ²₃⁴ ¹₆⁷ ⁸₉¹⁰ </div>	JAPANESE APRICOT, <i>ume</i>	梅林 ばいりん (=うめばやし) ume grove 0240
	パイ うめ	<input type="radio"/> 梅雨 ばいう (=つゆ) rainy season (of early summer) 0154 梅雨明け つゆあけ end of the rainy season 0154, 0024 <input type="radio"/> 梅干し うめぼし pickled ume 0408 梅酒 うめしゅ ume brandy 0797

木 75	A tree (木) for <i>every</i> (毎) purpose, the <i>ume</i> is planted for its celebrated late-winter flowers but also for its fruit, which are used not only as fruit but also for pickles, sauce, liquor, and medicine. For its early summer ripening it gives its name to the East Asian rainy season (see V2).
梅	
0833	
常 10	

<div style="text-align: center;">悔</div>	REPENT, regret	悔恨 かいこん regret, repentance 1217 ○後悔する こうかいする be sorry, regret, repent 0114 悔い改める くいあらためる repent, be penitent 0429
	カイ く(いる) く(やむ) くや(しい)	悔し泣き くやしなき crying from vexation, tears of regret 0578 ○悔しい くやしき vexing, regrettable

Here think of 毎 every in the sense of "all possible." In this way let "heart(心) + all possible" suggest wholehearted **REPENTANCE/regret**.

心 61

悔

0324

常 9

<div style="text-align: center;">敏</div>	NIMBLE; alert	敏速 びんそく quickness, agility, alacrity 1143 ○敏感な びんかんな sensitive 0327 鋭敏な えいびんな sharp, keen, sensitive 1196
	ビン	俊敏な しゅんびんな quick-witted 1440 敏腕 びんわん ability, capability 0732

As in the previous entry, think of 毎 every in the sense of "all possible." With 父, we can imagine a *striking* action performed with the greatest possible agility: **NIMBLE**.

父 66

敏

1206

常 10

<div style="text-align: center;">繁</div>	THRIVE, be busy; numerous, manifold	繁殖する はんしよくする breed, multiply 0841 ○繁荣する はんえいする thrive, flourish 1245 繁盛する はんじょうする thrive, flourish 1300
	ハン	繁忙 はんぼう pressure of business, busyness 1063 農繁期 のうはんき busy farming season 0511, 0486

As with 潔 several entries back, we can visualize *thread* issuing forth as it is produced. Here a *nimble*(敏) spinner quickly produces large quantities of *thread*(糸), an intuitive image for the concepts **THRIVE, be busy, numerous, and manifold**. 𦵏 繁 2035, 繫 1576, 潔 1570

糸 120

繁

2484

常 16

<div style="text-align: center;">繫</div>	CONNECT, tie together	○連繫 れんけい connection, linking, contact 0582 繫争 けいそう dispute, contention (of a legal case) 0972 繫留 けいりゅう mooring, anchorage 1170
	ケイ つな(ぐ) つな(がる) かか(る)	繫がる つながる be connected ○手を繋ぐ てをつなぐ join hands 0046

Imagine tying the *lances*(爰) to the *car*(車) with *rope*(糸): **CONNECT/tie together**. This character is often replaced by 係 in *on-yomi* compounds. 𦵏 繫 1575, 繫 1026, 潔 1570

糸 120

繫

外 17

<div>茂</div>	GROW THICK	○繁茂する はんもする grow thick, luxuriate... 1575
	モ しげ(る)	○茂る しげる grow thick, be luxuriant 茂み しげみ thicket, brush 生い茂る おいしげる grow luxuriantly/thickly... 0036 吉田茂 よしだしげる Yoshida Shigeru (prime minister, 1946-47 and 1948-54) ... 0514, 0020

<div>艸 140</div> <div>𦵏</div> <div>1934</div> <div>常 8</div>	Imagine using the blade at the end of this <i>guided spear</i> (戊) to slice your way through a thicket of tall <i>grass</i> (艸): GROW THICK .
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<div>橋</div>	BRIDGE	鉄橋 てっきょう iron bridge... 0564
	キョウ はし	○架橋 かきょう bridge building... 1173 橋脚 きょうきゃく bridge pier... 0734 ○吊り橋 (=釣り橋) つりばし suspension bridge... 0206, 2132 高橋 たかはし Takahashi [surname]... 0185

<div>木 75</div> <div></div> <div>0991</div> <div>常 16</div>	喬, like 高 0185, means <i>tall</i> . In ancient China, as today, bridges were among the tallest structures. The character they created for BRIDGE , then, implied a <i>tall</i> structure made of <i>wood</i> (木). Note that this character contains 夭, not 天; S5 must be written from right to left.
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<div>矯</div>	RECTIFY	○矯正 きょうせい correction, rectification... 0043
	キョウ た(める)	矯め直す ためなおす rectify, reset... 0839 矯風 きょうふう moral reform... 0425 ○枝を矯める えだをためる straighten a branch... 0965

<div>矢 111</div> <div></div> <div>1146</div> <div>常 17</div>	Tall (喬) + arrow (矢). Here the <i>arrow</i> has been stretched <i>tall</i> to make it as straight and narrow as possible: RECTIFY .
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<div>稿</div>	MANUSCRIPT	○原稿 げんこう manuscript, draft, copy... 0208
	コウ	稿料 こうりょう payment for a manuscript... 0758 草稿 そうこう outline, draft... 0144 投稿する とうこうする contribute (an article) 0517 寄稿 きこう contribution (to a newspaper)... 1330

<div>禾 115</div> <div>稯</div> <div>1138</div> <div>常 15</div>	Now we return to the more familiar form 高. Picture a <i>tall</i> sheet of <i>rice</i> (禾) paper (a long scroll?), on which a MANUSCRIPT is written. Note that this entry and the next one, following 高, have the <i>on</i> reading コウ, while the two characters above with 喬 are pronounced キョウ.
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<div>1287</div> <div>名 16</div>	<div>縞</div>	STRIPE	縞柄 しまがら striped pattern 1524 縞馬 しまうま zebra 0336 ○縞模様 しまもよう striped pattern 1336, 0501 横縞 よこじま lateral stripes 0916 縦縞 たてじま vertical stripes 0871
		コウ しま	

1501 Again let *tall* (高) suggest long—in this case, a *thread* (糸) running the length of a garment: pin**STRIPE**.

1287
名 16

<div>1287</div> <div>名 16</div>	<div>箋</div>	WRITING PAPER, label	○便箋 びんせん stationery, letter paper 0890 用箋 ようせん stationery, blank pad 0047 付箋 ふせん label, tag, adhesive note 0064 処方箋 しょうほうせん prescription 0553, 0173
		セン	

118 Imagine *bamboo* (竹) tags used for labeling one's *spears* (戈): **WRITING PAPER/label**. The traditional form 箋 was retained when this kanji was added in 2010 to the official Joyo list; however, the *spears* portion had decades earlier been simplified to 𦰩 in the entries that follow. Learn to recognize both versions interchangeably.

2360
常 14

<div>残</div>	¹ LEAVE BEHIND, remain ² RUTHLESS	¹ 残高 ざんだか balance, remainder 0185 ① 残業 ざんぎょう overtime (work) 0498 ① 残る のこる remain, linger, stay; be left over; survive ¹ 残す のこす leave (behind); reserve, save; leave undone ² 残忍 ざんにん cruelty, atrocity, brutality 1095
	ザン のこ(る) のこ(す)	

To organize this set of five characters based on the simplified form 𦰩, let it represent some kind of vehicle transporting a stack of cargo. See it as facing to the right, and picture the diagonal stroke (S9 here) as a ramp used for unloading various objects. Here it **LEAVES BEHIND** a *dead body* (歹), **RUTHLESSLY** abandoning it to the elements.

0851
常 10

<div>𦰩</div>	SCAFFOLD	○棧橋 さんばし (landing) pier, jetty, wharf 1578 棧敷 さじき reviewing stand, box, gallery 1507
	サン	

1504 Here 𦰩 unloads a *tree* (木, i.e., a log), depositing it upright in order to support a **SCAFFOLD**. Note the traditional forms of this whole series of characters based on 𦰩.

0843
常 10

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14</div> <div>銭</div>	MONEY; coin, 0.01 yen monetary unit <div>セン ぜに</div>	<div>金銭 きんせん money, cash 0029</div> <div>無銭の むせんの penniless, moneyless 0048</div> <div>○銭湯 せんとう public bath 0446</div> <div>二円五十銭 にえんごじっせん two yen fifty sen 0003, 0013, 0007, 0005</div> <div>○銭入れ ぜにいれ purse, till 0039</div>
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<div>1505</div> <div>金 167</div> <div>銭</div> <div>1537</div> <div>常 14</div>	Here 𧮛 unloads <i>money</i> (金), in the form of a long trail of coins: MONEY/coin . 𧮛 鑄 1545
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13</div> <div>踐</div> <div>セン</div>	PUT INTO ACTION <div>セン</div>	<div>○実践する じっせんする put into practice, implement 0499</div> <div>実践的 じっせんてき practical 0499, 0169</div>
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<div>1506</div> <div>足 157</div> <div>踐</div> <div>1396</div> <div>常 13</div>	Here 𧮛 unloads a brave <i>foot</i> (足) soldier, who aims his rifle forward as he steps into battle: PUT INTO ACTION .
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div>浅</div> <div>セン あさい</div>	SHALLOW <div>セン あさい</div>	<div>○浅海 せんかい shallow sea 0106</div> <div>浅薄 せんぱく shallowness, superficiality, flimsiness 0986</div> <div>浅学 せんがく superficial knowledge 0099</div> <div>○浅い あさい shallow</div>
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<div>1507</div> <div>水 85</div> <div>洩</div> <div>0349</div> <div>常 9</div>	Here a hose extends down the ramp, covering the street with a SHALLOW layer of <i>water</i> (水). 洩 1588
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div>洩</div> <div>エイ セツ も(る) も(れる) も(らす)</div>	LEAK <div>エイ セツ も(る) も(れる) も(らす)</div>	<div>○洩れる もれる [vi] leak (out)</div> <div>洩らす もらす [vt] leak, divulge</div> <div>水洩り みずもり leak 0027</div> <div>秘密を洩らす ひみつをもらす divulge a secret 1384, 1383</div>
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<div>1508</div> <div>水 85</div> <div>洩</div> <div>外 9</div>	Visualize 洩 as a person dragging a hose, and <i>water</i> (水) LEAKING from it. 洩 1587, 湧 2006
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<div>壮</div>	1 VIGOROUS, robust	1 強壮な きょうそうな robust, strong, vigorous 0423
	2 GRAND, heroic	② 壮大な そうだいな grand, magnificent, grandiose 0033
	ソウ	2 壮絶な そうぜつな grand, heroic.....1271 2 壮挙 そうきょ grand scheme, heroic attempt.....1247 2 壮烈な そうれつな heroic, brave.....0719

1589	Review 将 0614 GENERAL OFFICER. In the present entry, we have <i>wooden tablet</i> (𠄎) and <i>military man</i> (士). Imagine a VIGOROUS military man GRANDLY and heroically carrying the <i>wooden tablet</i> entrusted to him by the general officer. Note the variant form of this and the next two entries. 𠄎 状 0616	
士 33		
壮		
0198		
常 6		

<div>莊</div>	1 VILLA	① 別荘 べっそう villa, country cottage.....0090
	2 DIGNIFIED, solemn	1 山莊 さんそう mountain villa.....0037 1 静観荘 せいかんそう Seikan Inn.....0978, 1128
	ソウ	④ 莊嚴な そうごんな solemn, sublime.....0810 2 莊重な そうちゅうな solemn, grave, impressive.....0539

1590	Grass (艸) + <i>grand</i> (壮): a stately country VILLA . Associate M2 DIGNIFIED with the same image.	
艸 140		
莊		
1954		
常 9		

<div>装</div>	1 DRESS, disguise	① 装う よそおう dress oneself, wear; make up
	2 FIT OUT, equip	① 服装 ふくそう dress, garments, attire.....1471 1 仮装する かそうする disguise oneself.....0921
	ソウ ショウ よそお(う)	② 武装 ぶそう armament.....0111 2 装置 そうち equipment, device, installation.....0843

1591	Let " <i>grand</i> (壮) <i>clothing</i> (衣)" suggest the idea of adorning oneself in a special way, such as to create a particular appearance (DRESSING up/ disguising oneself), or to prepare oneself for a certain purpose, such as battle (FITTING oneself OUT / equipping oneself). 𠄎 獎 0615, 袋 0702	
衣 145		
装		
2344		
常 12		

<div>冥</div>	DARK	冥途 めいと the other world, realm of the dead.....1000
		冥想 めいそう meditation.....0683
	メイ ミョウ	○ 冥福 めいふく bliss in the next world, soul's repose.....1484 冥加 みょうが divine protection.....1147 ○ 冥利 みょうり providence, good luck.....0412

1592	<i>Sun</i> (日) covered (冫) under six (六) layers: DARK . This character refers to darkness only in a metaphorical sense, and is used much less frequently than the next entry. 𠄎 寅 0913	
冫 14		
1810		
常 10		

<div>13</div> <div>暗</div>	DARK	暗黒 あんこく darkness 0535 ○暗号 あんごう code, password 0300 暗証番号 あんしょうばんごう PIN, code number 0550, 0299, 0300 暗記する あんきする learn by heart, memorize 0427 ○暗闇 くらやみ darkness 1364
	アン くら(い)	

Review 音 0150 and 闇 1364. It is relatively easy to remember that 闇 means DARK, given the enclosing quality of 門. Similarly, 日 here signals that the character refers not to *sound* but to the absence of light: **DARK**.

日 72
0921
常 13

<div>13</div> <div>韻</div>	RHYME, melodious tone	音韻 おんいん phoneme 0150 音韻学 おんいんがく phonology, phonetics 0150, 0099 韻文 いんぶん poetry, verse 0101 ○頭韻 とういん alliteration, head rhyme 0162 ○脚韻 きやくいん rhyme, end rhyme 0734
	イン	

This character's meaning is suggested by the **RHYMING on-yomi** of its component parts: 音 0150 オン/イン and 員 0317 イン. It is helpful to memorize the antonym pair V4 and V5.

音 180
韻
1609
常 19

<div>13</div> <div>損</div>	LOSS; disadvantage	○損失 そんしつ loss 0563 損害 そんがい damage, harm 0413 損な条件 そんなじょうけん unfavorable conditions 0119, 0118 ○損なう そこなう lose, damage ○見損なう みそこなう fail to see; misjudge ... 0083
	ソン そこ(なう) -そこ(なう) そこ(ねる) -そこ(ねる)	

Here a mistake committed by the *hand* (手) of an *employee* (員) results in a **LOSS**.

手 64
0596
常 13

<div>13</div> <div>捕</div>	CATCH, seize	○捕鯨 ぼけい whaling 1285 捕手 ぼしゅ [baseball] catcher 0046 袖を捕らえる そでをとらえる catch a person by the sleeve 1531 ○魚を捕る さかなをとる catch fish 0492 犯人を捕まえる はんにんをつかまえる arrest the culprit 0735, 0015
	ホ と(らえる) と(らわれる) と(る) つか(まえる) つか(まる)	

See 甫 as a *fishing net*: S4 here depicts the surface of a body of water, S9 a pole to hold the net underwater, 月 the netting, and S10 a fish leaping out of the water to avoid the net (distinguish 甫 from the *(mixing) cauldron* seen in 専 0580, 敷 1507, etc.). In the present entry, we see a *hand* (手) using a *fishing net* to **CATCH** fish. 挿 1597, 掴 1602

手 64
0387
常 10

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	INSERT	○挿入する そうにゅうする insert, put into 0039 挿花 そうか (=さしばな) flower arrangement 0121 ○挿す さす insert 挿し絵 さしえ illustration (in a book) 0525 挿し木 さしき cutting; cuttage 0028
	ソウ さ(す)	

If you look at the traditional form, it is easy to visualize a <i>hand</i> (手) INSERTING the narrow stem of a flower into a vase. Now transfer that image to the simplified modern form. 捕 1596, 搜 1527	
手 64	
挿	
0390	
常 10	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	SUPPLEMENT; replenish	補充する ほじゅうする supplement, replenish, recruit 1056 補償する ほしゅうする compensate, indemnify 0323 ○補欠 ほけつ filling a vacancy; substitute, alternate 0277 補助する ほじよする assist, support, aid 0642 ○欠陥を補う けっかんをおぎなう make up for a fault 0277, 1375
	ホ おぎな(う)	

Fishing nets (甫) must be regularly mended. Here we SUPPLEMENT/replenish the <i>fishing net</i> with <i>cloth</i> (ネ). Note that kanji with the phonetic component 甫 are read ホ.	
衣 145	
1103	
常 12	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	SEASIDE, small bay	曲浦 きょくほ winding coast/beach 0503 浦風 うらかぜ sea breeze 0425 浦人 うらびと seaside dweller 0015 浦里 うらざと village by the sea 0531 三浦半島 みうらはんとう Miura Peninsula (Kanagawa prefecture) 0004, 0335, 0341
	うら	

Picture a <i>fishing net</i> (甫) lying at the <i>water</i> (水) 's edge: SEASIDE /small bay.	
水 85	
0395	
常 10	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	SUCKLE	哺乳する ほにゅうする suckle, nurse 0160 ○哺乳類 ほにゅうるい mammals, Mammalia 0160, 0310 哺乳動物 ほにゅうどうぶつ mammal 0160, 0540, 0172 哺育する はいくする suckle, nurse 0489
	ホ	

Picture a nursing mother covering her breast with a <i>fishing net</i> (甫) and her baby opening its <i>mouth</i> (口) to SUCKLE .	
口 30	
0359	
常 10	

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15</div> <div>舗</div>	<div>1 PAVE</div> <div>2 SHOP</div> <div>ホ</div>	<div>① 舗装 ほそう paving 1591</div> <div>1 舗道 ほうどう pavement, paved street 0158</div> <div>② 店舗 てんぽ shop, store 0347</div> <div>2 老舗 しにせ (=ろうほ) old shop 0629</div> <div>2 本舗 ほんぽ head office, main shop 0031</div>
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<div>人 9*</div> <div>舗</div> <div>1547</div> <div>常 15</div>	<p>Here we observe a <i>hut</i> (舎) where <i>fishing nets</i> (甬) are sold. Lots of them. Only fishing nets and more fishing nets, covering everything, all over the SHOP. They even cover the <i>hut's</i> dirt floor, as a kind of reticulated PAVEMENT, and indeed PAVE the dirt side street that leads to the SHOP.</p>
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<div>2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11</div> <div>掴</div>	<div>GRASP, clutch</div> <div>カク</div> <div>つか(む) つか(まえる) つか(まる)</div>	<div>○ 掴む つかむ clutch, grasp, hold fast to</div> <div>掴み取る つかみとる grab, seize; acquire, attain 0059</div> <div>掴み つかみ grip</div> <div>一掴み ひとつかみ a handful 0002</div> <div>吊り革に掴まる つりかわにつかまる cling to a strap 0206, 0592</div>
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<div>手 64</div> <div>掴</div> <div>外 11</div>	<p>Picture the <i>hand</i> (手) GRASPING the <i>kingdom</i> (国). 捕 1596</p>
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<div>2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</div> <div>捉</div>	<div>CATCH, grasp</div> <div>ソク</div> <div>とら(える)</div>	<div>○ 捕捉 ほそく seizure, capture; apprehension; understanding 1596</div> <div>○ 捉える とらえる seize, capture; grasp, understand</div> <div>意味を捉える いみをとらえる grasp the meaning 0151, 0273</div> <div>捉え所の無い とらえどころのない elusive, subtle 0249, 0048</div>
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<div>手 64</div> <div>0391</div> <div>常 10</div>	<p>Recall the image of 足 as a person with "high heels" to emphasize his FEET/legs (see 0044). Here, visualize a <i>hand</i> (手) trying to CATCH 足 by the heel. The mnemonic image notwithstanding, 捉 refers to apprehending ideas, not people; for the latter meaning, use 捕 1596.</p>
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div>促</div>	<div>HASTEN, urge</div> <div>ソク</div> <div>うなが(す)</div>	<div>○ 促進する そくしんする promote, spur on, facilitate 0191</div> <div>促成 そくせい growth promotion 0070</div> <div>○ 発達を促す はったつをうながす accelerate development 0148, 1475</div> <div>注意を促す ちゅういをうながす call a person's attention (to) 0368, 0151</div>
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<div>人 9</div> <div>0087</div> <div>常 9</div>	<p>Here visualize イ pushing 足 forward into action: HASTEN/urge. Note that both characters that incorporate 足 in the phonetic position follow its <i>on</i> reading, ソク.</p>
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<div>筆</div>	¹ BRUSH ² WRITING	¹ 毛筆 もうひつ (writing or painting) brush... 0487 ¹ 画筆 がひつ paintbrush..... 0176 ^① 筆先 ふてさき brush tip..... 0134 ¹ 万年筆 まんねんひつ fountain pen 0018, 0117 ^② 筆者 ひっしや writer..... 0107
	ヒツ ふて	

竹 118	In 書 0079 WRITE, the tip of the <i>writing brush</i> (聿) was trimmed to accommodate the additional grapheme beneath it. Here (and in the entries that follow), it stretches right down to the tip. 々 suggests a <i>bamboo BRUSH</i> for WRITING.	
2335		
常 12		

<div>津</div>	HARBOR, ferry	[○] 津波 つなみ tsunami, tidal wave 0598 津々浦々に つつうらうらに throughout the land, in every harbor and every bay..... 1599
	シン つ	

水 85	Here picture 聿 as a ferry's rudder, writing a foamy wake across the <i>water</i> (氵) of the HARBOR , as if it were a <i>writing brush</i> .	
0351		
常 9		

<div>律</div>	¹ LAW; commandment ² RHYTHM, tone	^① 法律 ほうりつ law..... 0139 ¹ 規律 きりつ order, discipline; regulation, law 0624 ¹ 律儀 りちぎ honesty, faithfulness, loyalty..... 0928 ² 律動 りつどう rhythm, rhythmic movement 0540 ² 韻律 いんりつ rhythm, meter, measure 1594
	リツ リチ	

彳 60	彳 suggests <i>action</i> , while 聿 suggests the written rules that regulate it: LAW . M2 RHYTHM is a kind of LAW governing the arrangement of sounds.	
0322		
常 9		

<div>逮</div>	CATCH A CRIMINAL	[○] 逮捕 たいほ arrest, capture 1596 逮捕状 たいほじょう arrest warrant 1596, 0616
	タイ	

辵 162	逮 combines <i>three-fingered hand</i> (扌) with the five-stroke version of <i>water</i> (水). Visualize it as a <i>hand spraying water from a hose</i> . In this entry, imagine a squad of riot officers riding in on a <i>truck</i> (𨋖) and subduing a gang of looters with <i>water hoses</i> : CATCH A CRIMINAL .	
2691		
常 11		

<div>建</div>	BUILD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○建設する けんせつする construct, build0520 建造 けんぞう construction, building0699 ○建立 こんりゅう erection, building [as a temple]0067 ○建物 たてもの building, structure0172 二階建ての家 にかいだてのいえ two-story house0003, 1430, 0219
	ケン コン た(てる) た(て) -だ(て) た(つ)	

互 54 Let "writing brush (聿) + stretch (延)" suggest an architect's drawing up plans for an expansion: BUILD. 健 1610

2661
常 9

<div>健</div>	ROBUST, healthy	健在だ けんざいだ be well, be in good health0406 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○健全 けんぜん health, soundness0078 強健な きょうけんな robust, healthy, strong. 0423 保健 ほけん (preservation of) health, sanitation0646 ○健やかな体 すこやかなからだ healthy body 0062
	ケン すこ(やか)	

人 9 Man (人) building (建) his body: ROBUST/healthy. 健 1609

0117
常 11

<div>康</div>	HEALTHY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○健康 けんこう health1610 健康な けんこうな healthy, well1610 健康保険 けんこうほけん health insurance1610, 0646, 1031 小康 しょうこう lull, respite, breathing spell (of peace)0034
	コウ	

广 53 Here a hand sprays water from a hose (隶) on the plants in a shelter (广, i.e., a greenhouse). Associate the image with HEALTHY growth. On that note, let me remind you that to keep healthy and strong the kanji expertise you already have, you should by this stage be spending a good part of your study time reading. 速 1608, 庸 1612

2693
常 11

<div>庸</div>	MEDIOCRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○庸才 ようさい mediocre talent0652 中庸 ちゅうよう the (golden) mean, the middle path0035
	ヨウ	

广 53 Shelter (广) + writing brush (聿) + moon/month (月): picture a student who practices calligraphy in his room only once a month, and therefore never makes much progress: MEDIOCRE. 康 1611, 庸 1613, 唐 1615

2697
常 11

<div>肃</div>	1 PURGE	① 肃清する しゅくせいする purge, clean up... 0974
	2 HUSHED; solemnly	1 肃正する しゅくせいする regulate, enforce (discipline)..... 0043
シユク		2 静肃 せいしゅく silence, stillness 0978
		2 厳肃な げんしゅくな grave, solemn, austere 0810
		② 肃々と しゅくしゅくと in solemn silence

<div>肃</div>	Visualize a writer PURGING the ink from his <i>writing brush</i> (聿) by inserting it into a container of <i>rice</i> (米). The rice grains envelop the brush without making the slightest sound, and easily damp any vibrations it might make: HUSHED . One can hear the "HUSH" in the reading シユク. 𠄎 庸 1612
聿 129	
肃	
2996	
常 11	

<div>繡</div>	EMBROIDERY; brocade	○ 刺繡 ししゅう embroidery..... 0935
	シユウ	

<div>繡</div>	Here imagine that the <i>three-fingered hand</i> (𠄎) holds a needle rather than a brush, and picture it using the <i>thread</i> (糸) to stitch an eight-pointed <i>rice</i> design (米): EMBROIDERY . 𠄎 繼 0848
糸 120	
繡	
外 17	

<div>唐</div>	TANG DYNASTY	○ 唐朝 とうちょう Tang dynasty..... 0145
	トウ	唐詩 とうし Tang poetry..... 0389
から		遣唐使 けんとうし Japanese envoys to Tang China..... 1180, 0887
		唐辛子 とうがらし red pepper..... 1462, 0094
		○ 唐様 からよう Chinese style (design)..... 0501

<div>口</div>	In this entry the <i>writing brush</i> (聿) is trimmed to accommodate 口 <i>mouth</i> . The latter symbolizes formal oratory, an art that developed in conjunction with that of writing. The two arts, shown under a <i>sheltering</i> (𠄎) roof, symbolize the great cultural flowering of the TANG DYNASTY (China, 618–907 CE). 𠄎 庸 1612
口 30	
2685	
常 10	

<div>糖</div>	SUGAR	○ 砂糖 さとう sugar..... 0678
	トウ	精糖 せいとう refined sugar, sugar refining 0976
		糖分 とうぶん sugar content..... 0088
		果糖 かとう fruit sugar, fructose..... 0599
		無糖 むとう sugar-free..... 0048

<div>米</div>	The technology of sugar refinement arrived to East Asia during the Tang dynasty. The character for SUGAR thus combines those for <i>rice</i> (米, here suggesting a white granular substance) and <i>Tang dynasty</i> (唐).
米 119	
1281	
常 16	

<div>167</div> <div>米 119</div> <div>1232</div> <div>常 12</div>	<div>粧</div> <div>4 2 7 10 12</div>	APPLY MAKEUP	○化粧 けしやうする make up, put on makeup... 0120 化粧品 けしやうひん cosmetics..... 0120, 0301 化粧室 けしやうしつ powder room, lavatory..... 0120, 0253 薄化粧 うすげしやう light makeup..... 0986, 0120
		ショウ	

<div>167</div> <div>米 119</div> <div>1232</div> <div>常 12</div>	Note the difference between 圧 0186 and 庄 here. The latter is not a Joyo kanji, so we'll interpret it based on its parts, <i>earth</i> (土) and <i>shelter</i> (厂), and picture an <i>earthenware</i> jar inside a potter's workshop. Imagine applying a layer of <i>rice</i> (米) powder to beautify the jar: APPLY MAKEUP .
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<div>167</div> <div>米 119</div> <div>1294</div> <div>常 18</div>	<div>糧</div> <div>4 2 7 8 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18</div>	FOOD PROVISIONS	○食糧 しょくりやう provisions, food, foodstuffs..... 0288 糧道 りやうどう supply of provisions..... 0158 衣糧 いりやう clothing and food..... 0700 兵糧 ひやうろう army provisions..... 0907 ○心の糧 こころのかて nourishment for the mind/soul..... 0056
		リョウ ロウ かて	

<div>167</div> <div>米 119</div> <div>1294</div> <div>常 18</div>	Review 量 0538. Here, picture a cargo of <i>rice</i> (米) PROVISIONS being loaded onto the person's head. Compare the sample compounds with V3-5 of 料 0758.
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<div>167</div> <div>米 119</div> <div>1186</div> <div>常 10</div>	<div>粉</div> <div>4 2 7 8 10</div>	POWDER	○粉末 ふんまつ powder..... 0272 精粉 せいふん fine powder..... 0976 製粉 せいふん flour milling..... 0709 ○小麦粉 こむぎこ (wheat) flour..... 0034, 0131 ○粉薬 こなぐすり powdered medicine..... 0303
		フン こ こな	

<div>167</div> <div>米 119</div> <div>1186</div> <div>常 10</div>	Picture 分 <i>dividing</i> (i.e., pulverizing) the <i>rice</i> at the left into rice flour: POWDER .
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<div>167</div> <div>糸 120</div> <div>1191</div> <div>常 10</div>	<div>紛</div> <div>1 2 7 8 9 10</div>	CONFUSED	紛争 ふんそう conflict, strife..... 0972 ○紛失 ふんしつ loss, misplacement..... 0563 紛れる まぎれる be confused with, be mistaken for; be diverted from 紛らす(=紛らわす) まぎらす(=まぎらわす) divert, distract; beguile, evade ○紛らわしい まぎらわしい confusing, misleading, ambiguous
		フン まぎ(れる) -まぎ(れ) まぎ(らす) まぎ(らわす) まぎ(らわしい)	

<div>167</div> <div>糸 120</div> <div>1191</div> <div>常 10</div>	Here <i>thread</i> (糸) suggests logical continuity or coherence. Picture 分 <i>dividing</i> the unified thread into various branches, creating CONFUSION .
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div>糾</div>	INQUIRE INTO	紛糾 ふんきゅう complication, disorder, entanglement 1620
	キユウ	○糾明 きゅうめい searching examination 0024 ○糾問 きゅうもん cross-examination, arraignment 0452 糾弾 きゅうだん impeachment, censure 1075

S7-9 is a form we first saw back at 収 1155, where we visualized it as a receptacle. Here, visualize it as an apparatus for twisting *threads* (糸) into rope. As we twist, we unify the threads into a coherent story line, like detectives reconstructing a “thread” of events. The image thus represents the act of **INQUIRING INTO**. In V1, it denotes twisting.

糸 120
紂
1176
常 9

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</div> <div>粹</div>	REFINED	○純粹な じゆんすいな pure, genuine; unalloyed 1101 精粹 せいすい essence, purity 0976 生粹の きっすいの trueborn, pure, genuine 0036 無粹な ぶすいな lacking in polish; unromantic 0048 粹な いきな stylish, smart, chic
	スイ いき	

卒 suggests “*nine* (九) times *ten* (十),” or *ninety*. After writing 卒 a few times for practice, review 精 0976. Now whereas the term “quintessence” (or “fifth essence”) refers to a substance distilled through five stages of refinement, the present entry suggests a still higher degree of refinement: a grain of *rice* (米) **REFINED** to the *ninetieth* essence!

米 119
粹
1188
常 10

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div>碎</div>	CRUSH UP	○粉碎する ふんさいする pulverize, shatter, crush 1619 破碎する はさいする crush, smash 0596 玉碎 ぎょくさい death for honor 0073 ○砕く くだく crush, shatter 砕ける くだける be crushed; break down, buckle
	サイ くだ(く) くだ(ける)	

CRUSH UP a stone (石) into *ninety* (卒) pieces.

石 112
碎
1048
常 9

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</div> <div>枠</div>	FRAME	枠を付ける わくをつける frame, set a frame 0064 ○枠組み わくぐみ framework, frame 0264 窓枠 まどわく window frame, sash 0558 糸枠 いとわく spool 0112 枠内 わくない within the limits/framework. ... 0215
	わく	

The logs of *ninety* (卒) *trees* (木), all put together: **FRAME**.

木 75

0771
常 8

<div>1625</div> <div>酉 164</div> <div>醉</div> <div>1348</div> <div>常 11</div>	<div>BECOME INTOXICATED</div> <div>スイ よ(う) よ(い)</div>	<div>○麻醉 ますい anesthesia..... 0852</div> <div>酔態 すいたい drunkenness, intoxication... 0893</div> <div>○酔う よう become intoxicated; feel sick</div> <div>酔っ払う よっぱらう get drunk..... 0812</div> <div>二日酔い ふつかよい hangover, morning after..... 0003, 0001</div>
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<div>1625</div> <div>酉 164</div> <div>醉</div> <div>1348</div> <div>常 11</div>	<div>Ninety (卒) bottles of liquor (酉): BECOME INTOXICATED.</div>
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<div>1625</div> <div>酉 164</div> <div>醒</div> <div>1457</div> <div>常 16</div>	<div>WAKE UP, sober up</div> <div>セイ さ(める)* さ(ます)*</div>	<div>○覚醒剤 かくせいざい stimulant (drug) 0325, 1261</div> <div>警醒する けいせいする warn, awaken..... 0806</div> <div>醒める さめる [vi] wake up</div> <div>醒ます さます [vt] wake up</div> <div>酔い醒める よいさめる sober up..... 1625</div>
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<div>1625</div> <div>酉 164</div> <div></div> <div>1457</div> <div>常 16</div>	<div>Review 星 0755 if necessary. A star (星, i.e., the sun) shining on you, after liquor (酉): WAKE UP/sober up.</div>
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<div>1625</div> <div>酉 164</div> <div>酬</div> <div>1399</div> <div>常 13</div>	<div>RECIPROCATE, recompense</div> <div>シュウ</div>	<div>○報酬 ほうしゅう remuneration, reward; pay... 1472</div> <div>応酬 おうしゅう response, reply; exchange... 0850</div>
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<div>1625</div> <div>酉 164</div> <div></div> <div>1399</div> <div>常 13</div>	<div>Picture 酉 here as a bottle of liquor placed at one side of a sandbar-dotted river (州), an appealing reward for whoever can cross it: RECIPROCATE/recompense.</div>
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<div>1625</div> <div>酉 164</div> <div>酷</div> <div>1414</div> <div>常 14</div>	<div>SEVERE, cruel</div> <div>コク ひど(い)*</div>	<div>酷刑 こつけい severe punishment..... 0722</div> <div>酷評 こくひょう severe criticism..... 0745</div> <div>○残酷な ざんこくな cruel, ruthless..... 1583</div> <div>酷暑 こくしょ severe heat..... 1444</div> <div>○酷い ひどい awful, terrible, severe</div>
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<div>1625</div> <div>酉 164</div> <div></div> <div>1414</div> <div>常 14</div>	<div>Liquor (酉) + accuse (告): let this suggest cruel and SEVERE accusations spoken by a drunk person.</div>
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<div>1 2 3</div> <div>凡</div>	COMMONPLACE, mediocre	凡庸な ほんような commonplace, mediocre, banal 1612
	ボン ハン	凡才 ほんさい mediocrity; person of no genius 0652
		凡人 ほんじん ordinary person 0015
		○平凡な へいほんな common, ordinary 0334
		三者凡退 さんしゃぼんたい [baseball] three up, three down 0004, 0107, 1091

1625	Recall 凡 table/tablecloth. Here it appears by itself as a <i>tablecloth</i> with a single decorative mark on it (S3). As an object that is spread over a wide area (i.e., “widespread”), it came to denote the idea COMMONPLACE/mediocre . In 帆 1631 and 汎 1632, it will signify <i>spread widely</i> . 𠄎 丹 0667	
凡 16		
2543		
常 3		

<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> <div>𠄎</div>	KITE	風揚げ たこあげ kite-flying 1308
	たこ	風で𠄎が揚がる かぜでたこが上がる a kite rises in the wind 0425, 1308

1630	A cloth (巾) KITE flying in the <i>wind</i> (凡). To review the distinction between 凡 and 凡, see 風 0425.	
凡 16		
2570		
名 5		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6</div> <div>帆</div>	SAIL	帆走 はんそう sailing 0140
	ハン ほ	○帆船 はんせん (=ほぶね) sailing vessel, sailboat 0669
		機帆船 きはんせん motor-powered sailboat 0473, 0669
		帆柱 ぼばしら mast 0867
		帆掛け船 ほかけぶね sailing ship, sailboat 1117, 0669

1631	A cloth (巾) <i>spread widely</i> (凡) to catch the wind: SAIL.	
巾 50		
0185		
常 6		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6</div> <div>汎</div>	PAN-	○汎用の はんようの general-purpose 0047
	ハン	汎米 はんべい Pan-American 0234
		汎論 はんろん outline, general commentary 0942
		汎神論 はんしんろん pantheism 0316, 0942

1632	<i>Spread widely</i> (凡) across the surface of the <i>water</i> (氵), so as to reach and encompass everyone: PAN- (as in “Pan-Pacific”). 𠄎 汎 2119	
水 85		
0192		
常 6		

<div>1632</div> <div>心 61</div> <div>2306</div> <div>常 10</div>	<div>FEAR</div>	<div>恐竜 きょうりゅう dinosaur..... 0507</div> <div>○恐慌 きょうこう panic, scare, alarm..... 1065</div> <div>恐縮する きょうしゅくする feel much obliged; regret; feel embarrassed 0875</div>
	<div>キョウ</div> <div>おそ(れる) おそ(る) おそ(ろしい)</div>	<div>○恐れる おそれる fear; stand in awe</div> <div>恐ろしい おそろしい fearful; marvelous</div>

When it appears next to 工 (the I beam, representing *construction*), let 凡 suggest a carpenter's *table*. The thought of I beams, table saws, and other dangerous objects arouses **FEAR** in one's heart (心).

<div>1633</div> <div>心 61</div> <div>0263</div> <div>常 8</div>	<div>FEARFUL</div>	<div>○恐怖 きょうふ fear 1633</div> <div>○怖い こわい fearful, scary; be afraid</div>
	<div>フ</div> <div>こわ(い) こわ(がる)</div>	<div>怖い顔 こわいかお angry look, grim face ... 0180</div> <div>犬が怖い いぬがこわい be afraid of dogs ... 0293</div> <div>怖がる こわがる be afraid of, be frightened</div>

Imagine unfolding this *cloth* (布) and discovering a beating, bloody *heart* (心) organ wrapped inside: **FEARFUL**!

<div>1609</div> <div>心 61</div> <div>0263</div> <div>常 8</div>	<div>CONSTRUCT</div>	<div>○建築 けんちく construction, architecture.... 1609</div> <div>建築家 けんちくか architect 1609, 0219</div> <div>構築 こうちく construction, building 0917</div> <div>新築 しんちく new building 0275</div>
	<div>チク</div> <div>きず(く)</div>	<div>○築く きずく construct, build</div>

Bamboo (竹) scaffolding + *I beam* (工) + carpenter's *table* (凡, see 1633) + *lumber* (木): find-ing all these together, we know we must be looking at a **CONSTRUCTION** site.

<div>1609</div> <div>竹 118</div> <div>2369</div> <div>常 16</div>	<div>INQUIRE, look for</div>	<div>○尋問 じんもんする question, examine, interro-gate..... 0452</div> <div>○尋ねる たずねる inquire, look for</div>
	<div>ジン</div> <div>たず(ねる)</div>	<div>理由を尋ねる りゆうをたずねる ask the reason 0532, 0432</div> <div>尋ね人 たずねびと missing person 0015</div> <div>尋ね求める たずねもとめる seek 1097</div>

Let *hand* (手) and *outstretched arm* (寸) together signify a detective's **looking** for something with both hands. 口 *mouth* suggests the detective's oral questioning, and 工 his profes-sional *workmanship*. Taken as a whole, the ensemble suggests a formal **INQUIRY**.

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</div> <div>訊</div>	<div>INTERROGATE, ask</div> <div>ジン たず(ねる) き(く)</div>	<div>○訊問する じんもんする question, examine, interrogate..... 0452</div> <div>反対訊問 はんたいじんもん cross-examination..... 0374, 0650, 0452</div> <div>○訊ねる たずねる ask, inquire; look into, investigate</div> <div>道を訊く みちをきく ask the way..... 0158</div>
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<div>1637</div> <div>言 149</div> <div></div> <div>1320</div> <div>名 10</div>	<div>On the right, picture a person standing in a doorway asking questions. See how he steps forward to try to catch his respondent's every word (言): INTERROGATE/ask. Now usually replaced by the previous entry. 迅 1146</div>
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15</div> <div>諮</div>	<div>CONSULT, ask for advice</div> <div>シ はか(る)</div>	<div>○諮問する しもんする consult, inquire..... 0452</div> <div>○諮る はかる consult, ask for advice</div> <div>委員会に諮る いいんかいにはかる submit (a plan) to a committee for deliberation..... 0396, 0317, 0226</div>
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<div>1638</div> <div>言 149</div> <div></div> <div>1443</div> <div>常 16</div>	<div>A distinctive feature of this kanji is the pair of strokes (ゝ) sandwiched in the middle. Use that as a visual shortcut to the idea of CONSULTING/asking for advice: see 欠 as a person asking for advice, and 乚 as information passing from the words of advice (言) into the advice-seeker's ear (S10).</div>
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<div>2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</div> <div>抗</div>	<div>RESIST</div> <div>コウ</div>	<div>抗争 こうそう dispute, resistance..... 0972</div> <div>抗議 こうぎ protest, remonstrance, objection..... 0927</div> <div>○抵抗する ていこうする resist, oppose, defy 0480</div> <div>対抗する たいこうする oppose, antagonize, rival; counteract..... 0650</div> <div>不可抗力 ふかこうりょく act of God, irresistible force..... 0049, 0814, 0084</div>
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<div>1639</div> <div>手 64</div> <div></div> <div>0224</div> <div>常 7</div>	<div>亢 shows a flat tabletop with 一 over it to emphasize the idea of <i>straightness</i>. With 扌, it suggests an arm held <i>straight out</i> in RESISTANCE. Visualize S5 as a resisting stiff arm. Note that all three kanji incorporating 亢 are pronounced コウ.</div>
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</div> <div>航</div>	<div>NAVIGATE</div> <div>コウ</div>	<div>航行 こうこう navigation, cruise..... 0055</div> <div>航海 こうかい voyage, ocean navigation..... 0106</div> <div>航路 こうろ sea route, course..... 0788</div> <div>航空 こうくう aviation..... 0398</div> <div>○航空券 こうくうけん plane ticket..... 0398, 0456</div>
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<div>1640</div> <div>舟 137</div> <div></div> <div>1204</div> <div>常 10</div>	<div>Making sure a <i>boat</i> (舟) travels in a <i>straight</i> (亢) line: NAVIGATION. 般 0671</div>
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<div>坑</div>	PIT (of a mine)	坑口 こうこう pithead, minehead 0019
	コウ	坑夫 こうふ miner 0565 坑内 こうない (interior of a) mine pit, shaft 0215 金坑 きんこう gold mine 0029

1643 A straight (亢) shaft dug into the earth (土): PIT (of a mine).

土 32

0208

常 7

<div>拜</div>	1 WORSHIP	① 参拝する さんぱいする worship, visit a shrine/temple 1238
	2 HUMBLY	① 礼拝 れいはい (＝らいはい) worship; church service 0313
<div>ハイ</div> <div>おが(む)</div>		① 拝む おがむ bow in veneration, worship; pay one's respects with joined hands, entreat
		② 拝見する はいけんする have the honor of seeing, look at 0083 ② 拝借する はいしゃくする borrow 1220

1644 The image at the right suggests the interlocking fingers of *hands* joined in prayer: **WORSHIP**. **M2 HUMBLY** is an extended meaning.

手 64

拜

0268

常 8

<div>耕</div>	TILL	○ 耕作する こうさくする cultivate, plow, till ... 0152
	コウ	耕具 こうぐ farm implements 0837 耕運機 こううんき cultivator, tiller 0584, 0473 農耕 のうこう farming 0511 ○ 耕す たがやす till, plow
<div>たがや(す)</div>		

1645 In this entry, 井 will not represent *well* (see 0434), but instead furrows in a farm field. 耒 is a new grapheme meaning *plow*, which we can visualize here as a three-bladed rotary tiller rolling across those furrows, **TILLING** the soil in a crisscross pattern. The diagonal lines at the lower left (S5-6) show the **TILLED** soil being tossed to one side.

耒 127

畊

1198

常 10

<div>耨</div>	WEAR AWAY	○ 消耗する しょうもうする consume, exhaust, use up 1289
	モウ コウ	損耗 さんもう wear and tear, deterioration 1595

1646 (Continuing from the previous entry) Now the rotary tiller (耨) is used to grind up *wool* (毛). Picture how quickly the wool **WEARS AWAY** under the harrowing contact of the rotary tiller. This image is captured well in the sample compound 摩耗する (まもうする, wear away, wear out; see 摩 2099).

耨 127

1199

常 10

<div>崇</div>	REVERENCE	○崇拜 すうはい worship, adoration 1642 祖先崇拝 そせんすうはい ancestor worship 0641, 0134, 1642 崇敬 すうけい reverence, admiration 0805 崇高な すうこうな lofty, sublime, noble 0185 尊崇 そんすう reverence, veneration 0802
	スウ	

山 46	<p>In Japan, temples have often been built at the base of hills or mountains, the place where man may approach the infinite. Reflecting this practice, this character places a <i>house of worship</i> (宗) at the foot of a <i>mountain</i> (山) to represent the idea of human REVERENCE toward the elevated and the sacred. 𠩺 宗 0636</p>	
1990		
常 11		

<div>灰</div>	ASH	重灰 じゅうかい dense ash 0539 灰白色 かいはいしょく ash color, light gray 0076, 0528 灰色 はいいろ ash color, gray 0528 ○灰皿 はいざら ashtray 0197 火山灰 かざんばい volcano ashes 0026, 0037
	カイ はい	

火 86	<p>Picture a <i>fire</i> (火) producing a great mound of ASH, as tall as a <i>cliff</i> (厂). 𠩺 炭 1647</p>	
2573		
常 6		

<div>炭</div>	1 COAL 2 CHARCOAL 3 CARBON	1 炭坑 たんこう coal mine, coal pit 1641 1 石炭 せきたん coal 0403 2 木炭 もくたん charcoal 0028 2 炭を焼く すみをやく make charcoal 0769 ③ 炭素 たんそ carbon 0132
	タン すみ	

火 86	<p>Here a <i>mountain</i> (山) buries <i>ash</i> (灰), compressing it so heavily it turns to COAL. Associate the compression of the <i>ash</i> here (compared to the previous entry) with the greater density of COAL vis-à-vis <i>ash</i>. 𠩺 灰 1646, 岸 1648</p>	
1947		
常 9		

<div>岸</div>	SHORE, bank	沿岸 えんがん coast, shore 1348 ○海岸 かいがん seashore, beach 0106 対岸 たいがん opposite bank/shore 0650 岸壁 がんべき quay (wall), wharf 1466 ○向こう岸 むこうぎし opposite bank, further shore 0183
	ガン きし	

山 46	<p>Here we observe a high <i>mountain</i> (山) <i>cliff</i> (厂), with the grapheme 干 to signify <i>dry</i>. Seeing the latter, we recognize that this kanji refers to the SHORE, in the same sense in which sea-weary sailors might use the expression “dry land” in English. 𠩺 炭 1647</p>	
1920		
常 8		

<div>1440</div> <div>山 46</div> <div></div> <div>1921</div> <div>常 8</div>	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> </div> <div> <div>ROCK, crag</div> <div>ガン いわ</div> </div>	<div>○岩石 がんせき rock..... 0403</div> <div>岩層 がんそう rock formation..... 1224</div> <div>岩壁 がんべき wall of rock..... 1466</div> <div>○岩登り いわのぼり rock climbing..... 1054</div>

Recall that 石 *stone* uses a variation on 厂. Visualize the present entry as a *stone* protruding from the side of a *mountain* (山): **ROCK/crag**.

<div>1450</div> <div>山 46</div> <div></div> <div>1989</div> <div>常 11</div>	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> </div> <div> <div>CRUMBLE</div> <div>ホウ くず(れる) -くず(れ) くず(す)</div> </div>	<div>崩落する ほうらくする collapse; decline..... 0793</div> <div>○崩れる くずれる [vi] crumble, collapse, cave in</div> <div>雪崩 なだれ avalanche, snowslide..... 0899</div> <div>土砂崩れ としゃくずれ landslide..... 0030, 0678</div> <div>切り崩す きりくずす level (a hill)..... 0086</div>

See 朋 not as two *moons* but as two massive piles of earth pouring down from a *mountain* (山) in a landslide. Two valleys separate the mountain's three peaks; see one pile of earth **CRUMBLING** down from each valley. A useful *on-yomi* compound to memorize appears at 壊 1666.

<div>1451</div> <div>山 46</div> <div></div> <div>2012</div> <div>常 12</div>	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> </div> <div> <div>STORM</div> <div>あらし</div> </div>	<div>嵐の前の静けさ あらしのまえのしずけさ the calm before a storm..... 0113, 0978</div> <div>砂嵐 すなあらし sandstorm..... 0678</div>

Behold the *winds* (風) of a **STORM** blowing down from a *mountain* (山).

<div>1452</div> <div>山 46</div> <div></div> <div>1988</div> <div>常 11</div>	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> </div> <div> <div>CLIFF</div> <div>ガイ がけ</div> </div>	<div>○断崖 だんがい palisade, cliff..... 0849</div> <div>断崖絶壁 だんがいぜつべき sheer cliff..... 0849, 1271, 1466</div> <div>懸崖 けんがい overhanging cliff..... 1080</div> <div>崖つ縁 がけつぶち cliff's edge; critical moment..... 0610</div> <div>○崖崩れ がけくずれ landslide..... 1650</div>

To compose the kanji for **CLIFF**, we visually reinforce *cliff* (厂) with *mountain* (山) and piled layers of *earth* (圭). 涯 1902

涯

1988

常 11

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13</div> <div>催</div>	¹SPONSOR, make happen ²PRESS FOR	¹ 開催する かいさいする hold/open an event... 0450 ^① 主催 しゅさい sponsorship, promotion... 0365 ¹ 催す もよおす hold (an event), give (a dinner), put on (a show) ¹ 催眠 さいみん hypnotism 1009 ^② 催促する さいそくする press for, urge, demand 1604
	サイ もよお(す)	

<div>1653</div> <div>人 9</div> <div>0136</div> <div>常 13</div>	The <i>man</i> (人) at the left has SPONSORED a <i>bird</i> (鳥) reserve in the <i>mountains</i> (山). To capture the broad sense of this character, think of the efforts he has made to PRESS FOR the reserve's creation and finally make it happen .
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</div> <div>焦</div>	¹SCORCH ²BE IMPATIENT	^① 焦げる こげる [vi] scorch, burn ¹ 焦熱 しょうねつ scorching heat 1435 ^① 焦点 しょうてん focus, focal point; (photographic) focus 0349 ^② 焦る あせる be impatient, be in a hurry ² 焦心 しょうしん impatience 0056
	ショウ こ(げる) こ(がす) こ(がれる) あせ(る)	

<div>1654</div> <div>火 86</div> <div>2412</div> <div>常 12</div>	Imagine how desperately IMPATIENT the <i>bird</i> (鳥) must be as it sits on a <i>fire</i> (火), being SCORCHED . 無 0048, 礁 1655
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17</div> <div>礁</div>	REEF	環礁 かんしょう atoll 1549 暗礁 あんしょう sunken rock; deadlock 1593 ○座礁(=坐礁)する ざしょうする run aground, be stranded 0749, 0750 岩礁 がんしょう reef 1649
	ショウ	

<div>1655</div> <div>石 112</div> <div>1148</div> <div>常 17</div>	Observe the <i>bird</i> (鳥) alighting on the <i>scorching-hot rocks</i> (石) of an exposed REEF . 礁 1133, 焦 1654
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16</div> <div>奮</div>	ROUSE UP	奮起する ふんきする rouse oneself 0430 奮然と ふんぜんと resolutely, courageously 0760 奮闘 ふんとう hard fighting 1363 ○興奮 こうふん excitement, agitation, stimulation 0505 ○奮う ふるう rouse up, do energetically
	フン ふ(る)	

<div>1656</div> <div>大 37</div> <div>2090</div> <div>常 16</div>	Visualize the <i>bird</i> (鳥)'s first sitting passively in a <i>rice field</i> (田), then suddenly being ROUSED UP , spreading its wings " <i>big</i> " (大), and briskly flying away. Use 大 more as a visual clue than a semantic one: see S2-3 as the bird's wings flapping vigorously as it attempts to ROUSE itself UP. 奪 1657
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<div style="text-align: center;"> ¹ ² 奪 ¹² ¹⁴ </div>	SEIZE, rob ダツ うば(う)	奪還 だっかん recapture, recovery..... 1550 ○略奪 りやくだつ pillage, plunder, looting.... 0791 争奪 そうだつ scramble, contest, struggle... 0972 剥奪する はくだつする deprive, divest..... 0609 ○奪う うばう rob, take by force
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1657 大 37 2058 常 14	(Building on the previous entry) Now we see what the <i>bird</i> (隹) is getting all roused up about: a predator is reaching up with an <i>outstretched arm</i> (寸) to SEIZE it before it can fly away. 舊 1656
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<div style="text-align: center;"> ¹ ³ 隻 ⁹ ¹⁰ </div>	1 ONE OF A PAIR 2 COUNTER FOR SHIPS セキ	①隻眼 せきがん one eye..... 1092 ②一隻 いっせき one ship..... 0002 2 数隻 すうせき several ships..... 0309
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1458 隹 172 2403 常 10	The traditional form of 双 1498 SET OF TWO was 雙, showing a hand holding a pair of birds. The present entry is used in contrast to that, showing a <i>hand</i> holding only <u>one</u> of the <i>birds</i> , to signify the idea ONE OF A PAIR . It has not been simplified to 又 because such a character already exists (0058). 舊 集 0190
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<div style="text-align: center;"> ² ¹ ⁵ 獲 ³ ¹⁵ ¹⁶ </div>	CATCH GAME カク え(る)	○獲得する かくとくする get, acquire, obtain... 0387 捕獲する ほかくする catch (fish); capture, seize 1596 乱獲 らんかく excessive fishing/hunting... 0380 ○獲物 えもの spoils, catch, prize..... 0172 獲る える hunt, fish
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1459 犬 94 0699 常 16	The next three characters include 隻. Picture it as an adult bird (隹) grasping some grass (艹) within its talons (suggested by 又 <i>hand</i>). In the present entry, then, we have <i>grasp</i> + <i>smallish four-legged creature</i> (犋): CATCH GAME . 舊 得 0387, 穫 1660
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<div style="text-align: center;"> ¹ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ 穫 ² ⁴ ⁵ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴ ¹⁵ ¹⁶ ¹⁷ ¹⁸ </div>	HARVEST カク	○收穫する しゅうかくする harvest, gather in, reap 1155 收穫期 しゅうかくき harvest season 1155, 0486
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1660 禾 115 1155 常 18	(Continuing from the previous entry) <i>Grasp</i> (隻) + <i>rice</i> (禾): HARVEST . 舊 獲 1659
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<div>護</div>	<p>PROTECT</p> <p>ゴ まも(る)*</p>	<p>○護る まもる guard, protect</p> <p>護衛 ごえい guard, escort 0661</p> <p>看護婦 かんごふ nurse 0939, 1017</p> <p>保護者 ほごしゃ guardian 0646, 0107</p> <p>○弁護士 べんごし lawyer, attorney 1052, 0350</p>
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<p>1661</p> <p>言 149</p> <p>1481</p> <p>常 20</p>	<p>(Continuing from 1659–60) This time we observe the bird <i>grasping</i> (隻) the grass and speaking fierce words (言) to PROTECT its possession. 護 1662</p>
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<div>讓</div>	<p>CEDE, yield</p> <p>ジョウ ゆず(る)</p>	<p>讓渡 じょうと transfer (of ownership), conveyance 0281</p> <p>讓与 じょうよ transfer (of ownership) 0858</p> <p>○讓歩 じょうほ concession, compromise 0679</p> <p>○譲る ゆずる cede, transfer</p> <p>親譲りの おやゆずりの hereditary 0276</p>
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<p>1662</p> <p>言 149</p> <p>讓</p> <p>1482</p> <p>常 20</p>	<p>襄 at the right is based on the split version of <i>garment</i> (衣). Picture it as a garment whose interior has been <i>padded with fluffy lining</i> (S10–16). With 言 it refers to the <i>words</i> of a compromise-negotiating mediator who inserts soft “padding” between two disputing parties. From this idea the character has come to mean CEDE/yield. 護 1661, 講 0918</p>
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<div>嬢</div>	<p>YOUNG LADY</p> <p>ジョウ</p>	<p>令嬢 れいじょう your daughter; young lady... 0229</p> <p>老嬢 ろうじょう spinster 0629</p> <p>交換嬢 こうかんじょう telephone operator 0102, 1269</p> <p>案内嬢 あんないじょう usherette..... 0097, 0215</p> <p>○お嬢さん おじょうさん your daughter; young lady</p>
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<p>1663</p> <p>女 38</p> <p>嬢</p> <p>0685</p> <p>常 16</p>	<p>女 woman + 襄 pad with fluffy lining = a padded, fluffy way of addressing a YOUNG LADY. Note that 襄 in this series of characters is a simplification of 襄, which shows the “padding” even more clearly. Take some time to practice writing the simplified version, remembering to start and finish with 衣.</p>
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<div>醸</div>	<p>BREW</p> <p>ジョウ かも(す)</p>	<p>○醸造 じょうぞう brewing; distilling 0699</p> <p>醸造所 じょうぞうしょ brewery 0699, 0249</p> <p>醸成する じょうせいする brew; bring about 0070</p> <p>○酒を醸す さけをかもす brew sake..... 0797</p>
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<p>1664</p> <p>酉 164</p> <p>醸</p> <p>1483</p> <p>常 20</p>	<p>酉 liquor jar + 襄 pad with fluffy lining refers to the addition of fermenting agents into a cask: BREW. Note that all these kanji incorporating 襄 are pronounced ジョウ.</p>
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<div> <div> <div>2</div> <div>5</div> <div>4</div> </div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>10</div> <div>9</div> <div>8</div> <div>7</div> <div>6</div> <div>3</div> <div>12</div> <div>11</div> <div>13</div> <div>14</div> <div>15</div> </div> </div> <div>壤</div>	<div>ARABLE SOIL</div> <div>ジョウ</div>	<div>○土壌 とじょう soil, earth. 0030</div> <div>平壤 ピョンヤン (=へいじょう) Pyongyang 0334</div>
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<div>1665</div> <div>土 32</div> <div>壤</div> <div>0683</div> <div>常 16</div>	<div>"⚭ earth + 裊 padded and fluffy": ARABLE SOIL. 壊 1666</div>
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<div> <div> <div>2</div> <div>5</div> <div>4</div> </div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>10</div> <div>9</div> <div>8</div> <div>7</div> <div>6</div> <div>3</div> <div>12</div> <div>11</div> <div>13</div> <div>14</div> <div>15</div> </div> </div> <div>壊</div>	<div>BREAK DOWN</div> <div>カイ こわ(す) こわ(れる)</div>	<div>破壊する はいする break (down), destroy, wreck. 0596</div> <div>○崩壊する ほうかいする collapse, crumble, cave in 1650</div> <div>倒壊する とうかいする collapse, be destroyed, crumble 0941</div> <div>壊す こわす [vt] break (down), destroy</div> <div>○壊れる こわれる [vi] break (down), be broken</div>
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<div>1666</div> <div>土 32</div> <div>壊</div> <div>0684</div> <div>常 16</div>	<div>Take S4-10 in the upper right as a variant of 直 <i>straight/upright</i>. Combined with 衣 <i>garment</i>, it suggests a straight-cut gown. In this entry, imagine that a person's <i>straight-cut gown</i> gets caught on the <i>ground</i> (土) and tears apart: BREAK DOWN. Note that the right side is a simplification of 褻. 壊 1665, 懷 1667</div>
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<div> <div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>10</div> <div>9</div> <div>8</div> <div>7</div> <div>6</div> <div>3</div> <div>12</div> <div>11</div> <div>13</div> <div>14</div> <div>15</div> </div> </div> <div>懷</div>	<div>¹ BOSOM, embosom</div> <div>² LONG FOR</div> <div>カイ ふところ なつ(かしい) なつ(かしむ) なつ(く) なつ(ける)</div>	<div>¹ 懷中電灯 かいちゅうでんとう flashlight 0035, 0155, 0440</div> <div>¹ 自然の懷 しぜんのふところ bosom of Nature 0081, 0760</div> <div>² 懷郷 かいきょう nostalgia, homesickness 1295</div> <div>² 懷かしむ なつかしむ long for, miss</div> <div>² 人懐かしい ひとなつかしい miss people; long for others' presence. 0015</div>
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<div>1667</div> <div>心 61</div> <div>懷</div> <div>0689</div> <div>常 16</div>	<div>This character refers to the <i>heart</i> (心) hidden beneath one's (<i>straight-cut</i>) gown: BOSOM. Behind the gown, we hide our tears (visible in the traditional form), and shroud our private loves and LONGINGS. 壊 1666</div>
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<div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>5</div> <div>4</div> </div> <div> <div>2</div> <div>10</div> <div>9</div> <div>8</div> <div>7</div> <div>6</div> <div>3</div> <div>12</div> <div>11</div> <div>13</div> <div>14</div> </div> </div> <div>徳</div>	<div>VIRTUE</div> <div>トク</div>	<div>徳義 とくぎ morality, sincerity 0926</div> <div>○道徳 どうとく morality, morals 0158</div> <div>悪徳 あくとく vice, corruption, immorality 0546</div> <div>美德 びとく virtue, good deed 0497</div> <div>徳川幕府 とくがわばくふ Tokugawa shogunate 0022, 1339, 0247</div>
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<div>1669</div> <div>彳 60</div> <div>恵</div> <div>0623</div> <div>常 14</div>	<div>Again, take the upper right as a variant of 直 <i>straight/upright</i>. Together with 心, it suggests <i>upright heart</i>, which here combines with 彳 <i>action</i> to signify virtuous action, or simply VIRTUE. 聴 1669</div>
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<div>128</div> <div>聴</div> <div>1292</div> <div>常 17</div>	<div>LISTEN</div> <div>チヨウ き(く)</div>	拝聴する はいちょうする have the honor of hearing/listening to 1642 聴衆 ちょうしゅう audience 1405 聴覚 ちょうかく sense of hearing 0325 視聴者 しょうしや viewer, audience... 0623, 0107 民の声を聴く たみのこえをきく listen to the voice of the people 0477, 0529

<div>128</div> <div>耳</div> <div>1292</div> <div>常 17</div>	Ear(耳) + upright heart: together these suggest attentive LISTENING. 徳 1668
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<div>恥</div> <div>1200</div> <div>常 10</div>	<div>SHAME</div> <div>チ は(じる) はじ は(じらう) は(ずかしい)</div>	〇無恥 むち shameless 0048 恥骨 ちこつ pubic bone 0465 〇恥じる はじる feel ashamed 恥知らず はじらず shameless person 0560 〇恥ずかしい はずかしい shy; ashamed; shameful

<div>61</div> <div>心</div> <div>1200</div> <div>常 10</div>	Ear(耳) + heart(心): suggests a feeling brought on by the consciousness of others' opinions of us: SHAME. Picture a word of reproach passing through the ear and causing great distress to the heart.
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<div>羞</div> <div>2823</div> <div>常 11</div>	<div>SHAME</div> <div>シュウ</div>	羞恥 しゅうち shame, shyness 1670 羞恥心 しゅうちしん (sense of) shame... 1670, 0056

<div>123</div> <div>羊</div> <div>2823</div> <div>常 11</div>	The ox(丑 0590) feels ASHAMED for associating with the goat(羊). See how he hides underneath the goat out of SHAME. 差 0937, 着 0938
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<div>爵</div> <div>2197</div> <div>常 17</div>	<div>RANK OF NOBILITY</div> <div>シャク</div>	〇爵位 しゃくい rank of nobility 0577 公爵 こうしゃく duke, prince 0089 伯爵 はくしゃく count, earl 1184 男爵 だんしゃく baron 0092

<div>87</div> <div>爪</div> <div>2197</div> <div>常 17</div>	Visualize 𠂔 as kind of crown, which 𠂔 (claw) places on the heads of the two small graphemes appearing at the bottom. Imagine that these two are minor gentry, and that the claw bestows upon them the RANK OF NOBILITY.
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<div>1 3</div> <div>侯</div> <div>2 4 5 6 7 8 9</div>	FEUDAL LORD	侯爵 こうしゃく marquis, marquess 1672
	コウ	諸侯 しょこう feudal lords 1448 王侯 おうこう princes, royalty, crowned heads 0072 仙台侯 せんだいこう lord of Sendai 1003, 0949

1673	Picture the right half of this character as the granting of an arrow (矢), i.e., the Crown's bestowal of a feudal title in exchange for military service. With 𠂇 for <i>man</i> , it signifies FEUDAL LORD. 𠂇 侯 1675
人 9	
0079	
常 9	

<div>4 6</div> <div>喉</div> <div>1 2 3 7 8 9 10 11 12</div>	THROAT	○喉頭 こうとう larynx 0162 喉頭蓋 こうとうがい epiglottis 0162, 1303 喉元 のどもと throat 0136 喉が痛い のどがいたい one's throat is sore 0619 ○喉を潤す のどをうるおす slake one's thirst ... 1491
	コウ のど	

1674	(Continuing from the previous entry) This time imagine the king shoving the arrow through the <i>feudal lord</i> (侯)'s <i>mouth</i> (口) and down his THROAT.
口 30	
0506	
常 12	

<div>1 4</div> <div>候</div> <div>2 3 5 6 7 8 9 10</div>	¹ SEASON ² SEASONAL WEATHER, sign	¹ 時候 じこう season, time of the year 0383 ² 天候 てんこう weather 0270 ②症候 しょうこう symptom 0618 候補者 こうほしゃ candidate, applicant 1598, 0107 候 そうろう classical verbal suffix equiv. to <i>-masu</i>
	コウ そうろう	

1675	Picture a <i>feudal lord</i> (侯) using a rod (S3) to divine the weather for this season: SEASONAL WEATHER; SEASON. Note that both characters incorporating 侯 follow its <i>on</i> reading, コウ.
人 9	𠂇 侯 1673
0101	
常 10	

<div>1 4</div> <div>修</div> <div>2 3 5 6 7 8 9 10</div>	¹ CULTIVATE (oneself), study ² REPAIR	①研修 けんしゅう study and training 0724 ¹ 修士 しゅうし master, master's degree 0350 ①修める おさめる cultivate, practice, study; master ² 修繕する しゅうぜんする mend, repair 1214 ②修理する しゅうりする mend, repair 0532
	シュウ シュ おさ(める) おさ(まる)	

1676	Review the note at 参 1238. Here a <i>man</i> (𠂇) <i>strikes</i> (女) himself with a rod (S3) to discipline himself in his efforts at self-improvement. As you write out 𠂇, imagine that these three lines represent progressive stages of his training, self-improving, or repairing, thus signifying M1 CULTIVATE (oneself)/study and M2 REPAIR. 𠂇 冬 0360
人 9	
0105	
常 10	

<div>1 悠</div> <div>2 悠</div> <div>3 悠</div> <div>4 悠</div> <div>5 悠</div> <div>6 悠</div> <div>7 悠</div> <div>8 悠</div> <div>9 悠</div> <div>10 悠</div> <div>11 悠</div>	LEISURELY, serene	○悠々と ゆうゆうと calmly, leisurely; easily, without difficulty; boundlessly 悠長な ゆうちょうな leisurely, easygoing; tedious 0091
	ユウ	悠然として ゆうぜんとして with an air of perfect composure 0760

167	Meaning LEISURELY/serene, this character can be seen as a kind of reversal of the previous one. Let <i>heart</i> (心) signify compassion toward the disciplined self-improver, mercifully replacing the staged training process (represented by 彡 in the previous entry) with a moment of LEISURE. 愁 1316
心 61	
2389	
常 11	

<div>1 是</div> <div>2 是</div> <div>3 是</div> <div>4 是</div> <div>5 是</div> <div>6 是</div> <div>7 是</div> <div>8 是</div> <div>9 是</div>	RIGHT, correct	○是非 ぜひ right and/or wrong; by all means, at any cost 0738 是非とも ぜひとも at any cost, by some means or other 0738 是認 ぜにん approval 1096 是正 ぜせい correction 0043
	ゼ	

1678	Suggests the <i>sun</i> (日)'s <i>straight</i> (正) path through the sky: RIGHT/correct . Both RIGHT and correct derive from the Latin word <i>rectus</i> , meaning "straight," which is what we shall call 是 when it appears inside other kanji. These follow presently. 呈 0587
日 72	
2157	
常 9	

<div>2 提</div> <div>3 提</div> <div>4 提</div> <div>5 提</div> <div>6 提</div> <div>7 提</div> <div>8 提</div> <div>9 提</div> <div>10 提</div> <div>11 提</div> <div>12 提</div>	¹ PRESENT, offer ² CARRY IN HAND	①提案 ていあん proposition, proposal, suggestion 0097 ¹ 提出する ていしゅつする present, submit, turn in 0038 ¹ 提供する ていきょうする offer, tender; sponsor (a show) 0357 ¹ 前提 ぜんてい premise, presupposition 0113 ②提げる さげる carry in hand, take with
	テイ さ(げる)	

169	One should hold one's <i>hand</i> (手) <i>straight</i> (是) out when PRESENTING a gift, business card, etc. 呈 0587
手 64	
0540	
常 12	

<div>2 堤</div> <div>3 堤</div> <div>4 堤</div> <div>5 堤</div> <div>6 堤</div> <div>7 堤</div> <div>8 堤</div> <div>9 堤</div> <div>10 堤</div> <div>11 堤</div> <div>12 堤</div>	EMBANKMENT	○堤防 ていぼう bank, embankment, dike 0174 突堤 とつてい pier, breakwater 1564 防潮堤 ぼうちやうてい tide embankment, seawall 0174, 0146 防波堤 ぼうはてい breakwater 0174, 0598
	テイ つつみ	

1690	<i>Straightened</i> (是) <i>earth</i> (土): EMBANKMENT . The next entry, by the way, will be one of the last high-frequency kanji you will learn. Once you've learned it, it would be prudent to reduce the time you spend acquiring new kanji, in favor of more reading. You now have more to lose by forgetting kanji you've already learned than to gain by learning new ones.
土 32	
0515	
常 12	

<div>題</div>	1 HEADING, headline	1 題名 だいめい title..... 0269
	2 TOPIC	① 表題 ひょうだい title, heading, caption..... 0705
	3 PROBLEM, question	② 話題 わだい topic of conversation..... 0053
ダイ		2 議題 ぎだい topic for discussion..... 0927
		③ 問題 もんだい problem, question, issue..... 0452

1681 Review 是 1678. Let “head (頁) *straight* (是)” suggest the *straight*, rectangular, flat part of the head: the forehead. As the most visible and topmost part of the body, the forehead symbolizes **HEADING** or **headline**. **HEADING** is closely related to M2 **TOPIC**, which we can easily associate with M3 **PROBLEM/question**. 匙 1682

2848

常 18

<div>匙</div>	SPOON	小匙 こさじ teaspoon..... 0034
		大匙 おおさじ tablespoon..... 0033
		茶匙 ちゃさじ teaspoon..... 0603
シ さじ		匙を投げる さじをなげる give up, throw in the towel..... 0517

1682 We have already seen the *spoon* grapheme (匕) inside many kanji. Here we meet the kanji for **SPOON** itself, composed of *spoon* and *straight* (是), in reference to a spoon's straight handle. 題 1681

日 72

外 11

<div>冒</div>	RISK, defy	○冒険 ぼうけん adventure, risk..... 1031
		冒険家 ぼうけんか adventurer..... 1031, 0219
		冒頭 ぼうとう beginning, opening..... 0162
ボウ おか(す)		○危険を冒す きけんをおかす brave/defy a danger, take a risk..... 0726, 1031

1683 A naked eye (目), staring bravely at the *sun* (日): **RISK/defy**. 昌 1684

目 109*

冒

2155

常 9

<div>昌</div>	CLEAR, bright	○繁昌 はんじょう prosperity..... 1575
ショウ		

1684 Think of how **CLEAR** and **bright** the world would be if we had two suns (日). VI is related to the idea of a **bright** outlook. 冒 1683

日 72

2140

名 8

<div>唱</div>	SING, intone	○合唱 がっしょう chorus 0227 独唱する とくしょうする sing solo 0346 斉唱する せいしょうする sing in unison 1258 提唱する ていしょうする advocate, propose 1679 ○唱える となえる chant, recite; cheer; advocate
	ショウ とな(える)	

1685 Mouth (口) singing clearly (昌): SING/intone. V5 唱える (となえる) sounds like intone.
 口 30 昌 1686

0418
 常 11

<div>晶</div>	CRYSTAL	○結晶 けっしょう crystallization, crystal; grain; fruit(s) 0516 液晶 えきしょう liquid crystal 0468 液晶画面 えきしょうがめん liquid crystal display 0468, 0176, 0175
	ショウ	

1686 Three suns: CRYSTAL clear. 唱 1685

日 72
 2183
 常 12

<div>帽</div>	HEADGEAR	○帽子 ぼうし cap, hat 0094 帽章 ぼうしょう badge on a cap 1459 学帽 がくぼう school cap 0099 脱帽 だつぼう taking off one's cap/hat; submission 1198
	ボウ	

1687 Unlike in 冒 1683, here a piece of cloth (巾) is used to protect the eye (目) from the sun (日)'s rays: HEADGEAR. The on-yomi follows 冒.

巾 50
 0522
 常 12

<div>棟</div>	BUILDING, ridgepole	西棟 にしどう west wing 0795 ○病棟 びやうどう hospital ward 0617 第三棟 だいさんどう building/block number 3 1191, 0004 上棟式 じやうとうしき ridgepole-raising ceremony 0041, 0109 ○棟木 むなぎ ridgepole 0028
	トウ むね むな-	

1688 Review 陳 1373. In this entry 木 tree + 東 all the way through/across refers to a ridgepole, the beam that runs across the top of a sloping roof, anchoring the rafters on either side. As the ridgepole passes through the whole length of the building, 棟 is most often used in reference to entire BUILDINGS.

木 75
 0904
 常 12

<div>凍</div>	FREEZE	○冷凍 れいとう freezing, cold storage 0675 凍結 とうけつ freezing 0516 凍傷 とうしょう frostbite 1307
	トウ こお(る) ごこ(える)	○凍り付く こおりつく freeze 0064 凍え死ぬ ごこえしぬ (=ごこえじぬ) freeze to death 0716

1689	"Ice (ゝ) + all the way through (東)": thoroughly FROZEN .	
ゝ 15		
0111		
常 10		

<div>氷</div>	ICE	○氷河 ひょうが glacier 0818 氷山 ひょうざん iceberg 0037 氷枕 こおりまくら ice pillow 0656
	ヒョウ こおり ひ	○氷水 こおりみず ice water; shaved ice 0027 氷雨 ひさめ [elegant] hail; chilly rain 0154

1690	The only difference between the characters for ICE (in this entry) and WATER (水 0027) is S2, which we should therefore visualize as an icicle. 氷 水 0027, 氷 1691	
水 85		
氷		
0025		
常 5		

<div>永</div>	ETERNAL, long	永久 えいきゅう permanence, eternity 0904 ○永遠 えいえん eternity 0857 永住 えいじゅう permanent residence 0366 永眠 えいみん eternal sleep, death 1009 ○永い ながい eternal, long
	エイ なが(い)	

1691	To distinguish this character from 氷 1690 ICE and 水 0027 WATER, focus on S1-2. These form a dotted letter "i," as in "infinity": ETERNAL/long . 氷 水 1690	
水 85		
1695		
常 5		

<div>泳</div>	SWIM	○水泳 すいえい swimming 0027 泳法 えいほう swimming style 0139 背泳 はいえい backstroke 0124
	エイ およ(ぐ)	○泳ぐ およぐ swim 平泳ぎ ひらおよぎ breaststroke 0334

1692	Let "long (永) water (ゝ)" suggest a long and narrow pool for SWIMMING . Note that the two characters incorporating 永 follow its <i>on</i> reading, エイ.	
水 85		
0289		
常 8		

<div>詠</div>	RECITE POETRY; compose poetry	○詠唱 えいしょう chanting; aria 1685 朗詠 ろうえい reciting, chanting 1476 詠歌 えいか composing poetry; Buddhist hymn 0827
	エイ よ(む)	○和歌を詠む わかきよむ compose a waka 0236, 0827

言 149	咏	Words (言) that put us in touch with the <i>infinite</i> (永): POETRY. 詩 0389
1360		
常 12		

<div>札</div>	TAG, label	標札 ひょうさつ nameplate, doorplate 0783 検札 けんさつ checking tickets 1029 ○改札口 かいさつぐち ticket gate, wicket 0429, 0019
	サツ ふだ	札束 さつたば bundle of (bank) notes, wad of bills 0307 ○名札 なふだ nameplate 0269

木 75	Picture carving some words onto a piece of wood with a sharp hook (𠂔): TAG/label.	𠂔 札 0313, 冊 0824
0723		
常 5		

<div>枚</div>	COUNTER FOR FLAT THINGS	枚数 まいすう number of sheets/pages/plates/panes of glass/etc. 0309 ○何枚 なんまい how many sheets, etc. 0815 鉄板六枚 てっぽんろくまい six steel plates 0564, 0924, 0008 十円切手十枚 じゅうえんきってじゅうまい ten 10-yen stamps 0005, 0013, 0086, 0046 千円札五枚 せんえんさつごまい five 1000-yen notes 0017, 0013, 1694, 0007
	マイ	

木 75	Let this suggest <i>striking</i> (父) or <i>pounding wood</i> (木) until it is FLAT. This character is used for counting thin, FLAT THINGS, such as sheets of paper. 牧 0576, 枕 0656, 杖 0658	
0764		
常 8		

<div>杯</div>	CUP	○一杯 いっぱい a cup [as of tea], a glass [as of beer] 0002 精一杯 せいいっぱい with all one's might 0976, 0002 賞杯 しょうはい prize cup, trophy 0322 祝杯 しゅくはい a toast 1200 ○杯を干す さかずきをほす drink the cup dry 0408
	ハイ さかずき	

木 75	木 suggests <i>wooden</i> material. Let 不 graphically represent a long-stemmed glass. Since Japanese uses the word コップ for wineglass, it won't hurt us that our keyword for 杯 is not "glass" but "CUP."	盃
0761		
常 8		

<div>析</div>	ANALYZE セキ	〇分析 ぶんせき analysis..... 0088 解析 かいせき analysis, analytical research 0345
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木 75 0766 常 8	Picture using the <i>hacksaw</i> (斤) to take the <i>tree</i> (木) apart, breaking it down into its constituent elements: ANALYZE . 析 1698
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<div>折</div>	¹BREAK (OFF) ²FOLD, bend セツ お(る) おり お(り) -お(り) お(れる)	①骨折 こっせつ bone fracture..... 0465 ①歯を一本折る はをいっぽんおる break a tooth..... 0674, 0002, 0031 ②曲折 きよくせつ bending, winding; zigzags 0503 ②折り紙 おりがみ folded paper; the art of paper folding..... 0478 ②折り返し おりかえし turn, turning point; return (trip); lapel..... 0378
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手 64 0225 常 7	Notice how the frame of the <i>hacksaw</i> (斤) is bent (at S5). This, we can imagine, was achieved by the <i>hand</i> (手) at the left, pulling with all its might. Now imagine that it continues bending the frame until it either FOLDS or BREAKS OFF . 折 1697
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<div>挫</div>	BREAK, sprain ザ くじ(く)* くじ(ける)*	〇挫折 ざせつ frustration, setback..... 1698 挫傷 ざしょう bruise, sprain, fracture..... 1307 挫く くじく sprain, break, crush 挫ける くじける be sprained, be broken, be crushed
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手 64 0392 常 10	Visualize the <i>hand</i> (手) getting BROKEN or sprained on this pointy object (坐). The <i>on-yomi</i> follows 坐 and 座.
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<div>捻</div>	TWIST ネン ひね(る)* ねじ(る)*	〇捻挫 ねんざ sprain..... 1699 捻出する ねんしゅつする contrive/manage to (do)..... 0038 〇捻る ひねる [vt] twist, turn; contrive a solution (to); easily defeat 捻り潰す ひねりつぶす crush in one's fingers... 1178 捻る ねじる twist, wrench, screw
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手 64 0457 常 11	Let " <i>hand</i> (手) + <i>thought</i> (念)" suggest turning something around and around in one's mind, as if with one's <i>hand</i> . It refers to the physical act of TWISTING , or the mental act of contriving a solution at some effort.
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<div>14</div> <div>誓</div>	SWEAR, vow	○誓約する せいやくする swear, vow 0170 ○宣誓する せんせいする swear, vow 1398 ○誓願 せいがん oath, vow 0214
	セイ ちか(う)	○誓う ちかう swear, vow ○誓い交わす ちかいかわす vow to each other 0102

1701 言 149 2401 常 14	To SWEAR or vow is to declare that one's word will not be broken. This idea is graphically represented here by S9, which draws an impregnable line over one's word (言), protecting it from any possibility that 折 could <i>break</i> it. 誓 1703, 契 1568	
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<div>10</div> <div>逝</div>	DEPART THIS LIFE	○逝去する せいきよする pass away, die 0138 ○急逝する きゅうせいする die suddenly 0971 ○逝く ゆく (=いく) pass away, die
	セイ い(く) ゆ(く)	

1702 走 162 2673 常 10	Advance (走) + broken (折): think of this as an old, <i>broken</i> body moving on from this world, i.e., DEPARTING THIS LIFE .	
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<div>10</div> <div>哲</div>	¹ WISE ² PHILOSOPHY	¹ 明哲 めいてつ wisdom; wise man 0024 ² 哲学 てつがく philosophy 0099 ² 哲理 てつり philosophy (of something) 0532
	テツ	² 中哲 ちゅうてつ Chinese philosophy 0035 ² 印哲 いんてつ Indian philosophy 0231

1703 口 30 2386 常 10	Mouth (口) + break (折): think of the mouth as that of a WISE PHILOSOPHER , speaking incisive logic. 誓 1701	
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<div>10</div> <div>斬</div>	KILL, cut down	○斬首 ざんしゅ decapitation 0157 ○斬新な ざんしんな new, novel, original 0275 ○斬る きる cut (someone) with a sword, cut down, kill
	ザン き(る)	斬り掛かる きりかかる stab at, assault with a sword 1117 斬り死に きりじに (sword) fighting to the death 0716

1704 斤 69 1347 常 11	Hacksaw (斤) cutting car (車) in two: KILL/cut down . The <i>kun</i> reading きる (斬る) can be associated, via the idea of cutting down , with 切る (きる, cut). Alternatively, it can be associated with the English " KILL ."	
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<div> <div>1 10 11</div> <div>2 5 6 7 8 9 12 13 14</div> <div>3</div> </div> <div>漸</div>	GRADUALLY	漸次 ぜんじ gradually 0278 ○漸進 ぜんしん gradual advance..... 0191 漸減 ぜんげん gradual decrease..... 1148
	ゼン	

1705	After the car is cut (斬), drops of motor oil (ㇿ) GRADUALLY drain out.	
水 85		
0641		
常 14		

<div> <div>1 7 8</div> <div>2 3 4 5 6 9 10 11 12 13 14 15</div> <div>6</div> </div> <div>暫</div>	SHORT WHILE	暫時 ざんじ short while, a moment 0383 ○暫定の ざんていの provisional, tentative... 0045 暫定案 ざんていあん provisional plan 0045, 0097 ○暫く しばらく a while; a good while; for the time being 暫くですな しばらくですな It's been a while
	ザン しばらく(く)*	

1706	Cutting (斬) out a little slice of the day—just a SHORT WHILE.	
日 72		
2493		
常 15		

<div> <div>1</div> <div>2 3 4 5</div> <div>1</div> </div> <div>斥</div>	REJECT	○排斥する はいせきする reject, expel, exclude 0739 斥力 せきりょく repulsion, repulsive force ... 0084
	セキ	

1707	With S5, this hacksaw (斤)'s manufacturer has marked it as defective, and consigned it to scrap. It has been REJECTED. ㇿ 斤 0193	
斤 69		
2565		
常 5		

<div> <div>1 6</div> <div>2 3 4 5 7 8 9 10</div> <div>2</div> </div> <div>訴</div>	¹ APPEAL TO ² SUE, complain	¹ 上訴する じょうそする appeal to a higher court 0041 ^② 起訴 きそ prosecution, indictment, litigation 0430 ² 公訴 こうそ arraignment, prosecution 0089 ² 敗訴 はいそ losing a suit/case 0830 ^② 訴える うったえる sue; complain
	ソ うった(える)	

1708	Words (言) spoken in rejection (斥): SUE/complain. Also means APPEAL TO, from the idea of seeking attention for some adverse condition.	
言 149		
1367		
常 12		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11</div>	LITIGATE	○訴訟 そしゅう lawsuit, litigation 1708 刑事訴訟 けいじそしゅう criminal lawsuit 0722, 0080, 1708 民事訴訟 みんじそしゅう civil lawsuit 0477, 0080, 1708 訟務部 しょうむぶ Litigation Department (of the Ministry of Justice) 0687, 0068
	シヨウ	

1701 “Words (言) + public (公)” suggests taking one’s claim to a public tribunal: **LITIGATE**.

言 149

1339

常 11

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</div>	STUDY EXHAUSTIVELY	○研究 けんきゅう research, study 0724 研究室 けんきゅうしつ laboratory 0724, 0253 究明する きゅうめいする investigate, study 0024 学究 がっきゅう scholar, student 0099 ○究める きわめる study exhaustively, master
	キユウ きわ(める) きわ(める)	

1710 *Nine (九), the last digit in the decimal system, here suggests “reaching the end,” as in exploring a cave (穴) to its furthest depths. The full character thus implies getting to the bottom of an unfamiliar subject: **STUDY EXHAUSTIVELY**. 突 1564*

穴 116

1885

常 7

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14</div>	PUSHED TO THE LIMIT	○窮地 きゅうち predicament, difficult situation, dilemma 0187 貧窮 ひんきゅう poverty 1161 ○窮める きわめる carry to extremity, reach an extreme 道が窮まる みちがきわまる reach a dead end 0158 窮み無き きわみなき endless, without limit 0048
	キユウ きわ(める) きわ(まる) きわ(まり) きわ(み)	

1711 Here we observe a *body (身)* contorted into the shape of a *bow (弓)* so as to squeeze itself inside a small *hole (穴)*: **PUSHED TO THE LIMIT**.

穴 116

2078

常 15

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</div>	¹ EXTREME ² POLE	¹ 極秘 ごくひ top secret 1384 ① 極めて きわめて extremely, very ¹ 栄華の極み えいがのきわみ the apex of prosperity 1245, 1012 ② 南極圈 なんきょくけん the Antarctic (Circle) 0794, 0459 ² 陽極 ようきょく positive pole, anode 1310
	キョク ゴク きわ(める) きわ(まる) きわ(まり) きわ(み)	

1712 As a shortcut, see the two horizontal strokes S5 and S12 as **POLAR EXTREMES**. It takes the full length of the *tree (木)* to reach from one end to the other, emphasizing the great distance between them.

木 75

0900

常 12

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</div> <div>函</div>	<div>BOX</div> <div>カン はこ</div>	<div>○函館 はこだて Hakodate [city in Hokkaido]..... 0291</div> <div>青函トンネル せいかんトンネル Seikan Tunnel [between Aomori and Hakodate]..... 0130</div> <div>○投函する とうかんする drop into a mailbox, post 0517</div> <div>私書函 ししょはこ post office box..... 0237, 0079</div> <div>函に入れる はこにいれる put in a box..... 0039</div>
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<div>171</div> <div>□ 17</div> <div>函</div> <div>2587</div> <div>名 8</div>	<div>Looks like a BOX, filled with foam packing peanuts (S3-6), that has just been opened.</div> <div>箱 1909</div>
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<div>2 1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11</div> <div>探</div>	<div>¹PROBE, explore</div> <div>²LOOK FOR</div> <div>タン さぐ(る) さが(す)</div>	<div>①探求 たんきゅう quest, search, pursuit..... 1097</div> <div>¹探究 たんきゅう investigation, search, inquiry 1710</div> <div>¹探検 たんけん exploration, expedition..... 1029</div> <div>¹探る さぐる probe, search into, explore</div> <div>②探す さがす search for (something desired), look for</div>
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<div>1716</div> <div>手 64</div> <div></div> <div>0466</div> <div>常 11</div>	<div>Treat ㇿ as a variant on ㇾ <i>hole</i>. Now when you see this character, imagine PROBING around a <i>hole</i> in a <i>tree</i> (木) with your <i>hand</i> (手).</div>
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11</div> <div>深</div>	<div>DEEP</div> <div>シン ふか(い) -ぶか(い) ふか(まる) ふか(める)</div>	<div>○深度 しんど depth..... 0280</div> <div>深夜 しんや dead of night, midnight..... 0467</div> <div>測深 そくしん sounding..... 0627</div> <div>興味深い きょうみぶかい of great interest 0505, 0273</div> <div>○深める ふかめる deepen, intensify</div>
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<div>1715</div> <div>水 85</div> <div></div> <div>0480</div> <div>常 11</div>	<div>(Continuing from the previous entry) Now imagine that, DEEP at the bottom of the <i>hole</i> (ㇿ) in the <i>tree</i> (木), you feel <i>rainwater</i> (ㇿ).</div>
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<div>3 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13</div> <div>慄</div>	<div>TREMBLE, shudder</div> <div>リツ</div>	<div>○慄然として りつぜんとして with horror..... 0760</div> <div>戦慄する せんりつする shudder, shiver..... 0461</div>
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<div>1718</div> <div>心 61</div> <div></div> <div>0589</div> <div>常 13</div>	<div>Think of the bones in your spine as a string of <i>chestnuts</i> (栗, see 0781). With ↑, <i>chestnuts</i> thus suggest an emotion you feel in your spine: shuddering/TREMBLING.</div>
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<div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> </div> <div>惧</div>	<div>FEAR</div> <div>グ</div>	<div>○危惧 きぐ apprehension, misgiving 0726</div> <div>絶滅危惧種 ぜつめつきぐしゅ endangered species 1271, 1149, 0726, 0544</div>
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<div>心 61</div>	<div>The right-hand portion of this entry is the old form of 具 0837 IMPLEMENT/tool. While the independent kanji 具 was modified as part of the orthographic reforms that followed World War II, the present entry was not so modified when it was added to the Joyo list in 2010. In the same way as 恐 1633, it suggests a FEAR of dangerous <i>tools</i>. 𠩺 惧 1718</div>	
<div>0437</div> <div>常 11</div>		

<div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> <div>12</div> <div>13</div> </div> <div>慎</div>	<div>PRUDENT, discreet</div> <div>シン</div> <div>つつし(む)</div>	<div>○慎重 しんちょう prudence, discretion, circumspection 0539</div> <div>○慎む つつしむ be prudent, be discreet</div> <div>慎み深い つつしみぶかい discreet, prudent, modest 1715</div>
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<div>心 61</div> <div>慎</div> <div>0590</div> <div>常 13</div>	<div>Keeping the <i>truth</i> (真) in one's <i>heart</i> (心): PRUDENT/discreet. 𠩺 惧 1717</div>	
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<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> <div>12</div> <div>13</div> <div>14</div> <div>15</div> <div>16</div> <div>17</div> <div>18</div> </div> <div>鎮</div>	<div>QUELL, appease</div> <div>チン</div> <div>しず(める) しず(まる)</div>	<div>鎮圧する ちんあつする quell, suppress 0186</div> <div>鎮静剤 ちんせいざい sedative, tranquilizer 0978, 1261</div> <div>○鎮痛剤 ちんつうざい anodyne, painkiller 0619, 1261</div> <div>○鎮める しずめる quell, pacify</div> <div>暴動が鎮まった ぼうどうがしずまった The riot was put down 1346, 0540</div>
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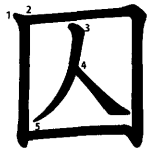
<div>金 167</div> <div>鎮</div> <div>1570</div> <div>常 18</div>	<div>Pacifying someone with <i>true</i> (真) <i>gold</i> (金): QUELL/appease.</div>	
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<div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> <div>12</div> <div>13</div> </div> <div>填</div>	<div>FILL (in)</div> <div>テン</div>	<div>装填する そうてんする load (a firearm)..... 1591</div> <div>補填する ほとんする compensate for..... 1598</div> <div>○充填する じゅうてんする fill (up)..... 1056</div>
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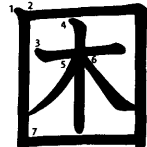
<div>土 32</div> <div>填</div> <div>0581</div> <div>常 13</div>	<div>眞 is the old form of 真 0838 TRUE. This portion was not officially standardized with 真 when the present entry was added to the Joyo list in 2010, but the standardized form (填) is also used. Learn to recognize both forms interchangeably. The meaning comes from the idea of FILLING IN soil to make the <i>ground</i> (土) "<i>true</i>," i.e., level.</div>	
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11</div> 	MARRY	○結婚 けっこん marriage.....0516 未婚 みこん unmarried, single.....0271 婚約 こんやく engagement, betrothal.....0170 恋愛結婚 れんあいけっこん love marriage.....0777, 0778, 0516 新婚旅行 しんこんりょこう honeymoon.....0275, 0569, 0055
	コン	


1721	Woman (女) + family (氏, review 0476 if needed) + (wedding) day (日): MARRY.	
女 38		
0427		
常 11		

<div>1 2 3 4 5</div> 	PRISONER	○囚人 しゅうじん prisoner, convict.....0015 獄囚 ごくしゅう prisoner, convict.....0737 囚衣 しゅうい prison uniform.....0700 女囚 じょしゅう female convict.....0093 死刑囚 しけいしゅう criminal condemned to death.....0716, 0722
	シュウ	


1723	Man (人) held inside enclosure (口): PRISONER. 困 1723, 囚 1725	
口 31		
2618		
常 5		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</div> 	BE IN TROUBLE	困窮 こんきゅう destitution, poverty.....1711 ○困難 こんなん difficulty, distress, hardship 0712 貧困 ひんこん poverty, indigence; lack, need.....1161 ○困る こまる be in trouble; be destitute 生活に困る せいかつにこまる live in want.....0036, 0054
	コン こま(る)	


1724	Tree (木) trapped inside enclosure (口), its growth stunted: IN TROUBLE. 困 1725, 囚 1722	
口 31		
2644		
常 7		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11</div> 	PACKAGE, bale	○同梱する どうこんする include in a package 0182 梱包 こんぼう packaging, crating.....0457 梱包材 こんぼうざい packing material.....0457 開梱する かいこんする open a package.....0450
	コン	


1725	PACKAGE/bale: depicts a tree (木) before and after being PACKAGED inside a box.	
木 75		
外 11		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6</div> 	CAUSE		因果 いんが cause and effect; karma 0599
	イン よ(る)		死因 しいん cause of death 0716 ○原因 げんいん cause, origin 0654 要因 よういん main cause 0547 ○に因る による caused by, due to


1725	To connect this image with the idea of CAUSATION , let the <i>enclosure</i> (口) suggest CAUSAL circumstances, and let 大 suggest the “ <i>big</i> ” (i.e., main) CAUSE . 因 1723, 囚 1722		
口 31			
2629			
常 6			

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> 	MARRIAGE		○婚姻 こんいん marriage, matrimony 1721
	イン		姻族 いんぞく in-laws, relatives by marriage 0568

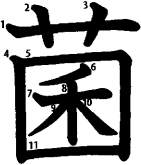
1726	Suggests that MARRIAGE is something a <i>woman</i> (女) might <i>cause</i> (因). However, if you don't mind conflating 因 with 囚, the image easily suggests a <i>woman</i> holding a (<i>big</i>) man <i>prisoner</i> . V1 is the more common of the two sample compounds, but the easy association between 姻族 (いんぞく) and “ <i>in-laws</i> ” makes V2 mnemonically useful.		
女 38			
0315			
常 9			

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</div> 	THROAT		○咽喉 いんこう throat 1674
	イン		耳鼻咽喉 じびいんこう ear, nose, and throat 0057, 1558, 1674 咽頭 いんとう pharynx 0162 咽頭鏡 いんとうきょう pharyngoscope. 0162, 1547


1727	Except where 因 appears at the top (in the next entry), all kanji in this course containing 因 are pronounced イン. Knowing that, you should be able to recognize <i>mouth</i> (口) + 因 as the イン of 咽喉 (いんこう, throat). Concern yourself only with learning that compound, and the associative pathway to it from the semantic and phonetic clues of 咽.		
口 30			
0309			
常 9			

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</div> 	¹GRACE, favor ²DEBT OF GRATITUDE		¹恩人 おんじん benefactor, patron 0015
	オン		①恩恵 おんけい benefit, grace, favor, blessing... 0581 ²恩返し おんがえし repaying another's kindness 0378 ²恩給 おんきゅう pension 0526 ²恩知らず おんしらず ingratitude, ingrate ... 0560


1728	The English words GRACE and GRATITUDE refer to either side of the <i>cause-effect</i> relationship that exists when a favor is given: GRACE is the <i>cause</i> (因), and GRATITUDE is the result. See both sides of this relationship in 恩: 因 represents the (<i>cause of</i>) GRACE ; 心 represents the (resulting) DEBT OF GRATITUDE . 恩 0142		
心 61			
2311			
常 10			

	BACTERIA, germ, fungus	○細菌 さいきん bacteria, germ, microbe..... 0239 殺菌する さっきんする sterilize, pasteurize... 0522 病菌 びょうきん disease germ, virus..... 0617 保菌者 ほきんしゃ germ carrier..... 0646, 0107 菌を培養する きんをばいようする culture [cultivate] bacteria..... 1264, 0500
	キン	


1729 艸 140	Let ++ suggest a fungus or other microorganism growing on a box (口) of rice (禾): BACTERIA/germ/fungus .
2000 常 11	

	¹(ancient) CHINESE; Han dynasty ²FELLOW, man	¹漢方薬 かんぼうやく Chinese (herbal) medicine 0173, 0303 ¹漢民族 かんみんぞく Chinese people, Han ethnicity 0477, 0568 ¹漢語 かんご Chinese-derived word, Chinese expression 0222 ^①漢字 かんじ Chinese characters, kanji 0098 ²好漢 こうかん nice fellow 0095
	カン	


1730 水 85 漢 0602 常 13	Review 難 0712. Here we see the <i>Han scholar-official</i> next to water (氵). The <i>Han dynasty's</i> power largely rested on its effective control of water, so it is fitting that this character is used in reference to the dynasty itself (it also refers more generally to the ancient CHINESE). Associate M2 FELLOW with the image of the official. 漢 僅 1734, 漢 1338
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	SIGH, lament	○嘆息 たんそく sigh..... 1556 驚嘆する きょうたんする admire, wonder... 0807 嘆声 たんせい sigh, lamentation; sigh of admiration..... 0529 ○嘆く なげく sigh (in grief or despair), lament 嘆かわしい事態 なげかわしいじたい deplorable/lamentable situation..... 0080, 0893
	タン なげ(く) なげ(かわしい)	

1731 口 30 嘆 0577 常 13	Here imagine the <i>mouth</i> (口) of the <i>Han scholar-official</i> letting out a SIGH of lament, perhaps over the sovereign's failure to live up to the Confucian ideal of moral leadership and just rule. Like the other kanji using the <i>scholar-official</i> with his legs spread apart (難 0712 and 漢 1730), the <i>on-yomi</i> ends in -AN.
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	SERVICE, work, employment	○通勤する つうきんする commute, go to one's office..... 0159 転勤する てんきんする be transferred (to another office)..... 0224 勤務する きんむする serve, be on duty, work... 0687 ○勤める つとめる serve, hold a job 勤め先 つとめさき (one's place of) employment..... 0134
	キン ゴン つと(める) つと(め) つと(まる)	

1732 力 19 勤 1613 常 12	The following three kanji show the <i>Han scholar-official</i> with his legs joined together. Kanji using this version are pronounced キン. Here we observe the <i>scholar-official</i> busy at work behind a <i>plow</i> (力), illustrating the ideas SERVICE, work, and employment . 勤 動 0540
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17</div> 	<p>RESPECTFULLY, carefully</p> <p>キン つつし(む)</p>	<p>謹呈する きんていする present respectfully [with compliments] 0587</p> <p>謹告する きんこくする announce respectfully 0698</p> <p>○謹愼 きんしん penitence; house arrest 1718</p> <p>謹賀新年 きんがしんねん Happy New Year 1172, 0275, 0117</p> <p>○謹む つつむ be respectful, be humble</p>
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1739


言 149

謹

1462

常 17

Picture the *Han scholar-official* addressing the sovereign with **RESPECTFUL, carefully** chosen words (言). Note the traditional form for this entry and the one before: this old form of the *scholar-official* is retained in the next entry.

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13</div> 	<p>A FEW, little</p> <p>キン わず(か)</p>	<p>僅々 きんきん merely, no more than</p> <p>僅少 きんしょう few, little, trifling 0677</p> <p>○僅か わずか only, merely, a little</p>
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1734


人 9

僅

0134

常 13

Only A **FEW** men (人) were selected as *Han scholar-officials*. Note how the *scholar-official* differs slightly here from the previous two entries. 僅 was not officially standardized to match them when it was added to the Joyo list, but its standardized form (shown in the variant field) is also accepted. 𠄎 漢 1730

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</div> 	<p>SEARCH FOR</p> <p>サク</p>	<p>索引 さくいん index 0422</p> <p>搜索する そうさくする search for, investigate 1527</p> <p>探索する たんさくする search for; inquire into, investigate 1714</p> <p>○検索する けんさくする look up (a word in a dictionary), search for, refer to 1029</p> <p>索条 さくじょう cable, rope 0119</p>
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1735


系 120

索

2168

常 10

Visualize S1-4 as a person standing at the top of a long shaft, and 糸 as a rope that he's using to **SEARCH FOR** something in the shaft. Now imagine his raising the rope to look at what he's retrieved, in the same way one goes through the results obtained by an internet **SEARCH** (see V4). 𠄎 牽 1736, 素 0132

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11</div> 	<p>PULL</p> <p>ケン ひ(く)</p>	<p>○牽く ひく pull, tug, haul</p> <p>牽引する けんいんする drag, tow, pull 0422</p> <p>○牽引力 けんいんりょく traction 0422</p> <p>牽引車 けんいんしゃ tractor, tow truck 0422, 0125</p> <p>牽引療法 けんいんりょうほう traction therapy 0422, 0952, 0139</p>
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1736

一 8

牽

1816

名 11

A distinctive and easily recognizable feature of this character is that 冫 passes through the middle of it. It is therefore a good idea to focus on this feature and associate it with the character's meaning, **PULL**. Picture 冫 as a handle by which a *child* (子) **PULLS** along a *cow* (牛). 𠄎 索 1735, 牽 0752

<div>牢</div>	¹ PRISON ² HARDNESS	^① 牢獄 ろうごく prison, jail 0737 ¹ 牢屋 ろうや prison, jail 0252 ¹ 牢破り ろうやぶり jailbreak 0084 ² 牢固な ろうこな solid, firm 0260
	ロウ	

<div>→ 40</div>	Picture a <i>cow</i> (牛) under the <i>HARD</i> stone <i>roof</i> (宀) of the PRISON (the “hoosecow,” if you will).
外 7	

<div>啓</div>	¹ ENLIGHTEN ² ADDRESS RESPECTFULLY	^① 啓発する けいはつする enlighten, develop, edify 0148 ² 啓上する けいじょうする speak respectfully 0041 ^② 拝啓 はいけい Dear Sir/Madam 1642 ² 謹啓 きんけい Dear Sirs, Gentlemen 1733
	ケイ	

<div>1740</div> <div>□ 30</div>	Visualize as a face with its <i>mouth</i> (口) and right eye (戸) opening wide in response to a <i>striking</i> (父) insight: ENLIGHTENMENT . As a form of RESPECTFUL ADDRESS , it expresses admiration for the enlightening wisdom of the person one is addressing.
2408	
常 11	

<div>庶</div>	MANIFOLD	○庶務 しよむ general affairs 0687 庶務課 しよむか General/Administrative Affairs Section 0687, 0600 庶事 しよじ various matters 0080 庶政 しよせい all phases of government 0246 庶民 しよみん common people, the masses 0477
	シヨ	

<div>1741</div> <div>广 53</div>	From 庶 0279 and 度 0280, recall the image of 廿 as the open mouth of a woodburning stove. Here, focus on the MANIFOLD flames (S8–11) beneath the stove. 燕 1741
2696	
常 11	

<div>遮</div>	INTERRUPT, cut off	○遮断する しゃだんする interrupt, intercept, block; isolate 0849 遮断器 しゃだんき crossing gate, breaker 0849, 0295 ○遮る さえぎる interrupt, obstruct, cut off 道を遮る みちをさえぎる block the way 0158 話を遮る はなしをさえぎる interrupt (someone) 0053
	シヤ さえぎ(る)	

<div>1742</div> <div>走 162</div>	Picture <i>manifold</i> (庶) objects piled on the <i>truck</i> (走), which drives in front of you from the right side, blocking your advance: INTERRUPT/cut off . The reading さえぎる (遮る, interrupt, obstruct, cut off) sounds a bit like “side-きる,” or “cut (off)” from the side.
2724	
常 14	

<div>1739</div> <div>艸 140</div> <div>2196</div> <div>名 16</div>	<div>燕</div> <div>13 14 15 16</div>	SWALLOW, martin	燕麦 えんばく oats 0131 燕尾服 えんびふく tailcoat 0488, 1471 ○燕の巣 つばめのす swallow's nest 0601
		エン つばめ	

<div>1739</div> <div>艸 140</div> <div>2196</div> <div>名 16</div>	A top-down view into a SWALLOW's nest. In the center rests a tiny SWALLOW's egg (口). 庶 1739, 蒸 0960		

<div>1741</div> <div>鳥 140</div> <div>2178</div> <div>名 11</div>	<div>雀</div> <div>2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11</div>	¹ SPARROW ² MAHJONG	①燕雀 えんじゃく swallows and sparrows; small birds 1741 ①雀の巣 すずめのす sparrow's nest 0601 ¹ 雀蜂 すずめばち hornet, wasp 1381 ②麻雀 マーじゃん mahjong 0852 ² 雀荘 ジャンそろう mahjong club 1590
		ジャク ジャン すずめ	

<div>1741</div> <div>鳥 140</div> <div>2178</div> <div>名 11</div>	Little (少) + small bird (雀): SPARROW .		

<div>1743</div> <div>力 19</div> <div>2124</div> <div>常 6</div>	<div>劣</div> <div>2 3 4 5 6 7</div>	INFERIOR	○劣等感 れつとうかん inferiority complex 0393, 0327 劣悪な れつあくな inferior, coarse 0546 優劣 ゆうれつ superiority or inferiority, quality 0780 ○劣る おとる be inferior to 勝るとも劣らぬ まさるともおとらぬ not at all inferior to 0460
		レツ おと(る)	

<div>1743</div> <div>力 19</div> <div>2124</div> <div>常 6</div>	Little (少) + strength (力): INFERIOR .		

<div>1744</div> <div>手 64</div> <div>0226</div> <div>常 7</div>	<div>抄</div> <div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</div>	EXCERPT, select	抄出する しょうしゅつする take excerpts 0038 ○抄録 しょうろく quotation, summary 0608 抄訳 しょうやく abridged translation 1505 抄本 しょうほん extract, abstract 0031
		ショウ	

<div>1744</div> <div>手 64</div> <div>0226</div> <div>常 7</div>	Hand (手) picking out just a little (少): EXCERPT/select .		

<div>1 6</div> <div>2 3 7 8</div> <div>4 5 9</div> <div>秒</div>	SECOND	秒速10メートル びょうそくじゅうメートル 10 meters per second..... 1143
	ビョウ	秒針 びょうしん second hand..... 0556 ○秒読み びょうよみ countdown..... 0355 二分二十五秒 にふんにじゅうごびょう 2'25"..... 0003, 0088, 0005, 0007

115 Imagine an hourglass with tiny grains of rice, in lieu of sand. Each *little* (少) grain of *rice* (禾) marks one **SECOND** of time.

禾 115
1052
常 9

<div>1 4</div> <div>2 5 6</div> <div>3 7</div> <div>妙</div>	MARVELOUS, wonderful, strange	絶妙な ぜつみょうな miraculous, exquisite, superb 1271 妙案 みょうあん bright idea, excellent plan. 0097 妙技 みょうぎ wonderful skill; stunt 0966 巧妙な こうみょうな skillful, ingenious, clever 1047 ○妙に思う みょうにおもう think strange 0142
	ミョウ	

138 *Little* (少) *woman* (女): suggests the **MARVELOUS**, **strangely** enchanting beauty of a dainty female figure.

女 38
0210
常 7

<div>1 4</div> <div>2 5 6</div> <div>3 7</div> <div>沙</div>	SAND	沙丘 さきゅう sand dune 0906 沙漠 さばく desert 1338
	サ すな	

152 *Little* (少) stones next to *water* (氵): **SAND**. The usual character for SAND is 砂 0678; 沙 is generally limited to V1-2 of the next entry. 砂 0678

水 85
0236
常 7

<div>1 5</div> <div>2 4 6</div> <div>3 7</div> <div>汰</div>	SIFT OUT	沙汰 さた instructions; notice, tidings, rumor; affair 1747 ○ご無沙汰しております ごぶさたしております I haven't seen you for a long time 0048, 1747 とう汰 (淘汰) する とうたする select, weed out, sift; dismiss, cashier 自然とう汰 (淘汰) しぜんとうた natural selection 0081, 0760
	タ	

174 Suggests using *water* (氵) to **SIFT OUT** a relatively "*thick*" (太) item. For example, imagine washing gravel in a pan to **SIFT OUT** gold or silver. A similar mnemonic works well for the unlisted 淘 (トウ, SELECT) in V3-4, showing an *elephant* (象) prospector "selecting" out gold or silver by washing gravel in a *can* (缶).

水 85
0237
常 7

<div>煎</div>	BOIL, roast	湯煎する ゆせんする warm in hot water 0446 ○煎茶 せんちゃ green tea 0603 煎じる せんじる boil, decoct ○煎る いる parch, fire, roast; boil down 煎り卵 いりたまご scrambled eggs 1141
	セン い(る)	

1749 **火 86** **煎** **BOILING/roasting on a fire (火) before (煎) eating.** This character was not officially standardized with 煎 when it was added to the Joyo list, but you'll also see it in standardized form.

煎
2054
常 13

<div>炒</div>	ROAST, parch	炒飯 チャーハン fried rice 0377 野菜炒め やさいいため fried vegetables 0534, 0988 ○炒る いる roast, parch, fry, broil 肉を炒める にくをいためる (stir-)fry meat 0216
	ショウ ソウ い(る) いた(める)	

1750 **Little (少) fire (火): lightly ROAST/parch.**

火 86

名 8

<div>炊</div>	COOK	○炊事 すいじ cooking 0080 炊婦 すいふ cook, kitchen maid 1017 自炊 じすい cooking food for oneself 0081 ○炊く たく cook, boil 一合炊きの いちごうだきの having a cooking capacity of one go (0.18 liters) 0002, 0227
	スイ た(く) ーだ(き)	

1751 **Gaping mouth (欠) blowing fire (火) on food: COOK.**

火 86


0773
常 8

<div>焚</div>	KINDLE, build a fire	焚書 ふんしょ book burning 0079 焚く たく kindle, build a fire, burn ○焚き火 たきび bonfire 0026 焚き付け たきつけ kindling, fire lighter 0064 焚き付ける たきつける kindle, build a fire; instigate, stir up 0064
	フン た(く)	


1752 **Forest (林) over fire (火): KINDLE/build a fire.**

火 86


2418
名 12

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	FIREWOOD	○薪炭 しんたん firewood and charcoal 1647 薪水 しんすい cooking 0027
	シン たきぎ まき*	○薪拾い たきぎひろい firewood gathering ... 1071 薪を焚く たきぎをたく burn firewood 1752 薪能 たきぎのう fire-lit Noh drama performance 0892


1753 艸 140	Review 薪 0275. Here the standing person cuts <i>new</i> (新) branches for FIREWOOD . 艸 grass suggests slender sprigs, just right for kindling.
2098	
常 16	

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	POSSESSIVE PARTICLE	○日乃丸 ひのまる Rising Sun flag 0001, 0012 戦えば乃ち勝つ たたかえばすなわちかつ win every battle fought 0461, 0460 ○...乃至... ...ないし... from ... to ...; between ... and ...; ... or 0250
	ナイ ダイ の すなわ(ち)	

1754 ノ 4	This kanji appears as the POSSESSIVE PARTICLE の in archaic or archaic-style texts in which kana are not used (note its similarities with the hiragana の and katakana ノ, both of which were derived from this kanji). Other possible uses appear in V2 and V3. Note how S2 changes directions four times. 𠂔 之 1755
2535	
名 2	

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	POSSESSIVE PARTICLE	鳥之巢 とりのす bird's nest 0340, 0601 之は何ですか これはなんですか What is this? 0815
	シ の これ	

1755 、 3	Like the previous entry, this character appears in archaic texts as the POSSESSIVE PARTICLE の. V2 provides another possible usage. Do not confuse with the hiragana え. 𠂔 乃 1754, 乏 1758, 芝 1759
2886	
名 3	

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	THIS	此れ これ this(thing) 此処 ここ here, this place 0553 此の世界 このせかい this world 0604, 0612
	シ こ(れ) こ(の)	

1756 止 77	Visualize 止 as two men standing behind a third man (匕), who points toward something. To refer to the object to which he has drawn their attention, he says "THIS..." Inside other kanji, 此 can provide an image of <i>three men looking at something that has drawn their attention</i> . 𠂔 比 0123
0728	
名 6	

<div>其</div>	<p>THAT</p> <p>キ それ その</p>	<p>其れ それ it, that (thing) 其処 そこ there, that place.....0553 其の筈だ そのはずだ That is to be expected, You would think so.....1442 其の後 そのご after that, thereafter.....0114</p>
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<div>1747</div> <div>八 12</div> <div>2285</div> <div>名 8</div>	<p>We learned this form back at 基 0485, where we gave it the meaning <i>bind/bound</i>. As an independent kanji, it means THAT, as in 其の人 (そのひと, that person). Like the preceding three entries, you won't frequently come across 其 as an independent kanji.</p>
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<div>乏</div>	<p>SCANTY, poor</p> <p>ボウ とぼ(しい)</p>	<p>欠乏 けつぼう lack, shortage, scarcity0277 窮乏 きゅうぼう destitution, poverty1711 ○貧乏な びんぼうな poor, destitute1161 ○乏しい とぼしい scanty, meager 金が乏しい かねがとぼしい be short of money0029</p>
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<div>1758</div> <div>ノ 4</div> <div>1693</div> <div>常 4</div>	<p>S1-2 resemble the mortarboard and tassel of the student's formal gown, which you might associate with a student's impoverished lifestyle: SCANTY/poor. 乏 之 1755, 芝 1759</p>
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<div>芝</div>	<p>LAWN GRASS</p> <p>しば</p>	<p>芝草 しばくさ lawn0144 ○芝生 しばふ lawn, turf0036 芝居 しばい play, drama0255 芝居小屋 しばいごや playhouse0255, 0034, 0252 東芝 とうしば Toshiba [company name].....0032</p>
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<div>1759</div> <div>艸 140</div> <div>1867</div> <div>常 6</div>	<p>When you see 乏 with ++ <i>grass</i>, you might visualize it as a hand-pushed lawn mower: LAWN GRASS. 乏 之 1758, 芝 1755</p>
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<div>及</div>	<p>REACH TO, extend to; be equal to; as well as, and</p> <p>キュウ およ(ぶ) およ(び) および およ(ぼす)</p>	<p>○及ぶ およぶ reach to, amount to 言及する げんきゅうする mention, refer to...0051 ○普及 ふきゅう diffusion, spread1085 及第する きゅうだいする pass an examination1191 ○A及びB エイおよびビー A and B</p>
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<div>1760</div> <div>ノ 4*</div> <div>2868</div> <div>常 3</div>	<p>Note the ways in which this form differs from 乃 above. To perceive the idea REACH TO, focus visually on how S2 REACHES over TO the left, and S3 REACHES over TO the right. The way they both extend to the other side recalls 延 <i>stretch</i> (introduced back at 延 0872). In the three entries that follow, 及 will signify <i>reach</i>.</p>
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<div> ² ⁵ ¹扱 ³ ⁴ ⁶ </div>	HANDLE, treat	上手に扱う じょうずにあつかう handle skillfully 0041, 0046 ○扱い方 あつかいかた way to handle 0173 客扱い きやくあつかい hospitality, entertainment; service 0787 取り扱い とりあつかい handling, dealing, treatment; trading, selling; handling, manipulation, operation; service 0059
	あつか(う) あつか(い)	

<div> ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ </div>	Following the previous entry, see how S5 and S6 reach. Now visualize the whole kanji as a hand (手) reaching out to HANDLE/treat something.	
手 64		
0189		
常 6		

<div> ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ </div>	GRADE, rank	等級 どうぎゅう class, grade, rank, magnitude 0393 ○階級 かいぎゅう class, estate; rank, grade 1430 上級 じょうぎゅう higher grade, advanced class, high class 0041 初級 しょぎゅう beginner's class 0710 同級生 どうぎゅうせい classmate 0182, 0036
	キユウ	


<div> ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ </div>	Suggests military insignia, that is, <i>thread</i> (糸) that shows one has <i>reached</i> (及) a certain GRADE or rank . While the previous entry does not have an <i>on</i> reading, this one and the one after follow the <i>on</i> reading of 及, キユウ.	
系 120		
級		
1175		
常 9		

<div> ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ </div>	¹ SUCK ² BREATHE IN	①吸引する きゅういんする suck (in), absorb; attract 0422 ①吸収 きゅうしゅう absorption, assimilation; merger 1155 ②吸入する きゅうにゅうする inhale, breathe in; suck (in); imbibe 0039 ③タバコを吸う タバコをすう smoke a cigarette 吸い物 すいもの Japanese-style soup 0172
	キユウ す(う)	


<div> ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ </div>	Picture the <i>mouth</i> (口) <i>reaching</i> (及) out to SUCK in/ BREATHE IN air. Note how two of the three strokes in 及 seem to get SUCKED toward 口. The reading すう resembles the sound your mouth makes when you SUCK in air, as when you're sipping hot "soooooop" (see V5). 吹 1764	
口 30		
0179		
常 6		

<div> ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ </div>	BLOW, breathe out	風が吹いている かぜがふいている the wind is blowing 0425 ○吹き込む ふきこむ blow into, breathe into 0192 笛吹き ふえふき flute player 1530 吹雪 ふぶき snowstorm 0899
	スイ ふ(く)	


<div> ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ </div>	Mouth (口) + gaping mouth (欠): breathe out/BLOW. To distinguish from the previous entry, note how S5 seems to point away from the <i>mouth</i> , whereas in the previous entry, two of the three strokes in 及 get sucked toward it. <i>On-yomi</i> compounds appear at 鼓 2016 and 奏 2104. 吹 1763	
口 30		
0204		
常 7		

<div>174</div> <div>口 30</div> <div>0246</div> <div>常 8</div>		CALL, send for	点呼 てんこ roll call 0349 ○呼吸 こきゅう breathing, respiration 1763 呼び掛ける よびかける call to; appeal to 1117 呼び出す よびだす call, summon; page 0038 ○医者を呼ぶ いしゃをよぶ call the doctor 0561, 0107
		コ よ(ぶ)	


Visualize the **mouth** (口) **CALLING** to 乎 and getting its attention. Note how, in contrast to 平 0334, 乎 has two strokes that either lean (S4, in the head character) or hook (S8) toward the **mouth**, graphically representing how the mouth has attracted its attention.

<div>175</div> <div>口 30</div> <div>0180</div> <div>常 6</div>		SPEW, vomit	○吐息 といき sigh, long breath 1556 吐血 とけつ vomiting blood 0198 ○吐く はく spew, vomit; exhale; emit, send forth 吐き出す はきだす spew, vomit, disgorge... 0038 吐き気 はきけ nausea 0126
		ト は(く)	

Mouth (口) ingests **soil** (土), then **SPEWS/vomits**. 𠮩 叶 1767

<div>176</div> <div>口 30</div> <div>0161</div> <div>名 5</div>		BE FULFILLED, fulfill, grant	叶う かなう be fulfilled, be realized, be granted 叶わない かなわない be unable, be beyond one's power ○望みが叶う のぞみがかなう have one's wish realized 1066 叶える かなえる grant (a request), fulfill (expectations), answer (a person's prayer)
		キョウ ギョウ かな(う) かな(える)	

If you visualize 十 as pointing down from the **mouth** (口), it suggests a word coming down from the mouth of a higher-up, **FULFILLING/granting** a subordinate's request. 𠮩 吐 1766

<div>177</div> <div>口 30</div> <div>0043</div> <div>常 5</div>		SCOLD	叱責する しっせきする reproach, scold, reprove 0831 叱正 しっせい correction of errors 0043 ○叱る しかる scold, rebuke, reprove 叱られる しかられる be scolded 叱り付ける しかりつける rebuke strongly, bawl out 0064
		シツ しか(る)	

Visualize 口 as the **mouth** of an adult, **SCOLDING** a **seated** child (匕).

<div>叫</div>	SHOUT	叫喚 きょうかん shout, cry, scream 1270 絶叫する ぜっきょうする exclaim, scream, shout 1271
	キョウ さけ(ぶ)	叫ぶ さけぶ shout, scream, cry; advocate 叫び声 さけびこえ shout, outcry 0529 改革を叫ぶ かいかくをさけぶ cry loudly for reform 0429, 0592

<div>口 30</div> <div>叫</div> <div>0178</div> <div>常 6</div>	Visualize 叫 as a hand held up to one's <i>mouth</i> (口) to amplify the volume of one's voice while SHOUTING . S5 represents the thumb, held out to fit under the chin. S4 and the top of S6 represent the fingers, while the bottom of S6 represents the wrist.
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<div>吟</div>	RECITE	吟唱する ぎんしょうする recite, chant 1685 朗吟する ろうぎんする recite, sing 1476 詩吟 しぎん reciting Chinese poems 0389
	ギン	吟詠 ぎんえい reciting/chanting a poem; poem 1693


<div>口 30</div> <div></div> <div>0203</div> <div>常 7</div>	When it appears next to <i>now</i> (今), let <i>mouth</i> (口) suggest singing or RECITING in precise time. 吟 含 1771
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<div>含</div>	CONTAIN, include	含有する がんゆうする contain, have, hold. 0400 包含する ほうがんする include, encompass; imply 0457
	ガン ふく(む) ふく(める)	含む ふくむ contain, include 含める ふくめる include ...を含めて ...をふくめて including...

<div>口 30</div> <div></div> <div>1756</div> <div>常 7</div>	A good way to distinguish this from the previous entry is to see the larger 口 here as a box rather than a mouth. This entry thus refers to what is <i>presently</i> (今) inside a box, to signify the idea CONTAIN/include . Remember, the smaller 口 in the previous entry represents a <i>mouth</i> , while the larger 口 in this entry represents a box. 吟 含 1770
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<div>琴</div>	KOTO (Japanese zither)	琴曲 きんきょく koto music 0503 琴線 きんせん heartstrings, one's innermost feelings 0210
	キン こと	琴を弾く ことをひく play the koto 1075 琴爪 ことづめ artificial fingernail [plectrum] of ivory used in playing the koto 0201

<div>玉 96</div> <div></div> <div>2422</div> <div>常 12</div>	Following 吟 above, 今 suggests playing in precise (musical) time. The top of the character depicts the strings of the KOTO .
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	PERPLEXED, lost	迷惑 めいわく trouble, annoyance..... 1153
	メイ まよ(う)	迷信 めいしん superstition..... 0063 低迷する ていめいする be in a slump..... 0479 ○迷宮 めいきゅう labyrinth, maze..... 1242 ○迷う まよう be perplexed, be lost


1773 走 162 See the eight lines of the *rice* (米) grapheme all pointing in different directions. 迷 indicates that we're trying to go somewhere, but 米 indicates that we don't know which way to go. We're lost/PERPLEXED.

2663
常 9

	RIDDLE, enigma	謎を解く なぞをとく solve a riddle [mystery] 0345 ○謎の なぞの mysterious 謎の殺人事件 なぞのさつじんじけん mysterious murder..... 0522, 0015, 0080, 0118
	なぞ	


1774 言 149 Words (言) that *perplex* (迷): RIDDLE/enigma. Like other new Joyo kanji that contain 迷, this entry was not officially simplified to 迷 when it was added to the Joyo Kanji List. Remember, it is always acceptable to write 迷 in place of 迷.

謎
1464
常 17

	REVERSE, contrary	○逆転 ぎやくてん reversal, turnabout, inversion..... 0224 逆戻り ぎやくもどり retrogression, going backward..... 1019 逆説 ぎやくせつ paradox..... 1197 ○逆様 さかさま upside-down, reverse..... 0501 親に逆らう おやにさからう disobey one's parents..... 0276
	ギャク さか さか(さ) さか(らう)	


1775 走 162 Imagine that S6 started out vertical. Then the *truck* (トラック) suddenly sped forward, sending the object loaded on it tumbling backward. 逆 depicts that instant, when the two objects move in REVERSE directions.

2662
常 9

	GO BACK IN TIME, go upstream	○溯及する そきゅうする retroact..... 1760 溯及的 そきゅうてき retroactive..... 1760, 0169 溯上する そじょうする retroact; go upstream..... 0041 溯行する そこうする go upstream..... 0055 ○溯る さかのぼる go back (in time); go upstream
	ソ さかのぼ(る)	


1776 走 162 To 逆 reverse we now add 月 month, to suggest the idea of going in reverse through time: GOING BACK IN TIME.

溯
2785
常 14

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13</div> 	MODEL, mold	塑像 そぞう plastic image; clay figure..... 1278 ○塑造 そぞう modeling, molding 0699 彫塑 ちょうそ carving and modeling, plastic arts; clay model..... 1279
	ソ	


1777 Use the curving shape of S6 and S7 as a visual cue for the idea of giving shape to an object.
 土 32 See both parts of 塑 working together as a **MODEL** to mold a malleable chunk of *earth* (土).

2475
 常 13

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15</div> 	MERITORIOUS SERVICE	○勲功 くんこう distinguished service, merit... 1046 勲章 くんしょう decoration, order, medal... 1459 武勲 ぶくん deeds of arms, distinguished military service 0111 殊勲 しゅくん meritorious deeds, distinguished service..... 1208
	クン	


1778 Moving (動) directly over searing flames (火): **MERITORIOUS SERVICE**. 薫 1779, 動 0540

力 19
 勳
 2500
 常 15

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16</div> 	BALMY, fragrant	○薫風 くんふう balmy breeze 0425 薫煙 くんえん fragrant smoke 0768 ○薫り かおり fragrance, aroma 若葉が薫る わかばがかおる The fresh verdure smells sweet..... 0404, 0605
	クン かお(る)	

1779 Herbs (艸) piled (重) atop a fire (火), burning fragrantly: **BALMY/fragrant**. 煮 1188, 勳 1778

艸 140
 薫
 2094
 常 16

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16</div> 	FRAGRANT	○芳気 ほうき fragrant scent 0126 芳草 ほうそう fragrant herb 0144 芳潤な ほうじゅんな aromatic, rich 1491 芳名録 ほうめいろく guest book 0269, 0608 ○芳しい かんばしい fragrant; favorable
	ホウ かんば(しい)	

1780 Picture a person (方) running through a **FRAGRANT** meadow filled with *herbs* (艸).

艸 140
 1893
 常 7

<div>香</div>	SWEET SMELL	薫香 くんこう fragrance 1779
	コウ キョウ か かお(り) かお(る)	芳香 ほうこう perfume, fragrance, aroma ... 1780 ○香水 こうすい perfume 0027 香る かおる smell sweet, be fragrant ○花の香り はなのかおり fragrance of flowers 0121

1700	Bundled rice (禾), mellowing in the sunshine (日): SWEET SMELL.	
香 186		
2225		
常 9		

<div>秀</div>	EXCELLENT	○優秀な ゆうしゅうな excellent, superior, best 0780
	シュウ ひい(てる)	秀逸 しゅういつ supreme excellence 1273 俊秀 しゅんしゅう genius, prodigy 1440 秀才 しゅうさい (person of) genius 0652 ○日本語に秀でる にほんごにひいてる excel in Japanese 0001, 0031, 0222

1702	When 乃 (1754) appears inside other kanji, see it as a hand or rod (ノ) <i>pulling</i> an object (ㇿ) away toward the left. Here, we thus have a <i>rice bundle</i> (禾) being <i>pulled away</i> from “the chaff,” to signify EXCELLENCE . Now review the differences between 乃 and 及 1760. The reading ひいてる (excel, stand out) sounds like 引いて (ひいて, pulling) + 出る (でる, go out).	
禾 115		
2202		
常 7		

<div>誘</div>	INDUCE, invite	○誘惑 ゆうわく temptation, seduction 1153
	ユウ さそ(う)	勧誘する かんゆうする induce, invite, persuade 1129 誘導する ゆうどうする induce, incite; guide, lead 0804 誘発する ゆうはつする cause, induce, lead to 0148 ○誘う さそう invite, ask

1703	This character includes the previous entry in full, but we should still focus visually on 乃 and how its left-hand stroke seems to <i>pull away</i> . Words (言) attempting to <i>pull</i> (someone) away: INDUCE/invite .	
言 149		
1407		
常 14		

<div>拐</div>	KIDNAP	○誘拐 ゆうかい kidnapping, abduction 1783
	カイ	拐帯 かいたい absconding with money 1232

1704	Do you notice anything odd about this character? By now, you are probably used to seeing <i>knife</i> (刀) over <i>mouth</i> (口) in kanji based on 召 1103, but here, the <i>knife</i> and <i>mouth</i> are reversed. In this way, think of this entry as the conceptual opposite of politely INVITING (招 1104): KIDNAPPING . 招 1104	
手 64		
拐		
0272		
常 8		

<div>透</div>	1 PASS THROUGH 2 SEE-THROUGH, transparent	① 浸透 しんとう permeation, penetration 1014 ② 透明な どうめいな transparent 0024 2 見え透く みえすく be seen right through, be obvious 0083 2 闇を透かす やみをすかす peer into the darkness 1364 ③ 透けるブラウス すけるブラウス sheer blouse
	トウ す(く) す(かす) す(ける)	

<div>走 162</div>	Here again focus visually on 乃 and how its left-hand stroke seems to pull toward the left. With 進 advance, we should think of <i>pulling</i> or <i>advancing</i> through a barrier: PASS THROUGH . Also means SEE-THROUGH/transparent , from the idea of light PASSING THROUGH a barrier.
<div>2677</div>	
<div>常 10</div>	

<div>携</div>	CARRY IN HAND, join hands	○ 携帯(電話) けいたいてんわ mobile (telephone) 1232, 0155, 0053 携行する けいこうする carry along, bring... 0055 杖を携える つえをたずさえる carry a stick in one's hand 0658 連携 れんけい cooperation, league, concert. 0582 ○ 提携する ていけいする act in concert with, tie up with 1679
	ケイ たずさ(える) たずさ(わる)	


<div>手 64</div>	Hand (手) + bird (佳) + pull away (乃): here visualize the hand carrying the bird away (like a portable phone): CARRY IN HAND. 攬 2182
<div>攜</div>	
<div>0593</div>	
<div>常 13</div>	

<div>雄</div>	1 MALE 2 HEROIC	① 雄牛 おうし bull, steer 0116 ① 雄犬 おすいぬ male dog 0293 2 雄弁な ゆうべんな eloquent, fluent 1052 ② 英雄 えいゆう hero 0332
	ユウ お- おす	


<div>佳 172</div>	Think of 宏 as a <i>hand</i> (ナ) placed on a <i>nose</i> (ム). Then visualize this character as a MALE bravely and HEROICALLY placing his hand upon a <i>bird</i> (佳)'s <i>nose</i> (i.e., beak). 雄 1788
<div>0920</div>	
<div>常 12</div>	

<div>雌</div>	FEMALE	雌雄 しゆう male and female; victory or defeat 1787 雌牛 むし cow 0116 雌花 めばな female flower 0121 ○ 雌犬 むすいぬ female dog, bitch 0293
	シ め- めす	


<div>佳 172</div>	Recall from 此 1756 the image of <i>three men looking at something that has drawn their attention</i> . Here they are three male birds, gawking at a lovely FEMALE bird (佳). 雄 1787
<div>0971</div>	
<div>常 14</div>	

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	A LITTLE BIT <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; padding-top: 5px;"> サ いささ(かい) </div>	些事 さじ trifling matter.....0080 ○些細な ささいな slight, trifling, insignificant...0239 些々な ささな trifling, trivial 些か 驚きました いささかおどろきました (I) was a little surprised.....0807
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<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">二 7</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2282</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">名 8</div> </div>	Because the top stroke of 二 is narrower than the lower stroke, we can visualize it here as a pyramid shape, narrowing at the top. Notice how there's only A LITTLE BIT of space at the top of S7 for the <i>three men</i> (此) to fit.
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	BRUSHWOOD, firewood <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; padding-top: 5px;"> サイ しば </div>	○柴刈り しばかり firewood gathering.....0524 柴垣 しばがき brushwood fence.....1397 柴犬 しばいぬ Shiba Inu [kind of dog].....0293 柴田 しばた Shibata [surname].....0020
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<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">木 75</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2309</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">名 10</div> </div>	Here visualize 此 as slender branches at the top of a <i>tree</i> (木): BRUSHWOOD/firewood . 紫 1791
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	PURPLE <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; padding-top: 5px;"> シ むらさき </div>	○紫外線 しがいせん ultraviolet rays.....0266, 0210 紫紺 しこん purplish blue.....1043 紫煙 しえん tobacco smoke.....0768 ○紫色 むらさきいろ purple color, purple.....0528 赤紫 あかむらさき reddish purple.....0774
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<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">糸 120</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2348</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">常 12</div> </div>	Here the <i>three men</i> (此)'s attention has been drawn by a flamboyant PURPLE thread (糸). 紫 1790
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	HAIR <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; padding-top: 5px;"> ハツ かみ </div>	○散髪 さんぱつ haircut.....0808 毛髪 もうはつ hair.....0487 白髪 しらが (=はくはつ) white/gray hair.....0076 髪結い かみゆい hairdresser; hairdressing 0516 ○髪 of 毛 かみのけ hair.....0487
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<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">影 190</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">髪</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2477</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">常 14</div> </div>	影 means <i>hair</i> . Picture 𠂔 as a <i>comb</i> , and S2-4 as long locks of <i>hair</i> . With 友 <i>friend</i> , this entry depicts a person having her HAIR combed by a friend. 髻 1793
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	BEARD, mustache	○髭を剃る ひげをそる shave (one's beard) ... 1192 鼻髭 はなひげ mustache ... 1558 髭面 ひげづら bearded/unshaven face ... 0175 無精髭 ぶしょうひげ stubble, unshaven face ... 0048, 0976
	シ ひげ	

1793 Distinguish from the previous entry by using 匕 (similar to katakana ヒ) as a quick clue for ひげ (BEARD/mustache). 髭 1792

影 190


外 16

	SWINDLE	詐取 さしゅ fraud, swindle ... 0059 詐称 さしやう misrepresentation, false statement ... 0684
	サ	

1794 Review 0153-54. Here, we fabricate words (言) as with a saw (𠂔): **SWINDLE**. A useful compound to memorize appears in the next entry. Remember to associate the English word "saw" with the *on* readings サ and サク, one or both of which apply to all kanji in this course containing 𠂔. 詐 1276

言 149


1362
常 12

	DECEIVE	○詐欺 さぎ swindle, fraud ... 1794 詐欺師 さぎし swindler, con artist ... 1794, 0748 ○欺く あざむく deceive 欺き惑わす あざむきまどわす deceive and lead astray ... 1153
	ギ あざむ(く)	

1795 Imagine a scenario in which a person has been duped into letting in a robber, who ties him up and then makes off with his valuables. In this kanji we see the person *bound* up (其), his mouth *gaping* (欠) in shock at how he's been **DECEIVED**.

欠 76


1519
常 12

	SHOGI (Japanese chess)	○将棋 しょうぎ shogi, Japanese chess ... 0614 棋士 きし professional go/shogi player ... 0350 棋界 きかい go circles; shogi circles ... 0612 棋譜 きふ record of a game of shogi/go ... 1086
	キ	


1796 In the next two entries, let 其 represent a rectangular grid, on which one plays a game of chess or checkers. The game with the *wooden* (木) pieces is **SHOGI (Japanese chess)**. (Continued in next entry) 碁 1797

木 75
碁
0899
常 12


<div> <div>123</div> <div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13</div> <div>碁</div> </div>	<div>GO (Japanese checkers)</div> <div>ゴ</div>	<div>碁石 ごいし go stone 0403</div> <div>○碁盤 ごばん go board, checkerboard 0673</div> <div>碁会所 ごかいしょ go parlor 0226, 0249</div> <div>囲碁 いご (the game of) go 0435</div> <div>碁を打つ ごまうつ play (a game of) go 1025</div>
<div>1797</div> <div>石 112</div> <div>2354</div> <div>常 13</div>	<div>(Continuing from the previous entry) The game with the <i>stone</i> (石) pieces is GO (Japanese checkers). 碁 基 0485, 棋 1796</div>	
<div> <div>123</div> <div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13</div> <div>甚</div> </div>	<div>EXTREMELY</div> <div>ジン はなは(だ) はなは(だしい)</div>	<div>○甚大な じんだいな extremely big; serious; heavy 0033</div> <div>幸甚である こうじんである be very glad 1470</div> <div>深甚な しんじんな profound; careful, mature 1715</div> <div>○甚だ はなはだ extremely, very</div> <div>甚だしい誤解 はなはだしいごかい serious misunderstanding 1480, 0345</div>
<div>1798</div> <div>甘 99</div> <div>2296</div> <div>常 9</div>	<div>Returning to the meaning <i>bind/bound</i> for 其, we can visualize in this entry a person <i>bound</i> to “the stocks,” an EXTREME form of punishment. S6 represents the boards locked around the detainee’s <i>legs</i>, which can be seen dangling below (儿). Associate the image not with punishment, but with the idea of EXTREMENESS.</div>	
<div> <div>2311</div> <div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11</div> <div>勘</div> </div>	<div>¹ CHECK, consider</div> <div>² INTUITIVE PERCEPTION</div> <div>カン</div>	<div>¹ 勘定 かんじょう calculation; account, settlement of accounts 0045</div> <div>① 勘弁する かんべんする pardon, forgive; tolerate 1052</div> <div>² 勘付く かんづく sense (a danger) 1715</div> <div>² 勘の良い人 かんのいいひと person of quick perception 0285, 0015</div> <div>② 勘違い かんちがい wrong guess/impression ... 0663</div>
<div>1799</div> <div>力 19</div> <div>1582</div> <div>常 11</div>	<div>Here we observe the <i>detainee</i> (甚) CHECKING out the <i>plow</i> (力) left next to him, consider-ing it for potential use in an escape plot. To the extent that he naturally understands how to make use of the <i>plow</i>, the character can also represent the idea of INTUITIVE PERCEPTION.</div>	
<div> <div>256</div> <div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11</div> <div>堪</div> </div>	<div>ENDURE, tolerate</div> <div>カン た(える) たま(る)*</div>	<div>堪忍する かんにんする have patience, bear with; forgive, pardon 1095</div> <div>○堪える たえる endure, bear</div> <div>○堪え難い たえがたい unbearable 0712</div> <div>○不幸に堪える ふこうにたえる bear up under misfortune 0049, 1470</div> <div>堪らない たまらない cannot bear; cannot help (doing)</div>
<div>1800</div> <div>土 32</div> <div>0514</div> <div>常 12</div>	<div>Finally, picture the <i>detainee</i> (甚) suffering the additional humiliation of being pelted by clods of <i>dirt</i> (土), hurled at him by scornful passers-by: ENDURE.</div>	

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	COUNTER FOR ANIMALS	○犬五匹 いぬごひき five dogs 0293, 0007 数匹 すうひき several animals 0309 匹敵する ひつてきする match, rival 1122
	ヒツ ひき	


1001	We first encountered 匚 back at 区 0297. Here, it represents an animal cage with an opening at the side. Inside it we find <i>human legs</i> (厶), which we should interpret, by way of exception, to be animal legs: COUNTER FOR ANIMALS . Distinguish from 四 0006 FOUR by the lack of the "fourth" side. 𠩺 四 0006
匚 23	
2558 常 4	

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	CRAFTSMAN	工匠 こうしやう artisan, mechanic 0108 名匠 めいしやう skilled craftsman 0269 ○師匠 ししやう master, teacher 0748 巨匠 きしやう great master, maestro 0483
	シヨウ たくみ*	


1002	Now picture 匚 as a storage box with an opening on one side. A <i>hacksaw</i> (斤) stored inside this box symbolizes the CRAFTSMAN . 𠩺 匠 0561
匚 22	
2581 常 6	

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	CONCEAL	○匿名 とくめい anonymity, incognito, pseudonym 0269 隠匿 いんとく concealment; misprision 1312 秘匿する ひとくする hide, conceal 1384
	トク	

1003	In this entry, the box (匚) is used not to store, but to CONCEAL . Picture it CONCEALING a <i>young person</i> (若 0404) from the public gaze.
匚 23	
2594 常 10	

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	CONSENT	受諾 じゅだく acceptance 0065 ○承諾 しょうだく consent, assent, agreement 0959 応諾 おうだく consent, assent 0850 快諾 かいだく ready consent 0331 内諾 ないだく informal/private consent 0215
	ダク	

1004	Picture the <i>young person</i> (若) holding <i>words</i> (言), the way a young schoolchild holds <i>words</i> of parental CONSENT on a permission slip as he reports to school on the day of a field trip.
言 149	
1418 常 15	


<div>1 2 3</div> 	BEG	○乞う こう beg, pray for 乞食 こじき beggar 0288 物乞い ものこい beggar; begging 0172 雨乞い あまこい ritual prayer for rain 0154
	コツ* コ* こ(う)	

1805 Visualize 乙 as a **BEGGAR** kneeling and holding out his hands, and 人 as a charitable person standing above him, holding out an arm (S2) to give him a handout. 乙 1806, 乙 1522

乙 5

1707

常 3

<div>4 5 6 7</div> 	UP TO, until	此れ迄 これまで up to/until now 1756 其れ迄 それまで up to/until then 1757 盗み迄する ぬすみまでする go to the extent of stealing 1304 年末迄に ねんまつまでに by the year's end. 0117, 0272 当然の事をした迄だ とうぜんのことをしたまでだ I simply have done what I ought to do 0141, 0760, 0080
	キツ まで	


1806 Beggar (乞) hitching a ride on a truck (迄), as far as it will take him: **UP TO/until**. Note that まで is usually written in hiragana. 迄 乞 1805

迄 162

迄

2757

名 7


<div>2 3 4 5 6 7</div> 	DRY	乾季 かんき dry season 0395 乾物 かんぶつ dry provisions, groceries 0172 ○乾杯する かんぱいする drink a toast, toast ... 1696 ○乾く かわく [vi] dry (up) 着物を乾かす きものをかわかす dry clothes 0938, 0172
	カン かわ(く) かわ(かす)	

1807 Alcoholic beggar (乞) "DRYING" out in the morning (from 朝 0145). 幹 1808, 干 0408

乙 5

1500

常 11

<div>2 3 4 5 6 7</div> 	TRUNK	根幹 こんかん basis, root; keynote; root and trunk 0284 新幹線 しんかんせん Shinkansen, bullet train 0275, 0210 ○幹部 かんぶ executive, (managing) staff 0068 主幹 しゅかん editor in chief 0365 ○木の幹 きのみき trunk of a tree 0028
	カン みき	

1808 Here interpret 干 visually, as a tree **TRUNK** with two sets of branches (see 人 as the tree's canopy). From 朝 0145, recall that the left side of this character depicts the *sun* (日) rising through two *cross-shaped plants*. Let that image suggest "rising straight up," just as a tree **TRUNK** does. 乾 1807, 軒 0691

干 51

1531

常 13

<div>1807</div> <div>手 64</div> <div>0693</div> <div>常 16</div>	<div>操</div>	1 MANIPULATE 2 FIDELITY ソウ みさお あやつ(る)	① 操作 そうさ operation, manipulation, handling 0152 ① 操縦する そうじゅうする manage, control; steer; pilot 0871 ① 体操 たいそう gymnastics, calisthenics 0062 ① 世論を操る せろんをあやつる manipulate public opinion 0604, 0942 ② 操を守る みさおをまもる preserve one's chastity; adhere to one's principles 0648

Think of 梟 as a *tree* (木) with *fruit* (品), which the *hand* (手) carefully and dexterously picks: **MANIPULATE**. Associate M2 **FIDELITY** with the idea of dependable handling.

<div>1807</div> <div>火 86</div> <div>1009</div> <div>常 17</div>	<div>燥</div>	DRY OUT ソウ	○乾燥する かんそうする dry out/up, desiccate 1807 乾燥機 かんそうき dryer 1807, 0473 高燥地 こうそうち high and dry ground 0185, 0187 無味乾燥な むみかんそうな dry as dust, insipid 0048, 0273, 1807


Now we use *fire* (火) to **DRY OUT** the *fruit* (品), following previous entry).


<div>1811</div> <div>糸 120</div> <div>1300</div> <div>常 19</div>	<div>繰</div>	1 REEL, spin 2 SHIFT ONWARD く(る)	① 繰り綿 くりわた ginned cotton 0211 ② 繰り上げる くりあげる advance, move up 0041 ② 繰り延べる くりのべる postpone, put off 0872 ② やり繰り やりくり tidying over, makeshift ③ 繰り返す くりかえす repeat, do over again 0378


Here, picture 品 as cotton bolls, whose *thread* (糸) is being **spun** onto **REELS**. M2 **SHIFT ONWARD** comes from the idea of shifting thread from a cotton boll or silk cocoon onto a **REEL**. Note that while this entry has no *on-yomi*, the others incorporating 梟 are all pronounced ソウ.


<div>1812</div> <div>艸 140</div> <div>2116</div> <div>常 19</div>	<div>藻</div>	SEAWEED, algae ソウ も	藻類 そうるい seaweed, algae 0310 ○海藻 かいそう seaweed, kelp, marine algae 0106 緑藻 りよくそう green algae 0607 藻草 もぐさ water plants 0144


This time, the focus shifts to 艸 and 艸, which suggest that 梟 is in this case a *grass*-like plant growing in *water*: **SEAWEED**.


	SPOUT, gush out	噴射 ふんしゃ jet, jet propulsion 1021
	フン ふ(く)	噴出 ふんしゅつ spouting, gushing 0038 噴水 ふんすい jet (of water), fountain 0027 ○噴火 ふんか eruption, volcanic activity 0026 ○噴き出す ふきだす spout, gush out 0038


	賁 depicts a shellfish <i>swollen to bursting</i> . With 口 to suggest the <i>mouth</i> of a geyser or volcano, it signifies SPOUT/gush out . The three kanji that incorporate 賁 are all pronounced フン. □ 30	
0649		
常 15		


	TUMULUS	墳墓 ふんぼ grave, tomb 1340
	フン	○古墳 こふん tumulus, ancient tomb 0254 古墳時代 こふんじだい Kofun period [Japanese historical era, approx. 250–538 CE] 0254, 0383, 0071

	Earth (土) + swollen to bursting (賁): TUMULUS. 土 32	
0653		
常 15		

	INDIGNATION	義憤 ぎふん righteous indignation 0926
	フン いきどおる	憤激する ふんげきする be enraged 0575 ○憤然と ふんぜんと indignantly, in a rage 0760 公憤 こうふん public indignation/resentment 0089 ○憤る いきどおる be indignant

	Heart (心) + swollen to bursting (賁): INDIGNATION. 心 61	
0662		
常 15		

	FANG, tusk	象牙 ぞうげ ivory 1277
	ガ ケ きば	毒牙 どくが poison fang 0133 虎が牙を剥いた とらがきばをむいた the tiger bared its fangs 0912, 0609

	Depicts a FANG or tusk. Note the slight difference between the independent kanji and the grapheme version, seen in the next entry. 𪗇 芽 1817 牙 92	
2891		
常 4		

0281-0291

<div>1芽23456</div>	BUD	○発芽する はつがする bud, sprout, germinate 0148 麦芽 ばくが wheat germ, malt 0131 新芽 しんめ sprout, bud, shoot 0275 若芽 わかめ young bud 0404 ○芽生える めばえる bud, sprout; begin 0036
	ガ め	

1812	Slender <i>fang</i> (牙) of <i>grass</i> (艸): BUD . 𪔐 牙 1816	
艸 140		
芽		
1927		
常 8		

<div>1雅2345678910111213</div>	ELEGANT	○優雅な ゆうがな elegant, graceful, refined ... 0780 風雅 ふうが elegance, refinement, daintiness 0425 雅楽 ががく old Japanese court music 0302 雅俗 がそく elegance and vulgarity 1039
	ガ	

1818	<i>Bird</i> (隹) with an ELEGANT , slender, <i>fang</i> (牙)-like beak, like a hummingbird's.	
隹 172		
1106		
常 13		

<div>1邪234567</div>	EVIL	○邪悪 じゃあく wickedness, vice 0546 邪道 じゃどう evil course; heresy 0158 無邪気 むじゃき innocence, simplicity ... 0048, 0126 正邪の区別 せいじゃのくべつ discrimination between right and wrong 0043, 0297, 0090 風邪 かぜ (common) cold 0425
	ジャ	

1819	Here we observe a <i>fanged</i> (牙) beast that has surmounted the town walls and is now inside the <i>town</i> (邑). Let this image symbolize EVIL .	
邑 163		
1039		
常 8		

<div>1既2345678910</div>	ALREADY, previous	既婚の きこんの (already) married 1721 既往症 きおうしょう previous illness, medical history 0866, 0618 ○既成の きせいの established, existing, done ... 0070 既成事実 きせいじじつ established fact, fait accompli 0070, 0080, 0499 既に申した様に すでにもうしたように as I have previously stated 0315, 0501
	キ すて(に)	

1821	At the right, notice how 无 differs from 牙 of the previous few entries. We shall still see it as a <i>fang</i> . Focus on how the <i>fang</i> has ALREADY wrapped all the way around the <i>little boy</i> (男)—he's ALREADY done for. Note the variant forms for this and the next two entries. 𪔐 即 0390	
无 71		
既		
1079		
常 10		

<div>1821</div> <div>木 75</div> <div>概</div> <div>0959</div> <div>常 14</div>	<div>GENERAL, rough</div> <div>ガイ</div>	概略 がいりやく outline, summary; roughly... 0791 概論 がいろん outline, general remarks 0942 概括する がいかつする generalize, summarize 1069 ○概念 がいねん general idea, concept 0230 一概に いちがいに unconditionally; wholly, indiscriminately..... 0002

<div>1821</div> <div>木 75</div> <div>概</div> <div>0959</div> <div>常 14</div>	The <i>little boy</i> (貝) is larger than the usual prey, so the <i>fanged</i> (无) beast will have to measure him first to be sure it can actually swallow him. Here we observe the fanged beast using a piece of <i>wood</i> (木) to make a GENERAL/rough measure of the size of his quarry. ㊦ 概 1822
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<div>1822</div> <div>心 61</div> <div>慨</div> <div>0588</div> <div>常 13</div>	<div>DEPLORE</div> <div>ガイ</div>	慨嘆する がいたんする deplore, lament, regret 1731 ○憤慨 ふんがい resentment, indignation 1815 慨然と がいぜんと deploringly; indignantly 0760

<div>1822</div> <div>心 61</div> <div>慨</div> <div>0588</div> <div>常 13</div>	Here a <i>heart</i> (心) DEPLORES what is happening to the <i>little boy</i> (貝) in 既 1820. Remembering this idea, practice writing this character in alternation with 既 and 概, focusing on distinguishing their meanings. ㊦ 概 1821
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<div>1823</div> <div>艸 140</div> <div>苗</div> <div>1924</div> <div>常 8</div>	<div>SEEDLING</div> <div>ビョウ ミョウ* なえ なわ-</div>	種苗 しゅびょう seedlings, seeds and saplings 0544 ○苗木 なえぎ sapling, young tree..... 0028 苗床 なえどこ seedbed 0851 苗代 なわしろ bed for rice seedlings, rice nursery 0071 ○苗字 みょうじ surname [cf. 名 0269]..... 0098

<div>1823</div> <div>艸 140</div> <div>苗</div> <div>1924</div> <div>常 8</div>	Young <i>plant</i> (艸) sprouting in a recently seeded <i>rice field</i> (田): SEEDLING .
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<div>1824</div> <div>手 64</div> <div>描</div> <div>0445</div> <div>常 11</div>	<div>DEPICT</div> <div>ビョウ えが(く) か(く)</div>	描画する びょうがする draw a picture, paint 0176 素描 そびょう (rough) sketch 0132 ○描写 びようしゃ depiction; portrayal; drawing 0859 ○描く えがく depict, draw, paint 油絵を描く あぶらえをかく paint in oil 0433, 0525

<div>1824</div> <div>手 64</div> <div>描</div> <div>0445</div> <div>常 11</div>	Hand (手) using a <i>seedling</i> (苗) as a brush, to DEPICT things.
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<div>123</div> <div>猫</div> <div>犬 94</div> <div>0488</div> <div>常 11</div>	CAT	○愛猫家 あいびょうか cat lover 0778, 0219 子猫 こねこ kitten 0094 猫背 ねこぜ stoop, bent back 0124 猫撫で声で ねこなでこえて in a soft coaxing voice 1538, 0529 招き猫 まねきねこ beckoning cat (figurine) 1104
	ビョウ ねこ	

A smallish four-legged creature (𤝵), gentle and lithe enough to walk among the seedlings (苗): CAT. As a visual shortcut, you might associate ++ with a CAT's whiskers.

<div>123</div> <div>萌</div> <div>艸 140</div> <div>1995</div> <div>名 11</div>	GERMINATE, sprout	○萌芽 ぼうが germination, beginning; sprout 1817 ○萌える もえる sprout, bud 萌黄色 もえぎいろ yellowish green 0915, 0528 ○萌す きざす germinate, sprout; show signs of 萌し きざし germination, sprouting; signs
	ホウ ホウ も(える) きざ(す)	

Rather than use *bright* from 明, I suggest you visualize *grass* (艸) sprouting atop the *sun* (日) and *moon* (月): GERMINATE.

<div>123</div> <div>兆</div> <div>凡 10</div> <div>0199</div> <div>常 6</div>	¹ SIGN, omen; show signs of ² TRILLION	①兆候 ちょうこう symptom, sign; omen 1675 ¹ 前兆 ぜんちょう omen, sign 0113 ①兆す きざす sprout, show signs of ¹ 凶事の兆し きょうじのきざし omen of disaster 0296, 0080 ² 二兆円 にちょうえん two trillion yen 0003, 0013
	チョウ きざ(す) きざ(し)	

萌す (きざす, previous entry, V4) and 兆す (きざす, V3 here) overlap in signifying "sprout" and "show signs of," so see 兆 as a pair of stalks with buds showing signs of blossoming. M2 TRILLION should be practiced together with 万 0018 TEN THOUSAND and 億 0622 HUNDRED MILLION.

<div>123</div> <div>眺</div> <div>目 109</div> <div>1083</div> <div>常 11</div>	GAZE	○眺望 ちょうぼう view, prospect, outlook 1066 海を眺める うみをながめる look out over the sea 0106 月を眺める つきをながめる gaze at the moon 0023
	チョウ なが(める)	

What is an *eye* (目) to do when placed next to a pair of stalks with flowers that are about to break out of their knobby buds (兆), other than GAZE at them, as long as it takes, until they finally blossom? The reading ながめる (眺める, gaze) sounds like 長い (ながい, long) + 見る (みる, see, view).

<div>7 1 4 5 8 2 3 6 9</div> <div>逃</div>	ESCAPE	○逃走 とうそう flight, escape 0140 逃亡する とうぼうする escape, abscond, desert 0233 逃避 とうひ escape, evasion, flight 1469 ○逃げる にげる escape, run away 逃がす にがす let go, let escape
	トウ に(げる) に(がす) のが(す) のが(れる)	

1621 走 162 逃 2666 常 9	Picture a dishonest plant lover pulling the <i>budding stalks</i> (兆) up from their roots and spirit-ing them away on the back of a <i>truck</i> (走) to his private flower garden: ESCAPE .
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<div>2 5 8 1 3 4 6 7 9 10</div> <div>桃</div>	PEACH	黄桃 おうとう yellow peach 0915 桃園 ももその peach orchard 0856 ○桃色 ももいろ pink, rose [color] 0528
	トウ もも	

1630 木 75 0848 常 10	木 suggests <i>tree</i> species. What we must memorize, then, is that the tree's <i>budding flowers</i> (兆) are those of the PEACH . Picture the buds first flowering to attract pollinators, then ripening into big, velvety, juicy, thirst-slaking PEACHES .
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13</div> <div>跳</div>	JUMP, leap	跳躍する ちょうやくする jump, leap, spring ... 1327 ○跳ねる はねる jump, leap, bound ○跳ぶ とぶ jump, leap, spring 飛び跳ねる とびはねる jump up and down, hop 0475 高跳び たかとび high jump 0185
	チヨウ は(ねる) と(ぶ) -と(び)	

1631 足 157 1392 常 13	See 足 as a person getting ready to spring his <i>legs</i> and JUMP right over the two <i>budding stalks</i> (兆). This would be a good time to review 飛 0475 and 踊 1325. 躍 1327
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<div>2 4 7 1 5 8 3 6 9</div> <div>挑</div>	PROVOKE, challenge	○挑戦 ちょうせん challenge, defiance 0461 挑発する ちょうはつする provoke, incite, excite, stimulate 0148 ○戦いを挑む たたかいをいどむ challenge (someone) to a fight 0461
	チヨウ いど(む)	

1632 手 64 0331 常 9	See the two short crossing strokes of 手 <i>hand</i> (its fingers) PROVOKING the <i>budding stalks</i> (兆): they are picking at the top-left bud, and in an instant they will have plucked it off. Focus for a moment on the place where the fingers are about to pinch off the helpless bud, and sense the prospect of imminent violence. Now test yourself on this 兆 set.
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<div>1333</div> <div>拙</div>	CLUMSY	○拙劣な せつれつな clumsy, awkward, unskillful 1743
		拙速な せつそくな rough and ready, fast and sloppy.....1143
<div>1033</div> <div>手 64</div>	<div>セツ</div> <div>つたな(い)</div>	巧拙 こうせつ skill, dexterity, workmanship 1047
		○拙い つたない clumsy, unskillful

Here we observe a *hand* (手) slipping out (出) of place, which signifies the idea of CLUMSINESS. 拙 1835

0280
常 8

	BEND, submit to	○屈折 くっせつ bending, turn; refraction. 1698
		不屈の ふくつの indomitable, unyielding 0049
		窮屈な きゅうくつな cramped; overly formal 1711
	クツ かが(む)* かが(める)*	屈する くつする bend, yield
		屈む かがむ bend over, stoop

Now we shall make use of 尸's additional sense *buttocks*, which we learned back at 尾 0488. The present entry refers to "putting out (出) one's *buttocks*," i.e., the act of BENDING over. 屈 1528, 居 0255

2652
常 8

<div>掘</div>	DIG	掘削する くっさくする dig out, excavate 1292
		採掘 さいくつ mining 0989
	クツ ほ(る)	○発掘する はくつする dig, excavate 0148
		○掘る ほる dig, excavate
		掘り返す ほりかえす turn up (the soil), tear up (a road) 0378

Bend over (屈) and DIG with your *hands* (手). Note that while the next entry has no *on-yomi*, the other three with 屈, including the present entry, are all pronounced クツ. 拙 1833, 堀 1836

0454
常 11

<div>堀</div>	DITCH	○堀川 ほりかわ canal.....0022
		堀割 ほりわり canal, ditch.....0416
		用水堀 ようすいほり irrigation ditch...0047, 0027
		外堀 そとほり outer moat.....0266

Once used interchangeably with the previous entry, but now used only for the noun (ほり) (DITCH), while the previous entry is used for the verb ほる (DIG). You can remember this easily by associating 手 with the action and 土 with the object. Because 堀 is used only for the word (ほり), it has no *on-yomi*. 堀 2171, 掘 1835

0423
常 11

<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> </div> <div>封</div>	¹SEAL, enclose ²ENFEOFF	① 同封する どうふうする enclose (in a letter) ... 0182 1 密封する みつふうする seal hermetically ... 1383 1 封を切る ふうをきる break the seal ... 0086
	フウ ホウ	② 封建的な ほうけんせいな feudal, feudalistic ... 1609, 0169 2 封建制度 ほうけんせいど feudalism ... 1609, 0708, 0280

<div> <div>寸</div> <div>41</div> </div>	Here we observe an <i>outstretched arm</i> (寸) applying two lumps of sticky <i>earth</i> (土) to SEAL an envelope (see V2 of the next entry). Associate M2 ENFEOFF with M1 SEAL through association with the historical process of Enclosure, which "sealed" off common lands so as to turn them into private property.
<div> <div>1182</div> <div>常 9</div> </div>	

<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> <div>12</div> </div> <div>筒</div>	TUBE	円筒 えんとう cylinder ... 0013 ○ 封筒 ふうとう envelope ... 1837 ○ 筒形 つつがた cylindrical, tube-shaped ... 0147 筒袖 つつそで tight-sleeved kimono ... 1531 茶筒 ちゃづつ tea caddy ... 0603
	トウ つつ	

<div> <div>竹</div> <div>118</div> </div>	When 同 appears under 々, visualize it as a cross-sectional view of an insulated TUBE (made of <i>bamboo</i> , of course). Also, make an effort to remember that 筒 (トウ) is the only character based on 同 that is not pronounced ドウ. 筒 0261
<div> <div>2341</div> <div>常 12</div> </div>	

<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> <div>12</div> </div> <div>管</div>	¹PIPE ²EXERCISE CONTROL	1 管状の かんじょうの tubular ... 0616 ① 気管 きかん windpipe, trachea ... 0126 ① 鉄の管 てつのくだ iron pipe ... 0564 ② 管理する かんりする administer, manage ... 0532 2 保管する ほかんする take custody of, keep 0646
	カン くだ	

<div> <div>竹</div> <div>118</div> </div>	Bamboo (々) <i>government official</i> (官): associate this combination with municipally operated utilities involving bamboo pipes, such as sewerage and water. This should allow you to remember M1 PIPE, as well as M2 EXERCISE CONTROL, from the idea of governmental control over what passes through the pipes.
<div> <div>2357</div> <div>常 14</div> </div>	

<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> <div>12</div> </div> <div>棺</div>	COFFIN	○ 石棺 せつかん sarcophagus ... 0403 納棺する のうかんする place a body in a coffin ... 1156 出棺する しゅつかんする carry the coffin out of the house ... 0038
	カン ひつぎ	

<div> <div>木</div> <div>75</div> </div>	Every <i>government official</i> (官) is allotted one <i>tree</i> (木) for his COFFIN .
<div> <div>0897</div> <div>常 12</div> </div>	

<div>7</div> <div>1 2 3 4 5 6</div> <div>8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17</div> <div>轄</div>	EXERCISE JURISDICTION OVER		○管轄 かんかつ jurisdiction, control 1839
	カツ		分轄 ぶんかつ separate control/jurisdiction 0088
			所轄 しょかつ jurisdiction 0249
			直轄 ちよっかつ direct jurisdiction/control 0839
			統轄 とうかつ general control, control and jurisdiction 1058

1841 Picking up from 管 1839, we find here another domain in which people expect the government to step in and **EXERCISE JURISDICTION**: situations when cars (車) cause harm (害).

車 159

1468

常 17

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div>洞</div>	CAVE	○洞穴 どうけつ (=ほらあな) cave, den 0397
	ドウ ほら	空洞 くうどう cave, cavern, hollow 0398
		風洞 ふうどう wind tunnel 0425
		洞察 どうさつ insight, penetration 0639

1842 Here visualize 同 as the door to a CAVE, worn out of a hill over many eons by little drops of water (雫).

水 85

0340

常 9

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13</div> <div>窟</div>	CAVE	○洞窟 どうくつ cave, cavern 1842
	クツ	巢窟 そうくつ den, haunt, nest 0601
		岩窟 がんくつ cave, cavern 1649
		貧民窟 ひんみんくつ slum 1161, 0477

1843 A hole/cave (穴) which can only be entered by bending (屈) over: CAVE. 窟 1900

穴 116

2032

常 13

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11</div> <div>淫</div>	LEWD	○淫欲 いんよく lust 1035
	イン みだ(ら)	○淫乱 いんらん lascivious 0380
		淫売 いんばい prostitution 0353
		淫する いんする be licentious, overindulge
		○淫らな みだらな lewd, indecent

1844 S4-7 is a variant of 爪 claw. We thus observe the courtier (壬) doing something LEWD with his claw to produce a fluid (雫). 淫 2285

淫

0470

常 11

妊	BECOME PREGNANT	○避妊 ひにん contraception 1469
	ニン	懐妊 かいにん pregnancy, conception 1667 不妊 ふにん sterility 0049 妊婦 にんぶ pregnant woman 1017 妊産婦 にんさんぶ pregnant women and nursing mothers 0181, 1017

1045 At 任 0372, we saw that the role of the *man courtier* was to be ENTRUSTED with certain duties or OFFICES. By contrast, the role of the *woman courtier* (妊, i.e., the courtesan) is to **BECOME PREGNANT**. 妖 2176

女 38
妊
0211
常 7

娠	CONCEIVE	○妊娠する にんしんする become pregnant, conceive 1845 妊娠中絶 にんしんちゅうぜつ abortion 1845, 0035, 1271
	シン	

1044 Woman (女) receives dragon (辰): **CONCEIVE**.

女 38

0369
常 10

唇	LIP	口唇 こうしん lips, labia 0019 ○上唇 うわくちびる (=じょうしん) upper lip 0041 下唇 したくちびる (=かしん) lower lip 0040
	シン くちびる	

1047 A dragon (辰) above a *mouth* (口): picture this as a long mustache snaking across a man's upper **LIP**.

口 30
唇
2385
常 10

辱	HUMILIATE	侮辱する ぶじょくする insult, treat with contempt 1571 ○屈辱 くつじょく humiliation, disgrace, insult 1834 恥辱 ちじょく disgrace, dishonor, shame 1670 ○辱める はずかしめる humiliate; disgrace
	ジョク はずかし(める)	

1048 Visualize **HUMILIATING** the dragon (辰) by picking it up and holding it in the air with a single *outstretched arm* (寸). 辱 is the only kanji in this course with the reading ジョク, which can therefore be linked with the meaning **HUMILIATE** through the mnemonic phrase "making a joke out of someone."

辰 161

2384
常 10

<div>龍</div>	1 RAID 2 INHERIT	1 襲撃 しゅうげき raid, attack 1026 ① 空襲 くうしゅう air raid 0398 1 奇襲 きしゅう surprise attack 1329 ① 襲う おそう raid, attack ② 世襲 せしゅう heredity 0604
	シュウ おそ(う)	

1049 衣 145 2533 常 22	龍 is the old form of 竜 0507 DRAGON, but here focus instead on its many layers. See 衣 as a man holding out his arms, trying to withstand layer upon layer of bombs dropped from above in an air RAID. With better fortune but no less burden, he can also be seen bearing layer upon layer of material goods, bequeathed from above by a wealthy parent: INHERIT.
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<div>伏</div>	PROSTRATE, turn over	○ 伏す ふす prostrate, lie down 伏せる ふせる turn downward, lay upside down, turn over 屈伏 くつぷく submission, surrender 1834 ○ 降伏 こうぷく surrender, submission 1377 潜伏 せんぷく concealment, hiding; latency 1168
	フク ふ(せる) ふ(す)	

1050 人 9 0030 常 6	Here imagine a <i>man</i> (人) commanding his <i>dog</i> (犬) to lie down: PROSTRATE .
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<div>吠</div>	HOWL, bark	○ 吠える ほえる howl, bark, bellow, bay 吠え声 ほえごえ howl, bark 0529 遠吠え とおほえ howling 0857
	ベイ ハイ ほ(える)	

1051 口 30 外 7	Dog (犬) mouth (口): HOWL/bark. The reading ほえる (吠える, howl) sounds like “howl!”
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<div>噛</div>	BITE, chew	○ 噛む かむ bite, chew 噛み切る かみきる bite off 0086 噛み傷 かみきず bite wound 1307 噛み合う かみあう mesh, engage [as of gears]; bite one another 0227
	ゴウ コウ か(む)	

1052 口 30 <div>噛</div> 外 15	Now that we have learned the kanji for “bark,” let us learn the one for BITE , which we write as a <i>mouth</i> (口) that exposes its <i>teeth</i> (齒) so as to cut into something.
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</div> <div>班</div>	SQUAD	○班長 はんちょう squad/group leader 0091 取材班 しゅざいはん data-collecting party 0059, 0654 救護班 きゅうごはん relief party 1098, 1661 三つの班に分ける みつつのはんにわける divide into three groups 0004, 0088
	ハン	

1853 玉 96	Here interpret S5-6 as a variant of 刂 <i>cut</i> . We thus obtain <i>cutting</i> or dividing <i>gems</i> (王). To associate this image with SQUAD , think of a small band of gem robbers who divide their loot.
0853 常 10	

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</div> <div>斑</div>	SPOT, speck	○斑点 はんてん spot, speck 0349 紫斑病 しはんびょう purpura 1791, 0617 母斑 ぼはん mole, birthmark 0104 雀斑 そばかす freckles 1742
	ハン	

1054 文 67	Think of 文 as a distinctive SPOT “ <i>written</i> ” on a <i>gem</i> (王).
0911 常 12	

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14</div> <div>輩</div>	FELLOW	吾輩 わがはい I 0220 ○先輩 せんぱい one's senior, elder 0134 ○後輩 こうはい one's junior 0114 ○同輩 どうはい fellow, comrade, colleague 0182 輩出する はいしゅつする appear in succession, one after another 0038
	ハイ	

1055 車 159	See 非 as a pair of chummy FELLOWS boarding a taxi (車) after a night at the pub.
2444 常 15	

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</div> <div>悲</div>	SAD	悲壮な ひそうな pathetic, tragic 1589 悲惨な ひさんな miserable, pitiable, tragic 1239 悲嘆 ひたん grief, sorrow, lamentation 1731 ○悲観的な ひかてきな pessimistic 1128, 0169 ○悲しい かなしい sad
	ヒ かな(しい) かな(しむ)	

1056 心 61	Un-(非) + heart (心): disheartened, SAD .
2416 常 12	

<div>忽</div>	¹ SUDDENLY, at once ² CARELESS コツ たちま(ち)	¹ 忽然と こつぜんと suddenly, unexpectedly 0760 ^① 忽ち たちまち at once, suddenly ¹ 切符は忽ち売り切れた きつぷはたちまちうりきれた the tickets sold out right away 0086, 0982, 0353 ^② 粗忽に そこつに carelessly 1516 ² 粗忽者 そこつもの careless person ... 1516, 0107
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1857 心 61 2149 名 8	Woolly mammoth (勿) + heart/mind (心). Associate this with animal instinct, and thus with immediate, unthinking action: SUDDENLY; CARELESS. 忍 1095
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<div>惚</div>	FALL IN LOVE WITH; grow senile コツ ぼ(れる) ぼ(ける)	[○] 惚れる ほれる fall in love with 一目惚れ ひとめぼれ love at first sight 0002, 0021 聞き惚れる ききほれる listen spellbound ... 0453 自惚れる うぬぼれる be haughty/conceited 0081 [○] 惚ける ぼける grow senile [mentally slow]
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1858 心 61 0440 名 11	Heart (心) + sudden unthinking action (忽): FALL IN LOVE.
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<div>猿</div>	MONKEY, ape エン さる	類人猿 るいじんえん anthropoid, troglodyte 0310, 0015 [○] 犬猿の仲 けんえんのなか enmity, loggerheads 0293, 0643 猿真似 さるまね blind imitation 0838, 1354 猿芝居 さるしばい monkey show; shallow-minded trick 1759, 0255 吠猿 ほえざる howler monkey 1851
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1857 犬 94 0612 常 13	袁 is familiar to us from 園 0856 and 遠 0857, where the <i>garment</i> had one fewer pleat (note that the reading エン is shared with those two kanji). In this entry, we can ignore <i>soil</i> (土) and simply let the garbed <i>four-legged creature</i> (𧰨) suggest a very <u>smart</u> four-legged creature—indeed, a four-<u>handed</u> one: MONKEY.
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<div>哀</div>	¹ SORROW ² PITY アイ あわ(れ) あわ(れむ)	¹ 悲哀 ひあい sorrow, sadness 1856 ^① 哀愁 あいしゅう sadness, sorrow, pensiveness 1316 ² 可哀相な かわいそうな poor, pitiable, pathetic 0814, 0682 ^② 哀れな あわれな pitiable; miserable ² 哀れむ あわれむ pity, sympathize
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1860 □ 30 1781 常 9	This entry should not be confused with 袁 in the previous entry, or with the enclosed portion of 園 0856 and 遠 0857: here, the top portion is not 土 <i>land</i> but the upper part of 衣 <i>garment</i>. Picture a person in mourning <i>dress</i> (衣) with an open-mouthed (□) expression of SORROW. 哀 1861, 哀 1862
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<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div>	DECLINE, degenerate	衰退 すいたい decline, decay, degeneration 1091 ○老衰 ろうすい senility 0629 減衰する げんすいする be attenuated 1148 栄枯盛衰 えいこせいすい prosperity and decline, rise and fall 1245, 1049, 1300 ○衰える おとろえる weaken, lose vigor, become emaciated
	スィ おとろ(える)	

Only S5 distinguishes this entry from the previous one. Think of it as a “wrinkle” added to 衰, signifying the process of DECLINING with age. 衰 1860, 衰 1862

衣 145

1806

常 10

<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div>	INNER HEART	衷心 ちゅうしん inner heart, inmost feelings 0056 苦衷 くちゅう mental suffering, dilemma 0405 ○折衷 せつちゅう compromise, eclecticism 1698 和洋折衷 わようせつちゅう mixing of Japanese and Western elements 0236, 0491, 1698
	チュウ	

It is easy to perceive the meaning INNER HEART if you focus visually on how S5, S6, and S9 come together at the INNER HEART of this character. Now practice writing the last three entries in alternation, recognizing the meaning of each in its distinctive feature.
 衰 1860, 衷 1861, 衷 1863

衣 145

1802

常 9

<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> <div>12</div>	1 MOURNING 2 LOSS	①喪服 もふく mourning dress 1471 1 喪章 もしょう mourning badge/band 1459 ①喪中 もちゅう in mourning 0035 2 喪失 そうしつ loss, forfeit 0563 2 喪神する そうしんする lose consciousness 0316
	ソウ も	

Visualize as the face of a MOURNING woman, covered by a cloth (衣) veil. A pair of sad eyes stares through the veil, dolefully. 衰 1862

口 30

2459

常 12

<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div>	1 MOURNING 2 ABHOR	①忌中 きちゅう in mourning 0035 1 忌服 きふく mourning 1471 ②忌む いむ abhor, loathe 2 忌むべき いむべき detestable, abominable 2 忌まわしい事件 いまわしいじけん abominable incident 0080, 0118
	キ い(む) い(み) い(まわしい)	

Earlier we learned to see 己 as kneeling self. With 心 to suggest heartfelt emotion, picture 忌 as one's kneeling in prayer and MOURNING a deep loss. Associate M2 ABHOR with this person's profound displeasure over the untimely loss.

心 61

1889

常 7

卓	1 TABLE	1 卓球 たつきゅう table tennis, ping-pong 1099
	2 PROMINENT	1 食卓 しょくたく dining table 0288
	タク	① 卓上 たくじょう tabletop, on the table 0041
		1 電卓 てんたく electronic calculator 0155
		② 卓越 たくえつ excellence, superiority 1112

1865	Visualize two people playing TABLE tennis: S1-2 show a player at the far end of the table; 日 shows a table with a net stretched across the center; and S7-8 show a second player at the near end of the table. Associate M2 PROMINENT with M1 TABLE via the idea of being elevated in stature.
十 24	
1777	
常 8	

悼	MOURN	悼辞 とうじ message of condolence 1465
		哀悼する あいとうする condole, mourn, grieve 1860
	トウ いた(む)	○追悼 ついとう mourning 1181
		○死を悼む しをいたむ mourn over the death of 0716

1866	When 卓 appears with ↑, think of people grieving over a deceased person who has been laid upon a <i>table</i> for a memorial service: MOURN . Now practice writing 卓 and 悼 and distinguishing their meanings.
心 61	
0443	
常 11	

貞	CHASTE	貞女 ていじょ chaste woman, faithful wife ... 0093
		貞操 ていそう chastity, virginity 1809
	テイ	○貞節 ていせつ chastity, virtue; constancy, principle 0391
		貞潔な ていけつな chaste and pure 1570
		不貞な ふていな unchaste 0049

1867	Visualize S1-2 as a CHASTITY clasp fastened to a virgin <i>shell</i> (貝) in order to keep it tightly closed. 負 0829
貝 154	
1792	
常 9	

偵	SPY	偵察 ていさつ scouting, reconnaissance 0639
		内偵する ないていする make secret inquiries, scout 0215
	テイ	密偵 みつてい spy, emissary 1383
		○探偵 たんでい detective work; detective, sleuth 1714

1868	Think of イ as a SPY dispatched to follow the virgin shell that wears the <i>chastity</i> clasp (貞), just in case anyone should try to remove it. Remembering this idea, practice writing 貞 and 偵 in turn.
人 9	
0122	
常 11	

<div>1 覇</div> <div>2 3 4 5</div> <div>6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14</div>	SUPREMACY, domination ハ	○覇権 はけん supremacy, hegemony..... 1130 覇道 はどう military government/rule..... 0158 制覇する せいはする conquer; win the championship..... 0708 連覇 れんぱ consecutive championships... 0582
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<div>1867</div> <div>西 146</div> <div>2379</div> <div>常 19</div>	<p>西 is a <i>box</i> for containing a cattle's <i>leather</i> (革) and <i>meat</i> (月). Think of it as symbolizing man's domination/SUPREMACY over animals. As a shortcut, the same meaning can be recognized in 西's commanding position above 革 and 月.</p>
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<div>1 覆</div> <div>2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18</div>	¹ COVER, conceal ² OVERTURN フク おお(う) くつがえ(す) くつがえ(る)	¹ 覆面 ふくめん mask, veil..... 0175 ①顔を覆う かおをおおう cover one's face..... 0180 ②覆没する ふくぼつする capsize and sink... 0519 ②転覆する てんぷくする overturn, upset; overthrow..... 0224 ②船を覆す ふねをくつがえす capsize a ship... 0669
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<div>1870</div> <div>西 146</div> <div>2376</div> <div>常 18</div>	<p>Box (西) + <i>return/repeat</i> (復, see 0865). To associate this with M2 OVERTURN, let <i>return</i> suggest “turning over” the box. Now imagine <i>turning over</i> the <i>box</i> to CONCEAL something beneath it. Make an effort to remember that the next entry is the only one containing 复 that is not pronounced フク.</p>
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<div>1 履</div> <div>2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18</div>	¹ FULFILL ² PUT ON FOOTWEAR 1) は(く)	¹ 履行する りこうする fulfill, perform, carry out..... 0055 ①履歴 りれき personal history, career..... 0853 ①履歴書 りれきしょ curriculum vitae... 0853, 0853 ②履く はく put on footwear, wear (shoes) ②草履 そうり Japanese sandals, zori 0144
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<div>1871</div> <div>戸 44</div> <div>2736</div> <div>常 15</div>	<p>Door (戸) + <i>return/repeat</i> (復). Let this remind you of a <i>repetitive</i> action that takes place in a doorway: PUT ON FOOTWEAR. You might think of “repeating” the action once for each foot, or repeating it every time you go out the door. Associate PUT ON FOOTWEAR with FULFILL via the idea of “filling someone's shoes.”</p>
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<div>1 属</div> <div>2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18</div>	BELONG TO; be subordinate to ゾク	○付属する ふそくする be attached/annexed to, belong to 0064 所属する しょそくする belong to, be attached to 0249 従属 じゅうそく subordination, dependency 0869 ○金属 きんそく metal..... 0029 属する そくする belong to, be one of
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<div>1872</div> <div>戸 44</div> <div>属</div> <div>2711</div> <div>常 12</div>	<p>禹 resembles 風 WIND, but for the sake of learning the kanji in which it appears, you are better off simply visualizing it as a doorman (S4 is his cap)—that is, a subordinate who works at the <i>door</i> (戸). Think of 禹 as BELONGING TO the house or firm represented by the <i>door</i>, in the sense of hiring out his services exclusively to it.</p>
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<div>囑</div>	CHARGE WITH	○囑託する しよくたくする entrust with..... 1539 委嘱する いしよくする charge, commission/ entrust with..... 0396
	シヨク	

<div>囑</div>	Now see the mouth (口) of a superior at the left issuing directives to the subordinate (door-man) at the right: CHARGE WITH .
0650	
常 15	

<div>偶</div>	1 BY CHANCE 2 COUPLE	①偶然に ぐうぜんに by chance, accidentally... 0760 1 偶発的な ぐうはつてきな accidental, contingent 0148, 0169 ②配偶者 はいぐうしゃ spouse, mate..... 0799, 0107 2 偶数 ぐうすう even number..... 0309
	グウ	

<div>偶</div>	See 禺 as a monkey (not to be confused with 禺 above). Its head and body frame are obvious enough, but seeing its tail in S10-11 takes a little more imagination. Now imagine the man (人) and monkey (禺) as a kind of odd COUPLE , brought together by CHANCE despite their glaring differences.
0115	
常 11	

<div>隅</div>	NOOK	一隅 いちぐう corner, nook..... 0002 ○隅々 すみずみ every nook and cranny 片隅 かたすみ corner, nook..... 0922 隅から隅まで すみからすみまで every nook and cranny
	グウ すみ	

<div>隅</div>	Picture the monkey (禺) swinging and knuckling its way around every NOOK and cranny of the hills (阜).
0568	
常 12	

<div>隙</div>	CREVICE, space, spare time	間隙 かんげき crevice, gap, opening..... 0448 ○隙間 すきま crevice, gap, opening..... 0448 隙を見付ける すきをつける seize the chance 0083, 0064 寸隙 すんげき spare moment..... 0381
	ゲキ すき	

<div>隙</div>	Visualize the narrow waist point in the middle of 𠂔 as a small opening (i.e., a small CREVICE or space) in the hills . 小 at the top and bottom emphasize the smallness of the opening, while 日 refers to the sunlight passing through it. 𠂔 除 0996
0614	
常 13	

<div>10 11 12</div> <div>遇</div>	1 TREAT, receive 2 ENCOUNTER	① 待遇する たいぐする treat, receive, entertain 0386 1 優遇する ゆうぐする treat favorably, receive warmly 0780 ② 遇う あう encounter, come across 1329 2 奇遇 きぐう chance encounter 1329 2 境遇 きょうぐう one's lot, circumstances, situation in life 1548
	グウ あ(う)・	

1877
 走 162
 Here we observe the *monkey* (禺) driving out on his *truck* (趲) to receive a guest (the kanji refers generally to the **TREATMENT** one shows to others). If you think of the *monkey* running into his guest somewhere along the road, it should be easy to remember **M2 ENCOUNTER**. Be careful to distinguish this kanji from 迎 1139 WELCOME.

2702
 常 12

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13</div> <div>愚</div>	FOOLISH	○ 愚劣な ぐれつな stupid, silly, foolish 1743 愚鈍な ぐとんな stupid, silly 1102 愚問 ぐもん silly question 0452 ○ 愚か おろか foolish, stupid 愚かしい おろかしい foolish, silly
	グ おろ(か)	

1878
 心 61
Monkey (禺)'s *mind* (心): **FOOLISH**. Now note that all the kanji containing 禺 are read グウ, except the present entry, which is read グ. As always, take care to remember the exception: this one is **FOOLISH** for missing the pattern set by the others. Take a moment to practice writing and distinguishing this set of four kanji based on 禺.

2467
 常 13

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11</div> <div>曹</div>	SERGEANT	○ 軍曹 ぐんそう sergeant 0583 海曹 かいそう petty officer (navy) 0106 陸曹 りくそう noncommissioned officer (army) 1432 曹長 そうちょう sergeant officer, sergeant major 0091
	ソウ	

1879
 日 73
 Think of this as the insignia on the uniform of a **SERGEANT**. Do not confuse the upper portion with 曲 0503. The next two entries incorporate 曹 and follow its *on-yomi*.

2394
 常 11

<div>12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 14</div> <div>遭</div>	MEET WITH, encounter	○ 遭難する そうなんする meet with disaster ... 0712 遭難信号 そうなんしんごう distress signal, SOS 0712, 0063, 0300 遭遇する そうぐうする encounter, come across 1877 ○ 遭う あう meet with, encounter 酷い目に遭う ひどいめにあう have a bad time 1628, 0021
	ソウ あ(う) あ(わせる)	

1880
 走 162
 Imagine that the *sergeant* (曹), as he drives along in his *truck* (趲), comes upon someone or something unexpectedly: **MEET WITH/encounter**. In comparison with 逢う(あう, meet with, see, encounter; 1379) and 遇う(あう, encounter, come across; 1877), 遭う(あう) more often refers to encountering some kind of misfortune. 遭 遷 0785

2725
 常 14

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	TUB, tank	○浴槽 よくそう bathtub..... 1036 水槽 すいそう water tank..... 0027 貯水槽 ちよすいそう water tank..... 0442, 0027 油槽 ゆそう oil tank..... 0433 浄化槽 じょうかそう tank for purifying water..... 0979, 0120
	ソウ	

1881	Sergeant (曹) bathing in a wooden (木) TUB in the officers' club.	
木 75		
0981		
常 15		

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	HINDER, obstruct	○妨害する ぼうがいする disturb, hinder, obstruct, impede..... 0413 妨害放送 ぼうがいほうそう radio jamming..... 0413, 0574, 0455
	ボウ さまた(げる)	○妨げる さまたげる hinder, disturb, obstruct 睡眠を妨げる すいみんをさまたげる disturb one's sleep..... 1008, 1009

1882	Review 防 0174. Here, 方 deliberately HINDERS/obstructs other men from approaching the woman (女).	
女 38		
0209		
常 7		

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	¹ SONNY BOY ² COLLOQUIAL PERSON SUFFIX	¹ 坊ちゃん ぼっちゃん sonny, boy; greenhorn, baby ¹ 赤ん坊 あかんぼう baby..... 0774 ² 食いしん坊 くいしんぼう glutton..... 0288 ² 風来坊 ふうらいぼう wanderer, vagabond, hobo..... 0425, 0274 坊主 ぼうず Buddhist priest/monk, bonze; shaven head; sonny, boy..... 0365
	ボウ ボツ	

1883	Recall the image of 方 as a person running. With 土, imagine 方 as a little boy, intimately familiar to you, running freely about your <i>grounds</i> : SONNY BOY. The reading ボウ sounds like BOY. Practice writing this kanji along with 防 0174, 訪 0454, 紡 0835, and 妨 1882, testing yourself on their meanings.	
土 32		
0205		
常 7		

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	BESIDE	○傍観者 ぼうかんしゃ bystander, onlooker... 1128 傍系の ぼうけいの collateral, subsidiary, affiliated..... 1077 勉強の 傍らCDを聞く べんきょうのかたわら シーディーをさく listen to a CD while studying..... 1274, 0423, 0453 傍に そばに by the side of
	ボウ かたわ(ら) そば*	

1884	Our three most important graphemes for <i>person</i> , arranged one BESIDE the other. Note that 旁, unlisted by itself, is the kanji for <i>tsukuri</i> (the right-hand, usually sound-bearing component of a kanji).	
人 9		
0127		
常 12		

	AT, in, on オ おい(て) お(ける)	東京に於いて とうきょうにおいて in Tokyo... 0107 ○その点に於いて そのてんにおいて on that point, in that regard 0349 日本に於けるカナダ人 にほんにおけるカナダじん Canadians in Japan 0001, 0031, 0015
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方 70 0755 名 8	Here 方 implies <i>direction</i> or <i>locality</i> . The element at the right shows the exact position where two items (S7-8) are located. Think of these two items as being located AT that position (i.e., in that place or on that spot.) Note that though 於 appears in the word 於いて (おいて), there is no such word as 於く (おく).
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	¹ CHAMBER ² TUFT, tassel ボウ ふさ	①暖房 だんぼう heating 1127 ①冷房 れいぼう cooling, air conditioning ... 0675 ¹ 女房 によぼう wife; court lady 0093 ¹ 文房具 ぶんぼうぐ stationery, writing materials 0101, 0837 ②一房の髪 ひとつさのかみ a tuft of hair... 0002, 1792
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戸 63 1702 常 8	Person running (方) through a doorway (戸) into a CHAMBER. To remember M2 TUFT/tassel, you might imagine that there are tassels hanging from the top of the doorway, which brush the person's head as he runs through it.
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	FAN セン おうぎ	○扇子 せんす folding fan 0094 扇風機 せんふうき electric fan 0425, 0473 換気扇 かんきせん ventilation fan 1269, 0126 扇状地 せんじょうち alluvial delta 0616, 0187 舞扇 まいおうぎ dancer's fan 0961
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戸 63 1704 常 10	Like doors (戸) and birds' wings (羽), a FAN is a broad, flat object that turns or flaps. 扉 1888
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	HINGED DOOR ヒ とびら	○門扉 もんび leaves/doors of a gate 0447 開扉する かいひする open the door 0450 鉄扉 てつび iron door 0564 ○扉を開く とびらをひらく open a door..... 0450 自動扉 じどうとびら automatic door... 0081, 0540
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戸 63 1705 常 12	戸 depicts a <i>doorframe</i> , and 非 a pair of doors hinged at both sides of the doorway and joining in the middle, like the two-directional doors of a café or old-fashioned saloon: HINGED DOORS. 扉 1887
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<div>雇</div>	EMPLOY	○雇用する こようする employ, hire.....0047 解雇 かいこ discharge, dismissal.....0345 ○雇う やとう employ, hire/rent 雇い人 やといにん employee.....0015 雇い主 やといぬし employer.....0365
	コ やと(う)	

1889 Picture a miniature hotel that **EMPLOYS** a *small bird* (佳) as a *door* (戸)man. 雇 1890
佳 172

1706
常 12

<div>顧</div>	LOOK BACK (ON); take into consideration	○回顧する かいこする look back on, retrospect.....0050 後顧 こうこ looking back, worry.....0114 ○顧みる かえりみる look back 顧問 こもん adviser, consultant.....0452 顧客 こきゃく customer, patron, client.....0787
	コ かえり(みる)	

1889 One's *head* (頁), i.e., memory, **LOOKING BACK ON** one's days as a doorman (雇, see previous entry). 顧 1889
頁 181

1677
常 21

<div>屑</div>	SCRAPS, scum	削り屑 けずりくず shavings.....1292 切り屑 きりくず scraps, chips.....0086 パン屑 パンくず breadcrumbs 屑籠 くずかご wastebasket.....0509 ○屑入れ くずいれ wastebasket.....0039
	くず	

1293 Recall from 尾 0488 and 屈 1834 that 尸 can sometimes mean *buttocks*. The present entry thus depicts *fragments* (屑) stuck to *buttocks*: **SCRAPS/scum**. 肖 is interchangeable with the image that appears under 尸 here. 肖 1293
尸 44

屑
2680
名 10

<div>糞</div>	DROPPINGS, shit	○糞便 ふんべん excrement.....0090 糞詰まり ふんづまり constipation.....0515 馬糞 ばふん (=まぐそ) horse manure.....0336 糞食らえ! くそくらえ! Eat shit!.....0288 鼻糞 はなくそ snot.....1558
	フン くそ	

1882 Rice (米) goes in the top, and something *different* (異) comes out the bottom: **DROPPINGS/shit**. A related and even more intuitive character, not introduced in this course, is 屎 (*on* reading: シ; *kun* reading: くそ). It combines with the next entry in the word 屎尿 (しにょう, human waste). 異 0883
米 119

外 17

<div>尿</div>	URINE	尿素 にようそ urea.....0132
	ニョウ	尿酸 にようさん uric acid.....0800 排尿 はいによう urination.....0739 ○糖尿病 とうにようびょう diabetes.....1616, 0617 尿検査 にようけんさ urinalysis.....1029, 1514

1093	Water (水) being excreted from the area below the <i>buttocks</i> (尻): URINE.	
尸 44		
2637		
常 7		

<div>泌</div>	SECRETE	泌尿器 ひにようき urinary organs.....1893, 0295
	ヒツ ヒ	○分泌 ぶんびつ (=ぶんび) secretion.....0088


1894	Liquid (ㇿ) + without fail (必). Together these components suggest the inevitability of certain bodily functions producing fluid discharge: SECRETE. 秘 1384	
水 85		
0294		
常 8		

<div>尻</div>	BUTTOCKS	○お尻 おしり buttocks; backside
	しり	尻尾 しっぽ tail.....0488 鍋尻 なべじり bottom of a pan.....1488 尻押し しりおし pushing from behind; supporting; instigating.....1525 尻上がり しりあがり rising intonation; head over heels; rising market.....0041


1895	If a man counts the orifices in his body starting from his eyes and working downward and front to back, the <i>ninth</i> and final orifice he will count is his anus. Thus <i>buttocks</i> (尻) and <i>nine</i> (九) signify BUTTOCKS.	
尸 44		
2610		
常 5		

<div>炉</div>	FURNACE	○暖炉 だんろ fireplace, stove.....1127
	ロ	乾燥炉 かんそうろ drying kiln.....1807, 1810 原子炉 げんしろ nuclear reactor.....0208, 0094 香炉 こうろ incense burner.....1781


1896	Fire (火) behind a <i>door</i> (戸): FURNACE.	
火 86		
爐		
0772		
常 8		

	KILN	○窯業 ようぎょう ceramics, ceramic industry... 0498 ○窯元 かまもと pottery; source/maker of pottery 0136 窯印 かまじるし potter's mark 0231 穴窯 あながま "cave kiln" [sloping tunnel-like kiln] 0397
	ヨウ かま	


1897	See 羊 here not as a <i>sheep</i> but as a baking rack inside a KILN , with two ceramic pieces stacked on top. 穴 <i>hole/cave</i> suggests an open chamber, heated by 火 <i>fire</i> . 窯 1900	
穴 116		
2081		
常 15		

	IRON POT, cauldron	鍋釜 なべかま pots and pans 1488 ○釜敷き かましき pot rest 1507 茶釜 ちゃがま tea kettle 0603 お釜 おかま pot; buttocks; [slang] male homosexual 釜山 ブサン Pusan [city in Korea] 0037
	かま	


1898	Visualize as an IRON POT that hangs from a pair of wires (金 suggests <i>metal</i>). 釜 1899	
金 167		
釜		
1808		
常 10		

	OLD MAN, grandpa	老爺 ちうや one's old man [boss] 0629 糞爺 くそじい geezer, old goat 1892 ○お爺(=お祖父)さん おじさん grandfather, grandpa, old-timer 0641, 0100 エロ爺 エロじい erotic old man, pervert 親爺 おやじ dad, one's old man; old man 0276
	ヤ じい じい じい	


1899	See the lower portion as a variation on 那, suggesting husband (from 旦那 [だんな]). Above the husband is 父, suggesting a still higher <i>father</i> figure: OLD MAN/grandpa . 爺 釜 1898	
父 88		
外 13		

	SINK, cavity	窪地 くぼち depressed ground, hollow 0187 窪み くぼみ hollow, cavity, depression 笑窪 えくぼ dimple 0579 屋根が窪んでいる やねがくぼんでいる the roof has sunk/caved in 0252, 0284 ○道の窪 みちのくぼ sink in the road 0158
	ワ くぼ(む) くぼ(まる) くぼ	


1900	Water (水) dripping into a <i>cave</i> (穴), eroding layers of <i>earth</i> (土): SINK/cavity . 窪 涯 1902, 窯 1897, 窟 1843	
穴 116		
2063		
名 14		

	<p>FINE, beautiful</p> <p>カ</p>	<p>○佳作 かさく fine work 0152</p> <p>佳品 かひん choice/excellent article. 0301</p> <p>佳人 かじん beautiful woman. 0015</p> <p>佳景 かけい fine/beautiful view 1280</p> <p>絶佳の ぜっかの superb (landscape) 1271</p>
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<p>1901</p> <p>人 9</p> <p>0068</p> <p>常 8</p>	<p>Man (イ) carefully piling earth (土) into a perfectly uniform mound: FINE/beautiful.</p>
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	<p>FAR END, outer limits</p> <p>ガイ</p>	<p>○生涯 しょうがい life, lifetime, career; for life 0036</p> <p>一生涯 いっしょうがい one's whole life 0002, 0036</p> <p>天涯 てんがい far-off land (as remote as the horizon) 0270</p>
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<p>1902</p> <p>水 85</p> <p>0469</p> <p>常 11</p>	<p>Picture this as the far side of the ocean, the place where the seawater (海) finally breaks against cliffs (崖) of piled earth (土): FAR END/outer limits. 崖 1652, 窪 1900</p>
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	<p>FREE TIME</p> <p>カ ひま</p>	<p>賜暇 しか leave of absence, furlough 0444</p> <p>余暇 よか leisure, spare time 0995</p> <p>○休暇 きゅうか holiday, vacation 0061</p> <p>暇潰し ひまつぶし time killer; waste of time ... 1178</p> <p>○暇がない ひまがない have no (free) time</p>
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<p>1903</p> <p>日 72</p> <p>0923</p> <p>常 13</p>	<p>First, let 日 suggest day. Then, in S5-9, find the letter "o" followed by a "double-f," suggesting the English word "off." Day off = FREE TIME. Note the differences between 段 and 段 0521.</p>
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	<p>MIST, haze</p> <p>カ かすみ かす(む)</p>	<p>朝霞 あさがすみ morning mist/haze 0145</p> <p>煙霞 えんか mist/haze and smoke; beauties of nature 0768</p> <p>年て霞んだ目 としてかすんだめ eyes dimmed with age 0117, 0021</p> <p>春霞 はるがすみ spring haze 0362</p> <p>霞ヶ関 かすみがせき Kasumigaseki [district in Tokyo, location of numerous government ministries] 0451</p>
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<p>1904</p> <p>雨 173</p> <p>2450</p> <p>名 17</p>	<p>In the next five entries, 霞 refers generally to atmospheric moisture. Because this entry means MIST, we should simply let 霞 visually represent densely concentrated water droplets. Note how the numerous short horizontal strokes on both sides of 霞 seem to replicate the water droplets in 霞 (S5-8).</p>
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<div>霧</div>	ATMOSPHERE	○霧囲気 ふんいぎ atmosphere, mood 0435, 0126
	フン	

1905	Minutely divided (分) raindrops (霏), referring to the “vapor” (Greek: <i>atmos</i>) that fills the air:
雨 173	ATMOSPHERE. 霧 1906
2414	
常 12	

<div>霧</div>	FOG	霧笛 むてき foghorn 1530
	ム きり	○濃霧注意報 のうむちゅういほう dense fog advisory 0512, 0368, 0151, 1472 煙霧 えんむ smog 0768 霧吹き きりふき sprayer, atomizer 1764 ○霧雨 きりさめ (=きりあめ) drizzle 0154

1906	Review 務 0687. The present entry refers to a thick concentration of <i>atmospheric moisture</i> (霏) —so thick one must <i>strike</i> (交) with <i>plows</i> (力) and <i>halberds</i> (矛) to make one’s way through it: FOG. 露 1907, 霧 1905
雨 173	
2452	
常 19	

<div>露</div>	¹ DEW ² EXPOSE	①露の滴 つゆのしずく dewdrop 1119
	ロ ロウ つゆ	² 露出 ろしゅつ exposure, disclosure; (photo-graphic) exposure 0038 ² 暴露 ばくろ exposure, disclosure 1346 ③露天 ろてん open-air, outdoor 0270 ○日露 にちろ Japan and Russia, Japanese-Russian 0001

1907	<i>Atmospheric moisture</i> (霏) condensing on the road (路): DEW. Associate this with M2 EXPOSE via the idea of being EXPOSED to the elements. Note that this character is also used phonetically for 口, as in V5. 霧 1906
雨 173	
2454	
常 21	

<div>霜</div>	FROST	○霜害 そうがい frost damage 0413
	ソウ しも	降霜 こうそう (fall of) frost 1377 霜柱 しもばしら frost columns 0867 ○霜焼け しもやけ frostbite, chilblains 0769 霜降り しもふり pepper-and-salt; marbled meat 1377

1908	<i>Atmospheric moisture</i> (霏) congealing on tree (木)tops and eye (目)lashes: FROST.
雨 173	
2451	
常 17	

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

箱

BOX	本箱 ほんばこ bookcase.....0031
	巢箱 すばこ birdhouse.....0601
	救急箱 きゅうきゅうばこ first-aid kit.....1098, 0971
はこ	郵便箱 ゆうびんばこ mailbox.....1010, 0890
	○箱入りの はこいりの cased, boxed.....0039

1909 Here 々 suggests a kind of *instrument*. Ignore 相 0682 MUTUAL, and instead let 木 suggest wooden, and 目 a chest of drawers: BOX. 箱 1910, 函 1713

竹 118

2366

常 15

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

籍

REGISTER	戸籍 こせき family register.....0248
	○国籍 こくせき nationality, citizenship.....0075
	本籍 ほんせき one's legal domicile, one's permanent residence.....0031
セキ	在籍する ざいせきする be on the register, be a member of.....0406
	書籍 しょせき books, publications.....0079

1911 Here 々 suggests *keeping records*. With 耒 *tiller* (introduced back at 耕 1643) and 昔 *old*, it refers to *old records* dating back to when your family was engaged in agriculture: family REGISTER. 籍 1909, 簿 0985

竹 118

2381

常 20

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

貫

PENETRATE, pierce through; carry out	○貫通する かんつうする penetrate, pierce...0159
	貫流する かんりゅうする flow through.....1059
	貫入 かんにゅう penetration.....0039
カン	一貫して いっかんして consistently.....0002
つらぬ(く)	○貫く つらぬく penetrate, pierce

1911 The top portion of this kanji resembles 田, except that the crossing stroke **PENETRATES**/pierces through the sides (it is actually based on the simplified version of 母 used in 毎 0105, etc.; note how this is written differently from 田 0020). Focus visually on S4, and imagine a thread **piercing through shells** (貝) to make a shell necklace.

貝 154

2174

常 11

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

慣

HABITUAL PRACTICE	慣行 かんこう habitual/usual practice.....0055
	慣例 かんれい custom, usage, precedent...0721
	○習慣 しゅうかん custom, habit.....0420
カン	○慣れる なる get used to, become experienced in
な(れる) な(らす)	使い慣らす つかいならす accustom oneself to using (something), train.....0887

1912 Suggests ways of thinking and behaving that have deeply *penetrated* (貫) your heart/mind (心): HABITUAL PRACTICES.

心 61

0624

常 14

<div> <div>1913</div> <div>頁 181</div> <div>0125</div> <div>常 11</div> </div>	<div> <div>頂</div> <div>チヨウ いただ(く) いただき</div> </div>	<div> <div>¹SUMMIT</div> <div>²RECEIVE HUMBLY, eat</div> </div>	<div> <div>¹頂点 ちょうてん apex, peak 0349</div> <div>^①頂上 ちょうじょう summit, peak, top; climax 0041</div> <div>¹絶頂 ぜっちょう summit, peak; apex, climax 1271</div> <div>^②頂く いただく receive humbly, be given; eat, drink</div> </div>

<div> <div>1913</div> <div>頁 181</div> <div>0125</div> <div>常 11</div> </div>	<div>Review 頁 0156, then 訂 1024 and 打 1025. Here, “<i>nail</i> (丁) + <i>head</i> (頁)” suggests the head or topmost part of a nail—think of this as its SUMMIT. You can also write this kanji to communicate that you RECEIVE HUMBLY, for with it you convey that you receive something as if it were placed upon your head. ㊦ 項 1915</div>
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<div> <div>1913</div> <div>頁 181</div> <div>0125</div> <div>常 11</div> </div>	<div> <div>戴</div> <div>タイ いただ(く)*</div> </div>	<div> <div>RECEIVE HUMBLY</div> </div>	<div> <div>^②頂戴する ちょうだいする [humble] receive, accept, take; eat, drink 1913</div> </div>

<div> <div>1914</div> <div>戈 62</div> <div>2815</div> <div>常 18</div> </div>	<div>Like the last entry, this means RECEIVE HUMBLY and suggests having something placed upon one’s head. Here see 異 humbly having something placed upon his head by 戔, which we saw earlier at 裁 1317-裁 1319. We might imagine that he is being crowned with the “Order of the Spear” (戈). An <i>on-yomi</i> compound for タイ appears at 冠 1969. ㊦ 載 1318</div>
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<div> <div>1913</div> <div>頁 181</div> <div>0521</div> <div>常 12</div> </div>	<div> <div>項</div> <div>コウ</div> </div>	<div> <div>CLAUSE</div> </div>	<div> <div>○項目 こうもく clause, item, provision 0021</div> <div>事項 じこう matters, facts; articles, items ... 0080</div> <div>要項 ようこう important points; gist 0547</div> <div>条項 じょうこう articles (and clauses), terms 0119</div> <div>第九条第二項 だいきゅうじゅうだいにこう Section 9, Subsection 2 1191, 0011, 0119, 0003</div> </div>

<div> <div>1913</div> <div>頁 181</div> <div>0521</div> <div>常 12</div> </div>	<div>See 丿 as a scroll that has been unfurled vertically: S1 and S3 are the rods at each end, and S2 is the unfurled scroll. See 頁 <i>head</i> holding the scroll, examining the individual CLAUSES written on it. Recall that though 頁 appears at the right, it is a semantic element, so use the <i>hen</i> form as your phonetic clue (here, 工, コウ). ㊦ 頂 1913, 頃 1916</div>
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<div> <div>1913</div> <div>頁 181</div> <div>0521</div> <div>常 12</div> </div>	<div> <div>頃</div> <div>ころ ごろ -ごろ</div> </div>	<div> <div>¹TIME</div> <div>²ABOUT</div> </div>	<div> <div>¹この頃 このごろ now, these days; lately</div> <div>^①若い頃は わかいころは when (I was) young 0404</div> <div>¹日頃 ひごろ habitually, every day 0001</div> <div>¹もう彼が帰る頃だ もうかれがかえるころだ It’s about time for him to come home ... 0597, 1018</div> <div>²昼頃 ひるごろ about noon 0466</div> </div>

<div> <div>1916</div> <div>頁 181</div> <div>0124</div> <div>常 11</div> </div>	<div>This character usually refers to a TIME or period in the past. Picture 匕 as a small child, and see the <i>head</i> (頁) looking back at the TIME when it was small. M2 ABOUT relates with M1 TIME in that it refers to an approximate time. ㊦ 頃 1917, 頃 1915</div>
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<div>傾</div>	INCLINE, lean ケイ かたむ(く) かたむ(ける) かし(ける)*	傾斜する けいしゃする incline, slant, tilt ... 0999 ○傾向 けいこう tendency, trend; disposition 0183 傾聴する けいちょうする listen closely. 1669 ○傾く かたむく [vi] incline, lean; tend to; decline 傾げる かしげる [vt] incline, lean, tilt
1917 人 9 0132 常 13	Here focus on little 匕, trapped between 亻 and 頁. It must choose which one toward which to INCLINE (it chooses 頁). 𠂔 頃 1916	
<div>頑</div>	STUBBORN ガン	○頑固な がんこな stubborn, obstinate, bigoted 0260 頑強な がんじょうな stubborn, unyielding... 0423 頑丈な がんじょうな solid, firm; strong 0657 頑健 がんけん robust health 1610
1918 頁 181 0953 常 13	元 0136 suggests a firm <i>basis</i> or <i>origin</i> . Together with 頁, it indicates a <i>head</i> that is STUBBORNLY rooted in its <i>original</i> idea. 𠂔 願 0214	
<div>頒</div>	DISTRIBUTE WIDELY ハン	○頒布 はんぷ distribution, circulation 0204 頒価 はんか distribution price..... 0548
1919 頁 181 0955 常 13	Divide (分) by <i>heads</i> (頁); in other words, distribute evenly to all individuals: DISTRIBUTE WIDELY .	
<div>頓</div>	SUDDENLY, immediately トン とみ(に)*	頓に とみに suddenly, quickly 頓知 とんち quick wit..... 0560 ○頓死 とんし sudden death..... 0716 頓挫 とんざ setback, impasse..... 1699 整頓する せいとんする arrange neatly, tidy up 0308
1920 頁 181 0957 常 13	Review 屯 1100. In the present entry, the <i>stationed troops</i> (屯) SUDDENLY come face-to-face (i.e., <i>head-to-head</i> , 頁) with enemy forces. 𠂔 類 1935	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	MANIFEST	○顕著な けんちよな notable, conspicuous; clear, obvious 0707 顕示する けんじする show, reveal 0311 顕在化する けんざいかする be actualized, come to the surface 0406, 0120 露顕 ろけん discovery, detection, exposure 1907 顕彰する けんしょうする give recognition, exalt, honor 1460
	ケン	

1921 頁 181 顯 1605 常 18	Here we observe the <i>sun</i> (日) shining its rays directly down (下) upon something, right before one's <i>head</i> (頁): MANIFEST . Note the similarity with 湿 0200.
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	DOMINION	○領土 りょうど territory, domain 0030 領域 りょういき territory, domain, sphere, province, field 1154 占領する せんりょうする capture, occupy, take possession of 0348 領収書 りょうしゅうしょ receipt, voucher 1155, 0079 大統領 だいてりょう president 0033, 1058
	リョウ	

1922 頁 181 1133 常 14	Here think of 頁 as a <i>head</i> of state, issuing <i>commands</i> (令) over the lands under his or her jurisdiction: DOMINION . The strong verticality of S5 (in typical typefaces) emphasizes the <i>head's</i> authoritative top-down control.
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	REPEATEDLY, frequently	○頻繁に ひんばんに frequently, very often 1575 頻発する ひんぱつする occur frequently 0148 頻出 ひんしゅつ frequent appearance 0038 頻度 ひんど frequency 0280 ○頻りに しきりに repeatedly, frequently
	ヒン しき(り)*	

1923 頁 181 頻 1569 常 17	<i>Walk</i> (歩) + <i>head</i> (頁): Imagine a person or animal of your choosing REPEATEDLY on top of your <i>head</i> . Hear the trot-trot-trot of the frequently REPEATED steps atop your head: ひんぴん, ひんぴん, ひんぴん ... (as in the compound 頻々と [ひんぴんと, frequently; in rapid succession]).
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	MAKE PROGRESS	○進捗する しんちよくする make progress 0191 ○捗る はかどる make progress
	チョク はかど(る)*	

1924 手 64 捗 0386 常 10	Refers to MAKING PROGRESS in one's work: let 手 suggest working with one's <i>hands</i> , and 歩 (walk) suggest forward progress. Note that the <i>walk</i> portion of this kanji uses the old form of 歩 (歩, which has one fewer stroke). This kanji was not officially standardized with 歩 when it was added to the Joyo list.
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</div> <div>順</div>	¹ORDER, sequence ²OBEY	¹ 順序 じゅんじょ order, sequence; system, procedure 1209 ¹ 順位 じゅんい order, rank, precedence 0577 ¹ 順に じゅんに in order, by turns ^① 順番 じゅんばん order, turn 0299 ² 順守する じゅんしゅする observe, obey, follow, conform to 0648
	ジュン	

1925

頁 181

0009

常 12

S4, the *head* stroke at the top of 頁, also sits near the top of 川 river here, and should be seen as the river's *head* or source. Let the river's direct downward flow suggest the definite **ORDER** a river must follow (i.e., **OBEY**), from its *head* (S4) straight down to its mouth.

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13</div> <div>馴川</div>	BECOME TAME, get used to	○馴化 じゅんか acclimation 0120 ○馴染む なじむ become familiar, grow accustomed; come to fit [as clothing] 1174 ○馴れる なる become familiar, grow accustomed 馴らす ならす tame, domesticate 馴れ馴れしい なれなれしい overfamiliar, uncereemonial
	ジュン な(れる) な(らす)	

1926

馬 187

1616

名 13

A horse (馬) rides as smoothly as a flowing river (川) once it gets used to being ridden: **BECOME TAME.**

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</div> <div>訓</div>	INSTRUCT, admonish	訓辞 くんじ admonitory speech 1465 訓戒 くんかい admonition, warning 0469 訓示 くんじ instruction 0311 ○教訓 きょうくん lesson, precept, teachings ..0632 訓読み くんよみ Japanese-derived pronunciation of kanji, <i>kun</i> reading 0355
	クン	

1927

言 149

1322

常 10

Picture words (言) of INSTRUCTION “streaming (川)” into the young, i.e., being imbued.

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</div> <div>須</div>	MUST, absolutely necessary	須要な しゅような absolutely necessary 0547 ○必須の ひつすの indispensable, essential... 0549
	ス シュ*	

1928

頁 181

0526

常 12

See 彡 as the lines of vision coming down from the *head* (頁) toward an object below it: an object that it **MUST** have. The direct, intent lines of vision indicate that the head looks upon a certain object as an **absolute necessity**. 顔 0180

<div>1229</div> <div>頁 181</div> <div>1604</div> <div>常 18</div>	<div>額</div>	1 AMOUNT 2 PICTURE FRAME 3 FOREHEAD ガク ひたい	①金額 きんがく amount of money, sum..... 0029 ②総額 そうがく total amount, sum total..... 0557 ③巨大な額 きょだいながく colossal amount..... 0483, 0033 ④額縁 がくぶち (picture) frame..... 0610 ⑤広い額 ひろいひたい broad forehead, high brow..... 0238

Guest (客) head (頁): let this suggest the **AMOUNT** (of money) charged per head to guests at an inn. This kanji's original meaning was **FOREHEAD**, so you might think of the front-desk clerk counting guests' **FOREHEADS** to calculate their bill. Associate M2 **PICTURE FRAME** with the rectangular shape of the **FOREHEAD**.

<div>1920</div> <div>頁 181</div> <div>1458</div> <div>常 16</div>	<div>頼</div>	1 RELY ON 2 ASK ライ たの(む) たの(もしい) たよ(る)	①信頼する しんらいする rely on, have confidence in, trust..... 0063 ②頼る たよる rely on, trust ③頼もしい たのもしい reliable, trustworthy ④頼む たのむ ask, request ⑤依頼する いらいする request; commission; rely on, depend on..... 0701

Here picture the **bundle** (束) as a kind of pillow, which the **head** (頁) lies on. Think of the **head** not just lying on the pillow, but **RELYING ON** it. 瀬 1931

<div>1930</div> <div>頁 181</div> <div>1458</div> <div>常 16</div>	<div>瀬</div>	SHALLOWS, rapids せ	①浅瀬 あさせ shoal, shallows..... 1587 ②早瀬 はやせ rapids, swift current..... 0143 ③瀬を下る せをくだる descend the rapids..... 0040 ④瀬戸 せと strait, channel..... 0248 ⑤瀬戸内海 せとないかい the Inland Sea..... 0248, 0215, 0106

Associate "**relying on** (頼) **water** (氵)" with stretches of a nautical journey where one's safety is particularly reliant on the water's mercy: **SHALLOWS/rapids**. 瀬 1930

<div>1931</div> <div>水 85</div> <div>瀬</div> <div>0717</div> <div>常 19</div>	<div>峡</div>	GORGE キョウ	①峡谷 きょうこく gorge, ravine, canyon, valley 1034 ②山峡 さんきょう (=やまかい) gorge, ravine, glen..... 0037 ③峡湾 きょうわん fjord..... 1500 ④海峡 かいきょう straits, narrows, channel, sound..... 0106 ⑤地峡 ちきょう isthmus..... 0187

Distinguish 夹 from 来 0274 COME. See its two horizontal strokes (S4 and S7 here) as closing in on the two short strokes (ゝ) and **pinching** them—any tighter and they'll be crushed. With 山, this suggests a narrow canyon **pinched** between two **mountains**: a **GORGE**.

<div>1932</div> <div>山 46</div> <div>峡</div> <div>0318</div> <div>常 9</div>	<div>峡</div>		

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 4em;">𤞪</div>	NARROW, tight キョウ せま(い) せば(める) せば(まる)	○狭量な きょうりょうな narrow-minded 0538 偏狭な へんきょうな narrow-minded, intolerant; parochial 1081 狭苦しい せまくるしい narrow and close, cramped 0405 ○狭い部屋 せまいへや small room 0068, 0252 範囲を狭める はんいをせばめる narrow down the range 0727, 0435
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1933 The constrained space between the two *pinching* (𤞪) horizontal strokes (ノ) is so **NARROW** that even a *dog* (犬) gets *pinched*. Note that all four kanji based on 𤞪 are pronounced キョウ.

犬 94
𤞪
0355
常 9

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 4em;">挟</div>	HOLD BETWEEN, pinch キョウ はさむ	挟撃 きょうげき attack on both sides, pincer movement 1026 ○挟む はさむ hold between, pinch 箸で漬け物を挟む はしてつけものをはさむ hold a pickle with chopsticks 1443, 0834, 0172 ビラを挟み込む ビラをはさみこむ insert a handbill 0192
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1934 See the *hand* (手) *pinching* (𤞪) the two short strokes (ノ), i.e., **HOLDING** them **BETWEEN** its fingers. Note the traditional form for this entry and the two before it. The old form 夾 still appears in the next entry, which was not officially standardized with 挟, 狭, and 挟 when it was added to the Joyo list.

手 64
挟
0335
常 9

<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 4em;">頬</div>	CHEEKS キョウ* ほお ほほ	頬髭 ほおひげ sideburns, whiskers 1793 頬骨 ほおほね (=きょうこつ) cheekbone 0465 ○頬笑み (=微笑み) ほほえみ smile 0579, 2189 頬紅 ほおべに rouge 1044 頬杖 ほおづえ resting one's head in one's hands 0658
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1935 The **CHEEKS** are the part of the *head* (頁) that people *pinch* (𤞪). However, 頬 is probably easiest to recognize simply by seeing S2-3 and S4-5 as dimpled **CHEEKS**. 𤞪 煩 1937, 頓 1920

頁 181
頬
1460
常 16

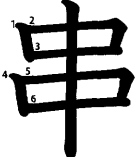
<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 4em;">顎</div>	JAW, chin ガク あご	顎骨 がっこう (=あごほね) jawbone 0465 顎髭 あごひげ beard 1793 二重顎 にじゅうあご double chin 0003, 0539 ○上顎 うわあご (=じょうがく) upper jaw; palate 0041 ○下顎 したあご (=かがく) lower jaw 0040
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1936 A *head* (頁) with a prominent **JAW/chin**, clearly visible in 𤞪: see S1-6 as two eyes, S7-8 as lips, and the top part of S9 as the **JAW/chin** (the bottom part of S9 shows the neck). There are numerous kanji based on 𤞪 that are not listed in this book (𤞪 TELL IT LIKE IT IS, 𤞪 ALLIGATOR, 𤞪 JAW, 𤞪 SURPRISED); the last of these appears in a sample compound at 𤞪 0807.


頁 181
𤞪
1607
常 18

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	VEXING	○煩雑な はんざつな vexatious, troublesome, complicated 0379 煩勞 はんろう trouble, bother, exertion 0542 煩う わずらう worry about, be vexed
	ハン ボン わずら(う) わずら(わす)	○煩わしい わずらわしい vexatious, troublesome, complicated 心を煩わす こころをわづらわす worry oneself over 0056


1937 火 86	Focus visually on S2, a flame leaping up from the <i>fire</i> (火) right toward the <i>head</i> stroke (at the top of 頁), irritating it. See the flame getting altogether too close, VEXING the <i>head</i> . 𤇀 煩 1935
0937	
常 13	

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	SKEWER	○串焼き くしやき grilled on a skewer 0769 焼き串 やきぐし skewer 0769 金串 かなぐし metal skewer 0029
	くし	串に刺した野菜 くしにさしたやさい vegetables on a skewer 0935, 0534, 0988

1938 2	Two pieces of food, SKEWERED . 𤇁 串 0545
2973	
常 7	

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	AFFECTED BY DISEASE	○患者 かんじゃ patient 0107 患部 かんぶ diseased part, affected area ... 0068 ○患う わずらう be afflicted with
	カン わずら(う)	喉を患う のどをわづらう have trouble in one's throat 1674 長患い ながわづらい lingering illness 0091

1939 心 61	Skewered (串) <i>heart</i> (organ) (心): AFFECTED BY DISEASE . 𤇂 患 0546
2395	
常 11	

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	1 DISEASE 2 FAST	①疾患 しっかん sickness, disease 1939 ①疾病 しつべい sickness, disease 0617 ②疾走 しっそう sprint, dash 0140
	シツ	②疾駆する しっくする ride fast, drive a horse fast 1388 ②疾風 しつふう gale, strong wind 0425

1940 疾 104	Suggests an <i>illness</i> (疾) shooting through the body as swiftly as an <i>arrow</i> (矢): DISEASE; FAST . 𤇃 痴 1941, 疫 1942
2793	
常 10	

<div>痴</div>	¹ STUPID ² INFATUATED	¹ 痴人 ちじん fool, simpleton, idiot 0015 ¹ 痴呆 ちほう imbecility, dementia 0647 ¹ 愚痴 ぐち idle complaint, grumble; querulousness 1878 ^③ 痴漢 ちかん molester of women, masher... 1730 ² 痴情 ちじょう blind love, infatuation, amorous passion; jealousy 0973
	チ	

1941 ㇪ 104 <div>癡</div> 2800 常 13	Illness (㇪) and knowledge (知) together suggest cognitive impairment: STUPIDITY . Think of M2 INFATUATED as “STUPID for someone.” 疾 1940	
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<div>疫</div>	EPIDEMIC	疫病 えきびょう (=やくびょう) epidemic, plague 0617 疫学 えきがく epidemiology 0099 ○免疫 めんえき immunity (from a disease) ... 1272 防疫 ぼうえき prevention of epidemics 0174 検疫 けんえき quarantine, medical inspection 1029
	エキ ヤク	

1942 ㇪ 104 2790 常 9	Illness (㇪) advancing as swiftly and destructively as a lance (受): EPIDEMIC . 疾 1940	
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<div>痢</div>	DIARRHEA	○下痢 げり diarrhea 0040 赤痢 せきり dysentery 0774 疫痢 えきり children's dysentery 1942
	リ	

1943 ㇪ 104 2796 常 12	Recall from 0412 that 利く (きく) means “work (well), function (properly).” Here ㇪ suggests a certain bodily function working <u>too</u> well: DIARRHEA . The <i>on-yomi</i> follows 利 (リ).	
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<div>痘</div>	SMALLPOX	痘そう (痘瘡) どうそう smallpox ○痘苗 どうびょう vaccine 1823 天然痘 てんねんとう smallpox 0270, 0760 種痘 しゅとう vaccination against smallpox ... 0544
	トウ	

1944 ㇪ 104 2798 常 12	An illness (㇪) that causes pea (豆)-sized pustules: SMALLPOX .	
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<div>瘍</div>	ULCER, boil	○潰瘍 かいよう ulcer 1178
	ヨウ	

1945	An <i>illness</i> (病) that is <i>difficult</i> (易) to cure: ULCER. Additional sample compounds appear at 胃 1975 and 腫 2022. 腸 1985
ザ 104	
2801	
常 14	

<div>癌</div>	CANCER	子宮癌 しきゅうがん uterine cancer 0094, 1242
	ガン	○乳癌 にゅうがん breast cancer 0160 喉頭癌 こうとうがん laryngeal cancer... 1674, 0162 発癌性 はつがんせい carcinogenic... 0148, 0128 抗癌剤 こうがんざい anti-cancer drug 1639, 1261

1946	In combination with <i>disease</i> (病), 癌 suggests a growing <i>mountain</i> (山) of self-replicating CANCER cells (品).
ザ 104	
外 17	

<div>瘦</div>	BECOME THIN	○瘦身 そうしん lean body; weight loss 0060
	ソウ や(せる)	○瘦せる やせる become thin 瘦せ衰える やせおとろえる become emaciated 1861 夏痩せ なつやせ summer weight loss 0363 瘦せ我慢する やせがまんする suffer out of pride 0221, 1134

1947	Note 瘦 in the traditional form, which we saw earlier at 瘦 1527. Both it and the simplified form, shown in the head character, can be visualized as a backbone and ribs, with a pair of crossed legs beneath them. In this entry, then, we observe an <i>illness</i> (病) making a person's ribs visible—the illness of BECOMING THIN.
ザ 104	
瘦	
常 12	

<div>疲</div>	TIRED	○疲労 ひろう fatigue 0542
	ヒ つか(れる) -づか(れ)	○疲れる つかれる get tired 疲れ果てる つかれはてる be exhausted 0599 気疲れ きづかれ nervous strain, worry 0126 旅行疲れ りょこうづかれ fatigue from traveling 0569, 0055


1948	<i>Illness</i> (病) + <i>skin</i> (皮): this does not refer to skin disease, but rather to TIREDNESS . One way to remember this is to think of TIREDNESS as causing certain changes in the color and texture of the skin, such as "bags under the eyes."
ザ 104	
2792	
常 10	

<div>1 被</div> <div>2 衣</div> <div>3 常</div> <div>4 10</div>	BE SUBJECTED TO; be covered in ヒ こうむ(る)	○被害者 ひがいしゃ victim.....0413, 0107 被告人 ひこくにん defendant.....0698, 0015 被保険者 ひほけんしゃ insured person.....0646, 1031, 0107 ○損害を被る そんがいをこうむる suffer a loss.....1595, 0413 恩恵を被る おんけいをこうむる share in the benefit.....1728, 0581

1949 衣 145 1077 常 10	Skin (皮) being covered in clothing (衣). Associate the physical state of being covered in something with the abstract state of BEING SUBJECTED TO something.
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<div>2 6 1 5 4 7 3 披</div>	OPEN OUT, reveal	披露する ひろうする announce, introduce 1907 ○披露宴 ひろうえん reception.....1907, 1294 お披露目 おひろめ début.....1907, 0021
	ヒ	

1950 手 64 0270 常 8	Picture the <i>hand</i> (手) OPENING OUT so as to reveal its <i>skin</i> (皮, i.e., that of its palm). 披 1951
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	¹PULL OUT ²STAND OUT/above	①抜本的な ばっぽんてきな radical, drastic0031, 0169
	バツ ぬ(く) -ぬ(く) ぬ(き) ぬ(ける) ぬ(かす) ぬ(かる)	¹ 抜粋 ばっすい extract, excerpt, selection ... 1622 ①抜く ぬく pull out, extract ¹ 抜ける ぬける come/fall out/off; withdraw ² 抜群の ばつぐんの preeminent, outstanding1408

1951 手 64 拔 0219 常 7	Here imagine a <i>friend</i> (友)'s <i>hand</i> (手) PULLING one OUT of a precarious or embarrassing situation. M2 STAND OUT is an extended meaning. 披 1950
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<div>2 4 5 6 7 8 3 9 10 11</div> <div>控</div>	HOLD BACK, deduct; note, memo	控除 こうじょ (tax) deduction, subtraction...0996 馬を控える うまをひかえる hold back a horse 0336 ○控えめな ひかえめな modest, temperate, reserved
	コウ ひか(える) ひか(え)	控え室 ひかえしつ anteroom, waiting room 0253 領収書の控え りょうしゅうしょのひかえ counterfoil of a receipt1922, 1155, 0079

1952 手 64 0453 常 11	Review 空 0398. In the present entry, imagine a suicidal person standing on an exposed I beam, threatening to jump. You reach out with your <i>hand</i> (手) to HOLD him BACK . This kanji can also refer to taking notes, from the idea of "holding onto" something that has been said, rather than letting it disappear forever.
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<div>扶</div>	<p>LEND SUPPORT TO</p> <p>フ</p>	<p>○扶養する ふようする support, maintain 0500 扶養家族 ふようかぞく dependent family member(s) 0500, 0219, 0568 扶助する ふじよする support, sustain 0642 扶育 ふいく bringing up (children) 0489</p>
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<p>1953 手 64</p> <p>0220 常 7</p>	<p>A husband (夫) lending a hand (手), i.e., LENDING SUPPORT TO. 扶 1954</p>
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<div>抹</div>	<p>WIPE, erase</p> <p>マツ</p>	<p>○抹殺する まっさつする erase, strike out; deny, ignore; do away with, liquidate 0522 抹消する まっしょうする erase, strike out 1289 抹茶 まっちゃ powdered green tea 0603</p>
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<p>1953 手 64</p> <p>0277 常 8</p>	<p>Hand (手) bringing something to an end (末): WIPE/erase. As a visual shortcut, you can see the strip between S4 and S5 as a horizontal swath the hand makes across a chalkboard with an eraser. Now take a moment to make sure you can distinguish this entry from the previous one. 抹 1953</p>
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<div>拓</div>	<p>OPEN UP (farmland or new frontiers)</p> <p>タク</p>	<p>拓殖 たくしょく colonization, exploitation 0841 ○開拓 かいたく reclamation, opening up, clearing; exploitation 0450 干拓 かんたく land reclamation by drainage 0408</p>
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<p>1953 手 64</p> <p>0282 常 8</p>	<p>A hand (手) removing a stone (石): OPEN UP (farmland or new frontiers).</p>
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<div>拷</div>	<p>TORTURE</p> <p>ゴウ</p>	<p>○拷問 ごうもん torture 0452 拷問台 ごうもんだい rack, instrument of torture 0452, 0949</p>
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<p>0183 手 64</p> <p>0332 常 9</p>	<p>This character is dominated by a long and menacingly pointy diagonal stroke (S7). Imagine that it is the knife of a cruel inquisitor, which he threatens to use to puncture the skin of a heretic's hand (手), and to drive right through its bones into the wooden table of the inquisition room: TORTURE.</p>
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
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	TALL BUILDING ロウ	○楼閣 ろうかく multistoried building 0792 望楼 ぼうろう watchtower, observation tower 1066 五層楼 ごそうろう five-story building 0007, 1224 高楼 こうろう lofty building; skyscraper 0185
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	Once harvested, field grains must be stored high above the ground to keep them out of the reach of animals. In this entry, visualize a <i>woman</i> (女) storing <i>rice</i> (米) high atop a towering wooden (木) structure: TALL BUILDING . 数 0309	
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
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	PLATFORM, rostrum ダン タン	○演壇 えんだん platform, rostrum 0914 教壇 きょうだん teacher's platform, rostrum... 0632 詩壇 しだん poetical circles, world of poetry... 0389 土壇場 とたんば place of execution; eleventh hour 0030, 0445 壇に登る だんにのぼる get on the platform... 1054
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	Visualize 壇 as a rostrum or PLATFORM , built on an <i>earth</i> (土) foundation.	
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	TOWER, pagoda トウ	鉄塔 てつとう steel tower; pylon 0564 管制塔 かんせいとう control tower 1839, 0708 エッフェル塔 エッフェルとう Eiffel Tower 仏塔 ぶつとう pagoda, Buddhist pagoda 0811 ○五重の塔 ごじゅうのとう five-story pagoda 0007, 0539
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	Visualize 塔 as a communications tower: 合 represents the tower structure, while ++ represents the antennas on its roof. The present entry adds 土 to suggest a deep and sturdy foundation, and means TOWER/pagoda .	
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	LOAD ON BOARD トウ	○搭載する とうさいする load, embark 1318 搭乘する とうじょうする board, get on a plane, embark 1005 搭乗券 とうじょうけん boarding pass... 1005, 0456
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	Here, visualize the <i>hand</i> (才) LOADING the antennas (++) ON BOARD the <i>tower</i> (塔). Remembering this idea, practice writing 塔 and 搭 in turn, and learn to associate their meanings with the variable element.	
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<div>寡</div>	1 FEW 2 WIDOW(ER)	1 寡少の かしょうの few, little, scanty 0677 ① 寡占 かせん oligopoly 0348 1 寡黙な かもくな silent, taciturn, reticent 0762 1 寡聞 かぶん being ill-informed 0453 ② 寡婦 かふ (=やもめ) widow 1017
	カ	

1761	It is useful to associate this kanji with a WIDOW 's poverty. Picture S4-9 (like 百 0016 HUNDRED with an extra zero) as her last thousand dollars, which she carefully stores on a special covered (フ) shelf (S10), <i>dividing</i> (分) it into tiny sums for her expenses. Thus seen, the kanji represents not only WIDOW , but also FEW .
フ 40	
2059	
常 14	

<div>賓</div>	GUEST	〇賓客 ひんきゃく (=ひんかく) guest, guest of honor 0787 来賓 らいひん guest, visitor 0274 国賓 こくひん state guest 0075 迎賓館 げいひんかん guesthouse 1139, 0291
	ヒン	

1762	Visualize S4-8 as a uniformed doorman standing at the entrance to a well-to-do family's house (フ). S4 shows his doorman's cap, S6-7 his epaulets, and S8 his arm pointing toward our left, solicitously pointing the way for the family's wealthy GUEST (貝). This kanji is easily identified by the distinctive image of the welcoming doorman's arm.
貝 154	
賓	
2077	
常 15	

<div>飾</div>	DECORATE	装飾する そうしよくする ornament, adorn, decorate 1591 〇修飾する しゅうしよくする decorate, ornament; [grammar] modify 1676 粉飾 ふんしよく makeup, maquillage 1619 〇飾る かざる decorate; affect; display 首飾り くびかざり necklace 0157
	ショク かざ(る) かざ(り)	

1763	Earlier we learned to visualize フ as a person holding out an object (e.g., see 施 0571, 旗 0573, and 乞 1805). Here, see フ holding out a <i>cloth</i> (巾) and placing it over a <i>dining</i> (食) table: DECORATE .
食 184	
飭	
1530	
常 13	

<div>飽</div>	SATIATED; tired of	飽食する ほうしよくする satiate oneself, eat one's fill 0288 〇飽満 ほうまん satiety, surfeit 0179 〇飽きる あきる be satiated, grow tired of 聞き飽きる ききあきる be fed up listening to 0453 飽きっぽい あきっぽい be fickle
	ホウ あ(きる) あ(かす)	

1764	Here 包 <i>wrap</i> suggests a filled sack. <i>Eat</i> (食) + <i>filled sack</i> : SATIATED . Recall that all kanji incorporating 包 are pronounced ホウ.
食 184	
1528	
常 13	

<div>餓</div>	<div>STARVE</div> <div>ガ</div>	<div>餓死 がし death from starvation..... 0716</div>
<div>1965</div> <div>食 184</div> <div>1546</div> <div>常 15</div>	<div>So hungry, one would eat (食) oneself (我): STARVING. The <i>on-yomi</i> compound to memorize appears in the next entry.</div>	
<div>飢</div>	<div>STARVE</div> <div>キ う(える)</div>	<div>○飢餓 きが starvation, hunger, famine..... 1965</div> <div>飢民 きみん starving people 0477</div> <div>○飢える うえる starve</div> <div>飢え うえ hunger, starvation</div> <div>飢え死に うえじに (death by) starvation 0716</div>
<div>1966</div> <div>食 184</div> <div>1490</div> <div>常 10</div>	<div>So hungry, one would eat (食) the <i>table</i> (几): STARVING.</div>	
<div>机</div>	<div>DESK</div> <div>キ つくえ</div>	<div>○机上 きじょう top of the desk; academic, theoretical..... 0041</div> <div>机上の空論 きじょうのくろん armchair theorizing 0041, 0398, 0942</div> <div>机下 しか under the desk 0040</div> <div>事務机 じむつくえ office desk 0080, 0687</div>
<div>1967</div> <div>木 75</div> <div>0726</div> <div>常 6</div>	<div>Wooden (木) <i>table</i> (几): DESK.</div>	
<div>冗</div>	<div>REDUNDANT, superfluous</div> <div>ジョウ</div>	<div>冗長な じょうちょうな verbose, redundant, prolix 0091</div> <div>冗員 じょういん superfluous personnel 0317</div>
<div>1968</div> <div>→ 14</div> <div>冗</div> <div>1716</div> <div>常 4</div>	<div>Recall that 几 can also mean <i>tablecloth</i>. Here, we observe a <i>covering</i> (フ) placed over a <i>tablecloth</i>: REDUNDANT. The <i>on-yomi</i> compound to memorize appears at 談 1977.</div>	

<div>1969</div> <div>冠</div>	<div>CROWN</div> <div>カン かんむり</div>	<div>○王冠 おうかん crown, diadem, cap 0072</div> <div>戴冠式 たいかんしき coronation (ceremony) 1914, 0109</div> <div>冠者 かんじゃ (=かじゃ) young man (come of age) 0107</div> <div>冠婚葬祭 かんこんそうさい ceremonial occasion (coming of age, marriage, funeral, ancestral worship) 1721, 0717, 0637</div> <div>ワ冠 つかんむり wa (ワ)-shaped grapheme atop certain kanji (such as 冠)</div>

<div>1969</div> <div>↗ 14</div>	<div>Picture the <i>outstretched arm</i> (寸) placing a CROWN (S3) upon someone's head (S4). ↗ reinforces the meaning by suggesting <i>covering</i>, and CROWNS the whole affair for good measure. Being mindful that a CROWN is a <i>covering</i> and not a <i>roof</i> will help you remember that it is written with ↗, not ↘. The Japanese name for ↗ appears in V5.</div>
<div>1790</div> <div>常 9</div>	

<div>1970</div> <div>離</div>	<div>SEPARATE</div> <div>リ はな(れる) はな(す)</div>	<div>分離する ぶんりする separate; be separated 0088</div> <div>剥離 はくり exfoliation, peeling off 0609</div> <div>○離婚 りこん divorce 1721</div> <div>離陸 りりく takeoff 1432</div> <div>○離れる はなれる separate; be separated</div>

<div>1970</div> <div>佳 172</div>	<div>Recall 凶 0296 EVIL MISFORTUNE. Now because the lower part of 離 resembles 内 (うち) (which can refer to one's own home or workplace), we can associate it with a home or workplace that has experienced evil misfortune. Think of the <i>small bird</i> (佳) deciding to SEPARATE himself from such a place.</div>
<div>1663</div> <div>常 18</div>	

<div>1971</div> <div>胸</div>	<div>CHEST</div> <div>キョウ むね むな</div>	<div>胸囲 きょうい chest measurement 0435</div> <div>○胸部 きょうぶ breast, chest 0068</div> <div>胸郭 きょうかく thorax, chest 1422</div> <div>度胸 どきょう courage, pluck, heart 0280</div> <div>胸毛 むなげ chest hair 0487</div>

<div>1971</div> <div>肉 130</div>	<div>In the coming series of kanji, 月 will be used in the sense of <i>body part</i>. Here, 肉 suggests the <i>body part</i> wherein an <i>elephant</i> (象) stores up memories of heart-rending <i>misfortune</i> (凶): his CHEST. 象 脳 1973</div>
<div>0858</div> <div>常 10</div>	

<div>1972</div> <div>悩</div>	<div>SUFFER, be troubled</div> <div>ノウ なや(む) なや(ます)</div>	<div>煩惱 ぼんのう worldly desires, carnal desires 1937</div> <div>○苦悩 くのう suffering, anguish, dread 0405</div> <div>○悩ましい なやましい distressful; seductive, alluring</div> <div>伸び悩む のびなやむ fail to grow 0873</div> <div>頭を悩ます あたまをなやます rack one's brains 0162</div>

<div>1972</div> <div>心 61</div>	<div>At 桜 1249 we visualized ヨ as “falling blossoms.” Here, visualize it as “falling into <i>misfortune</i>” (凶), and imagine how this must cause the <i>heart/mind</i> (心) to SUFFER. 心 悩 1973</div>
<div>悩</div> <div>0380</div> <div>常 10</div>	

<div>1971</div> <div>肉 130</div> <div>脳</div> <div>0888</div> <div>常 11</div>	<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11</div> <div>脳</div>	BRAIN	脳死 のうし brain death 0716 大脳 だいのう cerebrum 0033 脳裏 のうり brain, mind, memory 0704 頭脳 ずのう brain; brains, head 0162 ○首脳 しゅのう head, leader 0157
		ノウ	

<div>1973</div> <div>肉 130</div> <div>脳</div> <div>0888</div> <div>常 11</div>	In the strict, physiological sense, the <i>body part</i> (月) directly affected by “falling into <i>misfortune</i> ” (see previous entry) is the BRAIN . Practice writing this and 悩, learning to associate SUFFERING (a matter of the spirit) with ↑, and BRAIN (a physical organ) with 月. 胸 1971, 悩 1972		
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<div>1974</div> <div>肉 130</div> <div>臓</div> <div>1022</div> <div>常 19</div>	<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18</div> <div>臓</div>	INTERNAL ORGAN	臓器 ぞうき internal organs, viscera 0295 ○内臓 ないぞう internal organs, viscera 0215 心臓 しんぞう heart 0704 臓物 ぞうもつ entrails, giblets 0172
		ゾウ	

<div>1974</div> <div>肉 130</div> <div>臓</div> <div>1022</div> <div>常 19</div>	Body parts (月) stored inside the <i>storehouse</i> (蔵), i.e., INTERNAL ORGANS . 蔵 0695		
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<div>1975</div> <div>肉 130</div> <div>胃</div> <div>2219</div> <div>常 9</div>	<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div>胃</div>	STOMACH	胃弱 いじやく dyspepsia, indigestion 0424 ○胃袋 いぶくろ stomach 0702 胃癌 いがん gastric cancer 1946 胃潰瘍 いかいよう stomach ulcer 1945
		イ	

<div>1975</div> <div>肉 130</div> <div>胃</div> <div>2219</div> <div>常 9</div>	To remember this kanji, imagine food going into the <i>head</i> (田) and down into a <i>body part</i> (月) located below it: the STOMACH .		
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<div>1976</div> <div>火 86</div> <div>炎</div> <div>2145</div> <div>常 8</div>	<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</div> <div>炎</div>	¹ FLAME ² INFLAMMATION, -itis	¹ 火炎 かえん flames, blaze 0026 ¹ 情炎 じょうえん flaming desires, burning passions 0973 ^① ろうそくの炎 ろうそくのほのお candle flame ^② 炎症 えんしょう inflammation 0618 ² 脳炎 のうえん encephalitis 1973
		エン ほのお	

<div>1976</div> <div>火 86</div> <div>炎</div> <div>2145</div> <div>常 8</div>	Rising <i>fire</i> (火): FLAME; INFLAMMATION .		
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<div>談</div>	TALK, converse	談話 だんわ talk, conversation; comment... 0053 冗談 じょうだん joke... 1968 ○相談する そうだんする consult, talk over, confer 0682
	ダン	座談会 ざだんかい roundtable talk, symposium 0749, 0226 首脳会談 しゅのうかいだん summit meeting 0157, 1973, 0226

Words (言) by the flames (炎) of the campfire: TALK/converse.

言 149

1419

常 15

<div>淡</div>	LIGHT, faint	○淡色 たんしよく light color... 0528 淡彩 たんさい light coloring... 0990 冷淡な れいたんな cool, indifferent... 0675 濃淡 のうたん shading, light and shade... 0512 淡雪 あわゆき light snow... 0899
	タン あわ(い)	

Water (水) falling on flames (炎), making them LIGHT/faint. 災 1979

水 85

0484

常 11

<div>災</div>	NATURAL CALAMITY	○災害 さいがい calamity, disaster, accident... 0413 天災 てんさい natural disaster... 0270 震災 しんさい earthquake disaster... 0902 災禍 さいか accident, natural disaster, misfortune... 1486 ○災いする わざわいする be the ruin of (someone)
	サイ わざわ(い)	

Fire (火) and smoke (煙, just this time): NATURAL CALAMITY. 災 1978

火 86

1888

常 7

<div>肝</div>	LIVER	○肝臓 かんぞう liver... 1974 肝油 かんゆ liver oil... 0433 肝炎 かんえん hepatitis... 1976 肝要な かんような important, vital, essential 0547 肝に銘じる きもにめいじる take to heart... 1546
	カン きも	

Body part (月) for "drying" (干) out (i.e., detoxifying) the bloodstream: LIVER.

肉 130

0747

常 7

<div>肺</div>	LUNG	○肺臓 はいぞう lungs 1974
	ハイ	肺肝 はいかん lungs and liver, innermost heart 1980
		肺浸潤 はいしんじゅん infiltration of the lungs 1014, 1491
		肺炎 はいえん pneumonia, inflammation of the lungs 1976
		肺が弱い はいがよい have a weak chest 0424

肉 130	月 suggests <i>body part</i> . Ignore <i>city/market</i> , and instead see 市 as a picture of two pulmonary lobes, framed by a throat (S5), collarbones (S6), and a windpipe (S9): LUNGS. This entry is the only one breaking the rule that kanji with 市 are pronounced シ.	
0825		
常 9		

<div>胆</div>	GALLBLADDER, gall	胆石 たんせき gallstone 0403
	タン	胆汁 たんじゅう bile, gall 0756
		胆力 たんりょく courage, nerve, mettle 0084
		○大胆 だいたん boldness, daring 0033
		落胆 らくたん disappointment, discouragement 0793

肉 130	Straying for a moment from our focus at this point in the course, interpret 月 here as <i>moon</i> , not <i>body part</i> . With 旦, it tells us a story of one morning when the <i>moon</i> had the <i>gall</i> to stay out after <i>dawn</i> : GALLBLADDER/gall.	
膽		
0828		
常 9		

<div>腺</div>	GLAND	甲状腺 こうじょうせん thyroid gland 1521, 0616
	セン	○涙腺 れいせん lachrymal gland 1020
		乳腺 にゅうせん mammary gland 0160
		唾液腺 だえきせん salivary gland 1401, 0468
		粘液腺 ねんえきせん mucus gland 1267, 0470

肉 130	月 <i>body part</i> + 泉 <i>fountain/spring</i> : GLAND. The <i>on-yomi</i> follows 泉 0207 and 線 0210.	
0950		
常 13		

<div>胞</div>	MEMBRANOUS SAC	○細胞 さいぼう cell 0239
	ホウ	細胞膜 さいぼうまく cellular membrane 0239, 1337
		孢子 ほうし spore 0094
		肺胞 はいほう alveolus 1981
		芽胞 がほう spore 1817

肉 130	Body part (月) + wrap (包): MEMBRANOUS SAC.	
0826		
常 9		

<div>腸</div>	INTESTINES	○胃腸 いちょう stomach and intestines/bowels1975 胃腸病学 いちょうびょうがく gastroenterology1975, 0617, 0099
	チヨウ	腸炎 ちょうえん enteritis1976 小腸 しょうちょう small intestine0034 盲腸 もうちょう cecum, appendix1061

Let "body part (月) + difficult (易)" suggest **INTESTINAL** discomfort. 腸 0444, 瘍 1945

肉 130

0948

常 13

<div>胎</div>	¹WOMB ²FETUS	¹ 母胎 ぼたい mother's womb0104 ¹ 胎内 たいない interior of the womb0215 ² 胎教 たいきょう prenatal care0632
	タイ	②胎児 たいじ embryo, fetus0772 胎動 たいどう quickening, fetal movement; indication0540

Body part (月) that provides a "platform" (台) for the development of a **FETUS**: the **WOMB**.

肉 130

0827

常 9

<div>腰</div>	WAIST	○腰部 ようぶ waist, hips0068 腰骨 こしほね hipbone0465 足腰 あしこし legs and loins0044
	ヨウ こし	○腰掛ける こしかける sit down1117 腰巻き こしまき loincloth0458

When we learned 要 0547, we pictured a *woman* weighed down by a heavy *box*. The present entry refers to the *body part* (月) that the box causes to bend: the **WAIST**.

肉 130

0952

常 13


<div>肘</div>	ELBOW	テニス肘 テニスひじ tennis elbow 肘で人を押し分ける ひじてひとをおしわける elbow one's way through a crowd0015, 1525, 0088
	ひじ	○肘掛け ひじかけ armrest1117 肘掛け椅子 ひじかけいす armchair1117, 1332, 0094

The *body part* (月) involved in producing an *outstretched arm* (寸): **ELBOW**.

肉 130

0746


常 7

<div>  </div>	KNEE; lap	膝蓋骨 しつがいこつ kneecap, patella 1303, 0465 膝関節 しつかんせつ knee joint 0451, 0391 膝を崩す ひざをくずす sit at ease 1650
	シツ* ひざ	○膝掛け ひざかけ lap robe 1117 膝の上に乗せる ひざのうえにのせる put on one's lap 0041, 1005

Again 月 suggests *body part*. Back at 漆 1002, we visualized 漆 as splashing drops of sap. Here, let the lower portion suggest splashing drops of "water(氷) on the KNEE," being drained. To distinguish 膝 (ひざ, knee; lap) from 肘 (ひじ, elbow), it is helpful to associate the ぎ of ひざ with 座 (ざ, seat), and thus with the lower part of the body.

0985


常 15

<div>  </div>	CROTCH, thigh	股関節 こかんせつ hip joint, coxa 0451, 0391 股座 またぐら crotch 0749 二股 ふたまた bifurcation, splitting; double-dealing 0003
	コ また	内股 うちまた inner thigh; pigeon-toed 0215 うちもも inner thigh

月 means *body part*, and both 几 and 又 have CROTCH-like shapes. Therefore, ignore 受 lance and instead perceive the meaning CROTCH directly from these shapes. 肢 1991, 又 0058

0785


常 8

<div>  </div>	LIMB	肢体 したい limbs, members 0062 下肢 かし lower limbs, legs 0040
	シ	○四肢 しし limbs, legs and arms 0006 前肢 ぜんし forelimb, front leg 0113 選択肢 せんたくし choice, alternative 1502, 1503

Review the first part of the annotation for 支 0373. This should allow you to perceive in the present entry a *branch-like body part* (月), or LIMB. 枝 0965, 股 1990

0786

常 8

<div>  </div>	TRUNK, torso	○胴体 どうたい trunk, torso, hull 0062 胴巻き どうまき bellyband 0458 胴衣 どうい jacket, vest 0700 胴が長い どうながい have a long trunk... 0091
	ドウ	

When 同 appears next to 月, visualize it as the rectangular shape of a human torso, housing a couple of internal organs: TRUNK/torso.

0857

常 10

<div>脇</div>	1 ARMPIT	1 脇毛 わきげ underarm hair 0487
	2 ASIDE	1 脇に抱える わきにかかえる carry under one's arm 0664
わき わけ		2 薬局の脇に やっきょくのわきに next to the drugstore 0303, 0256
		2 脇見 わきみ looking aside 0083
		② 脇に置く わきにおく put aside, disregard (for the moment) 0843

肉 130	At 脅 1496 we visualized three <i>powerful</i> (脇) predators threatening prey. Here, visualize a <i>body part</i> (月) emitting an <i>overpowering</i> stench: ARMPIT. M2 ASIDE is an extended meaning.
0859	脅 1496, 脇 0543
常 10	

<div>脂</div>	FAT	油脂 ゆし fats and oils 0433
		脂質 ししつ lipids, fats 0318
シ あぶら		脂性 あぶらしょう fatty constitution 0128
		脂ぎった あぶらぎった greasy, oily

肉 130	If 旨 0931 refers to the essence or substance of something, here it must refer to the “ <i>essence of meat</i> (月),” that is, something one always finds when one cuts into it: FAT. 指 0932
0861	
常 10	

<div>詣</div>	VISIT A TEMPLE	○参詣する さんけいする visit a temple/shrine, pay homage 1239
		詣でる もうでる visit a temple/shrine, pay homage
ケイ もう(て) もうて もう(でる)		○初詣 はつもうで one's first visit to a temple/shrine in the new year 0710

言 149	Let “ <i>words</i> (言) + <i>essence</i> (旨)” suggest a worshipper’s speaking his true feelings to God, as in a heartfelt prayer or confession: VISIT A TEMPLE. This kanji is the one exception to the rule that kanji containing 旨 have the <i>on</i> reading シ.
1379	
常 13	

<div>肪</div>	ANIMAL FAT	○脂肪 しぼう fat, grease 1994
	ボウ	

肉 130	A slab of <i>meat</i> (月) with a strip of FAT on one <i>side</i> (方).
0781	
常 8	

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6</div> <div>肌</div>	SKIN	肌身 はだみ body 0060
	はだ	○肌着 はだぎ underwear 0938 肌色 はだいろ flesh color 0528 美しい肌の材 うつくしいはだのざい wood of fine grain 0497, 0654 学者肌 がくしゃはだ scholarly bent of mind 0099, 0107

1997 Tablecloth (几) for the body (月): SKIN.

肉 130

0731

常 6

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15</div> <div>膚</div>	SKIN	○皮膚 ひふ skin 0595
	フ	完膚無き迄 かんぶなきまで thoroughly, beyond recognition; scathingly 0633, 0048, 1806

1998 Tiger (虎, review 虎 0912 if necessary) + stomach (胃). To associate this with SKIN, we might imagine removing a *tiger's stomach* and other viscera, in order to take home only its SKIN.
 𤝵 膚 2004, 慮 1999

肉 130

2788

常 15

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15</div> <div>慮</div>	CONSIDER	思慮 しりょ consideration, discretion 0142
	リヨ	考慮する こうりよする consider, deliberate 0628 ○遠慮する えんりよする be reserved; hesitate; refrain 0857 配慮 はいりょ consideration, care, concern 0799 顧慮 こりょ regard, consideration 1890

1999 Paint a picture in your mind's eye of a tiger (虎) *thinking* (思), contemplating whether to initiate a chase or wait for a better opportunity: **CONSIDER**. 𤝵 膚 1998, 慮 2004

心 61

2789

常 15

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div>虐</div>	CRUEL, tyrannical	残虐 な ざんぎやくな cruel, atrocious, brutal 1583
	ギャク しいた(げる)	○虐待 ぎやくたい abuse, cruelty 0386 虐殺 ぎやくさつ massacre, genocide 0522 ○虐げる しいたげる tyrannize, oppress 虐げられた人々 しいたげられたひとと down-trodden people, the oppressed 0015

2000 Picture S7-9 as the tiger (虎)'s claw, which he **CRUELY** uses to maul his victims without the slightest regard for the suffering he causes them.

虎 141

2769

常 9

<div>虞</div>	RISK, fears	○失敗の虞 しっぱいのおそれ risk of failure 0563, 0830 転落の虞が有る てんらくのおそれがある There is a risk of falling 0224, 0793, 0400 感染の虞を無くす かんせんのおそれをなくす preclude the possibility of infection 0327, 1174, 0048
	おそれ	

2001 Typist (呉) entering *tiger* (虎)'s lair: **RISK**. Note that おそれ is usually written 恐れ (cf. 1633).

庀 141

2783

常 13

<div>劇</div>	DRAMA	悲劇 ひげき tragedy, tragic drama 1856 喜劇 きげき comedy 1212 歌劇 かげき opera 0827
	ゲキ	○劇場 げきじょう theater 0445 劇を演じる げきをえんじる perform a play... 0914

2002 Imagine a *sword* (刀)-fighting **DRAMA** featuring a *tiger* (虎) and a *pig* (豕).

刀 18

1681

常 15

<div>虚</div>	¹EMPTY, void ²FALSE	¹ 虚無 きよむ nothingness; nihility 0048 ¹ 空虚 なくうきよな empty, void; inane 0398 ^① 虚栄心 きよえいしん vanity 1245, 0056 ^② 虚偽 きよぎ falsehood, lie, fallacy 1237 ² 虚構 きよこう fabrication, fiction 0917
	キヨ コ	

2003 Imagine entering the *tiger* (虎)'s lair and finding nothing but a few drops of water dripping from the ceiling and splashing on the ground (灑): the lair is **EMPTY**. M2 **FALSE** is a derivative meaning. 戲 2007

庀 141

虚

2778

常 11

<div>虜</div>	CAPTIVE	○捕虜 ほりょ prisoner of war, captive 1596 虜囚 りょしゅう captive, prisoner 1722
	リョ	


2004 *Tiger* (虎) holding *man* (男) **CAPTIVE**. 膚 1998, 慮 1999

庀 141


虜

2784


常 13

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	BRAVE; in high spirits	勇敢な ゆうかんな brave, daring, heroic... 0809 ○勇氣 ゆうき courage, valor, bravery, nerve... 0126 勇猛 ゆうもう bravery, daring... 0767 胆勇 たんゆう courage... 1982 ○勇む いさむ be encouraged, be in high spirits
	ユウ いさ(む)	


力 19	Recall マ pointing forward. Here, picture a man (男) running swiftly forward, full of enthusiasm and courage: BRAVE; in high spirits.
1798	
常 9	

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	WELL UP, gush out	○湧出 ゆうしゅつ welling, gushing... 0038 湧く わく well up, gush out 湧き出る わきてる well up, spring forth... 0038 湧き上がる わきあがる well up, arise... 0041 ○湧き起こる わきおこる well up, arise... 0430
	ユウ わ(く)	


水 85	Picture streams of sweat (汗) WELLING UP/gushing out of the high-spirited running man (男).
涌	洩 1588
0563	
常 12	

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	SPORT, play	○戯れる たわむれる sport, play; joke 子猫がボールに戯れている こねこがボールにたわむれている The kitten is playing with a ball... 0094, 1825 ○遊戯 ゆうぎ game, pastime, amusement... 0570 戯曲 ぎきょく drama, play... 0503 悪戯 いたづら (=あくぎ) mischief, prank... 0546
	ギ たわむ(れる)	


戈 62	False (虚) + spear (戈): throwing a spear for SPORT/play, rather than in actual battle.
戯	虚 2003, 戯 2008
1654	
常 15	

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	1 FINE 2 FIBER	①繊細な せんさいな delicate, fine, subtle... 0239 1 纖毛 せんもう cilia, fine hair... 0487 2 織切り せんぎり long thin strips (of a vegetable)... 0086 2 化纖 かせん chemical fiber... 0120 2 合纖 ごうせん synthetic fiber... 0227
	セン	


糸 120	From 裁 1317, recall the short man (十) holding a spear (戈): 戔. Here he uses the spear as the framework of a loom (recalling 幾 0470), on which he manipulates FINE thread (糸). A helpful way to remember this character is to visualize 業 as extremely FINE FIBERS stretched upon the spear-loom. 戯 2007, 織 2009
織	
1289	
常 17	

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<p>FINE</p> <p>チ</p>	<p>精緻な せいちな minute, subtle, nice 0976</p> <p>細緻な さいちな minute, meticulous 0239</p> <p>○緻密な ちみつな close, minute, precise 1383</p> <p>巧緻な こうちな exquisite, elaborate 1047</p>
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<p>2809</p> <p>糸 120</p> <p>1283</p> <p>常 16</p>	<p>Thread (糸) + bring about (致, review 0251 if necessary): let this suggest the deliberate process of stretching thread until it becomes FINE. 織 2008</p>
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<p>LIE, fib</p> <p>キヨ うそ</p>	<p>○嘘をつく うそをつく tell a lie</p> <p>嘘つき うそつき liar</p>
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<p>400</p> <p>口 30</p> <p>嘘</p> <p>外 14</p>	<p>Here we observe a <i>mouth</i> (口) speaking a <i>falsity</i> (虚): LIE.</p>
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<p>RUMOR, gossip</p> <p>ソン うわさ</p>	<p>○噂を流す うわさをながす spread rumors 1059</p> <p>噂話 うわさばなし gossip 0053</p>
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<p>2001</p> <p>口 30</p> <p>噂</p> <p>0652</p> <p>名 15</p>	<p>尊 means HONOR/esteem (see 0802), but depicts an <i>outstretched arm</i> (寸) holding aloft a <i>ceremonial liquor bottle</i> (酋, shown in non-standardized form in the next two entries). Here, the <i>esteemed</i> figures who have taken from the bottle speak gossip and RUMORS from their liquor-loosened <i>mouths</i> (口).</p>
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<p>BARREL</p> <p>ソン たる</p>	<p>○ビールの樽 ビールのたる keg of beer</p> <p>酒樽 さかだる wine barrel/cask 0797</p>
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<p>2012</p> <p>木 75</p> <p>樽</p> <p>0992</p> <p>名 16</p>	<p>This time, picture the <i>outstretched arm</i> (寸) refilling the <i>ceremonial liquor bottle</i> (酋) from a <i>wooden</i> (木) BARREL.</p>
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	DISTANCE キヨ	○距離 きより distance, range; interval 1970 短距離 たんきより short distance 0562, 1970 長距離 ちょうきより long distance 0091, 1970
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2013 足 157 1370 常 12	Here we see a leg(足) making a <i>giant</i> (巨 0483) stride, i.e., covering a great DISTANCE . Note that both characters incorporating 巨 follow its <i>on</i> reading, キヨ.
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	REFUSE, reject キヨ こば(む)	拒絶する きよぜつする refuse, reject, deny... 1271 ○拒否する きよひする deny, reject 0552 支払いを拒む しはらいをこばむ refuse payment, decline to pay 0373, 0812 入場を拒む にゅうじょうをこばむ deny (someone) admission 0039, 0445
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0275 手 64 0275 常 8	Here we observe the <i>hand</i> (手) of a person REFUSING/rejecting an offer from a <i>giant</i> (巨), or, if you prefer, from the Tokyo Giants (巨人 [きよじん]).
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	GLAD キ うれ(しい)	○嬉しい うれしい glad, delighted 嬉しそうな うれしそうな delightful, glad-looking
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0655 女 38 0655 名 15	Woman (女) expressing <i>happiness</i> (喜): GLAD .
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	DRUM コ つつみ	○太鼓 たいこ (big) drum 0294 鼓手 こしゅ drummer 0046 鼓膜 こまく eardrum 1337 鼓吹する こすいする inspire, inculcate, advocate 1764 ○鼓を打つ つつみをうつ beat a hand drum 1025
--	-----------------------------	---

1589 鼓 207 1589 常 13	Recall the image of 支 0373 as a hand holding up a <i>branch</i> (支). Now imagine the hand beating the branch against the <i>drum</i> at the left (豆, introduced back at 喜 1212).
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<div> <div>2017</div> <div>木 75</div> <div>0987</div> <div>常 16</div> </div>	<div> <div>STANDING TREE</div> <div> <div>樹</div> <div>ジュ</div> <div>き*</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>○樹木 じゅもく tree; trees and shrubs 0028</div> <div>樹脂 じゆし resin 1994</div> <div>樹液 じゆえき sap 0468</div> <div>植樹 しょくじゅ tree planting 0840</div> <div>街路樹 がいろじゅ roadside trees 0992, 0788</div> </div>
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<div> <div>2017</div> <div>木 75</div> <div>0987</div> <div>常 16</div> </div>	<div> <div>Recall from 喜 1212 that 豆 is a drum that stands on its side. Here picture the <i>outstretched arm</i> (寸) standing up the drum this way. With 木 tree, this provides an intuitive image for STANDING TREE—i.e., a tree that has not been cut down. 膨 2018</div> </div>
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<div> <div>2018</div> <div>肉 130</div> <div>0999</div> <div>常 16</div> </div>	<div> <div>EXPAND</div> <div> <div>膨</div> <div>ボウ</div> <div>ふく(らむ) ふく(れる)</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>○膨大 ぼうだい swelling, expansion 0033</div> <div>膨満する ぼうまんする be inflated 0179</div> <div>○膨れる ふくれる expand, swell</div> <div>着膨れる きぶくれる be thickly clad 0938</div> <div>膨れっ面 ふくれっつら sullen/sulky look 0175</div> </div>
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<div> <div>2018</div> <div>肉 130</div> <div>0999</div> <div>常 16</div> </div>	<div> <div>Flesh (月) fully stretched out like the skin of a <i>drum</i> (豆). S14–16 emphasize the outward expansion: EXPAND. 樹 2017</div> </div>
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<div> <div>2018</div> <div>肉 130</div> <div>0916</div> <div>外 12</div> </div>	<div> <div>SWELL</div> <div> <div>脹</div> <div>チヨウ</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>○膨脹 ぼうちよう expansion, swelling; growth, increase 2018</div> </div>
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<div> <div>2022</div> <div>肉 130</div> <div>0916</div> <div>外 12</div> </div>	<div> <div>Flesh (月) growing “longer” (長), i.e., SWELLING. Removed from the Joyo list in 2010. 腫 2022</div> </div>
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<div> <div>2022</div> <div>弓 57</div> <div>0431</div> <div>常 11</div> </div>	<div> <div> <div>¹ SPREAD (out), extend (over)</div> <div>² STRAIN, stretch</div> </div> <div> <div>張</div> <div>チヨウ</div> <div>は(る) -は(り) -ば(り)</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>○膨張 ぼうちよう expansion, swelling; growth, increase 2018</div> <div>¹伸張 しんちよう expansion, elongation 0873</div> <div>²張力 ちようりよく tension, tensile strength 0084</div> <div>○張る はる spread (out), extend (over); stretch, strain</div> <div>²頑張る がんばる be tenacious, hang in there 1918</div> </div>
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<div> <div>2022</div> <div>弓 57</div> <div>0431</div> <div>常 11</div> </div>	<div> <div>A bow (弓) being stretched to the fullest possible <i>length</i> (長): SPREAD/STRETCH. Note that kanji with the phonetic component 長 are read チヨウ.</div> </div>
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<div>帳</div>	NOTEBOOK, curtain	○手帳 てちょう pocketbook, datebook 0046 帳面 ちょうめん notebook, register 0175 帳簿 ちょうぼ account book, ledger, register. . 0985 貯金通帳 ちょきんつうちょう bankbook, passbook 0442, 0029, 0159 帳尻 ちょうじり balance of accounts 1896
	チヨウ	

2021	“Long (長) cloth (巾)” easily suggests this kanji’s original meaning, curtain . Later borrowed to denote a <i>long</i> scroll of paper, this kanji now usually refers to some kind of NOTEBOOK .	
巾 50		
0430		
常 11		

<div>腫</div>	TUMOR, swelling	○腫脹 しゅちょう swelling, puffiness 2019 癌腫 がんしゅ cancerous tumor, carcinoma 1946 肺気腫 はいきしゅ pulmonary emphysema 1981, 0126 腫瘍 しゅよう tumor 1945 ○腫れる はれる become swollen
	シュ は(れる) は(らす)	

2022	Flesh (月) + pile on top of (重): TUMOR/swelling. 𧄸 脹 2019	
肉 130		
0951		
常 13		

<div>肥</div>	FATTEN	肥大した ひだいた fat, enlarged 0033 肥満になる ひまんになる become obese ... 0179 ○肥料 ひりょう fertilizer, manure 0758 ○牛を肥やす うしをこやす fatten a cow 0116 肥やし こやし night soil
	ヒ こ(える) こえ こ(やす) こ(やし)	

2023	月 and 巴 are similar forms, showing two boxes at the top with a tail trailing downward. The main difference is that in 巴 the boxes are arranged side-to-side, FATTENING it. To easily remember this character, see 巴 as a kind of FATTENED variation on 月.	
肉 130		
0783		
常 8		

<div>把</div>	GRIP	○把握する はあくする grip, grasp; understand, grasp 1536 把持する はじする grasp, hold, grip. 0384 把捉する はそくする grasp, comprehend ... 1603
	ハ ワ	

2024	Visualize the <i>hand</i> (手) GRIPPING 巴 at its bottom-left corner, which makes a perfect handle for a vise-like GRIP .	
手 64		
0222		
常 7		

<div>誇</div>	BOAST コ ほこ(る)	○誇張する こちょうする exaggerate, overstate, magnify 2020 誇示 こじ ostentation, showing off 0311 誇大 こだい exaggeration, magnification... 0033 ○誇る ほこる boast, take pride in 誇らしい ほこらしい proud
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<div>2021</div> <div>言 149</div>	We have seen S12-13 in 巧 1047, etc. Here see it, and the stroke above it, as a kind of ladder climbed by 大 <i>big</i> , representing the idea of growing too big, as in “too big for one’s boots.” The whole kanji, then, suggests “ <i>talk</i> (言) too big,” or BOAST .	
<div>1381</div> <div>常 13</div>		

<div>覧</div>	LOOK OVER, view ラン	○一覽 いちらん a glance, a reading; summary... 0002 御覧下さい ごらんください Please look/try 0862, 0040 観覧車 かんらんしゃ Ferris wheel 1128, 0125 展覧する てんらんする exhibit, show 0880 閲覧室 えつらんしつ reading room 1199, 0253
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<div>2024</div> <div>見 147</div> <div>覧</div> <div>2485</div> <div>常 17</div>	At 臨 0855 we learned to see 𠂔 as a <i>forward gaze</i> , emphasized here by the stroke that follows below it. With 見 to emphasize the same idea, see the <i>retainer</i> (臣) LOOKING OVER/ viewing. 監 2027, 賢 2032, 腎 2033	
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<div>監</div>	OVERSEE カン	○監視する かんしする watch, keep under observation 0623 監査 かんさ inspection; inspector, supervisor 1514 監修 かんしゅう (editorial) supervision 1676 監獄 かんごく prison 0737 監房 かんぼう cell, ward 1886
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<div>2027</div> <div>Ⅲ 108</div>	(Continuing from the previous entry) Here the <i>retainer</i> keeps watch over a <i>plate</i> (皿): OVERSEE . 覧 2026, 臨 0855	
<div>2483</div> <div>常 15</div>		

<div>鑑</div>	¹ APPRAISE ² REFER TO カン かんが(みる)	¹ 鑑賞 かんしょう appreciation, enjoyment... 0322 ^① 鑑定する かんていする appraise, estimate, identify 0045 ² 鑑みる かんがみる take into account; heed ^② 年鑑 ねんかん yearbook 0117 ² 名鑑 めいかん list, directory 0269
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<div>2030</div> <div>金 167</div>	In the next four entries, 監 will suggest <i>keeping watch over</i> or <i>looking to</i> . This entry indicates a kind of official record or standard (recorded on 金 <i>metal</i>) that the <i>retainer looks to</i> (i.e., REFERS TO) in order to APPRAISE or identify something.	
<div>1580</div> <div>常 23</div>		

<div>艦</div>	WARSHIP	軍艦 ぐんかん warship.....0583 艦隊 かんたい squadron, fleet.....0586 戦艦 せんかん battleship.....0461 航空母艦 こうくうぼかん aircraft carrier.....1640, 0398, 0104 ○潜水艦 せんすいかん submarine.....1168, 0027
	カン	

舟 137 *Boat (舟) + keep watch over (監): WARSHIP.*

舟 137

1303

常 21

<div>濫</div>	EXCESSIVE	濫造 らんそう excessive production, careless manufacture.....0699 濫伐 らんぱつ overcutting of forests.....1361 濫費 らんぴ extravagant spending.....1189 ○濫用する らんようする abuse, use to excess 0047 濫獲 らんかく excessive hunting/fishing.....1659
	ラン	

水 85 Here picture the retainer in an observation tower, *keeping watch over (監) rising flood waters (氾): EXCESSIVE. 濫* is interchangeable with 乱 0380 in compounds for which the latter means "excessive." 𩇛 乱 0380

水 85

0713

常 18

<div>藍</div>	INDIGO	青藍 せいらん indigo blue.....0130 藍色 あいいろ indigo blue.....0528 藍に染める あいにそめる dye deep blue....1174 ○藍染め あいぞめ indigo dye.....1174
	ラン あい	

艸 140 Here picture the retainer *keeping watch over (監) a plant (艸)* of a color so beautiful that he can't take his eyes off it: **INDIGO**. Now practice writing the last five entries in alternation, learning to determine their meanings from the variable component.

艸 140

2108

常 18

<div>賢</div>	WISE, intelligent	○賢明な けんめいな wise, intelligent; sensible.....0024 賢哲 けんてつ sage, wise person.....1703 良妻賢母 りょうさいけんぼ good wife and wise mother.....0285, 1457, 0104 ○賢い かしこい wise, intelligent 悪賢い わるがしこい sly, cunning.....0546
	ケン かしこい	

貝 154 In the next four entries, the *retainer (臣)* serves his master not with his eye, but with his *hand (义)*. In this entry, he **WISELY** increases his master's fortune by stashing away *shells (貝, i.e., money)*. 𩇛 覧 2026, 賢 2033

貝 154

2472

常 16

<div>腎</div>	KIDNEY	○腎臓 じんぞう kidneys..... 1974 腎臓結石 じんぞうけっせき kidney stones 1974, 0516, 0403 腎炎 じんえん nephritis, kidney inflammation 1976 ○肝腎な かんじんな vital, essential, main..... 1980
	ジン	

2032	Eager to save his master's life, the <i>retainer</i> (臣) <i>hands</i> (又) him a spare <i>body part</i> (月): one of his KIDNEYS . 賢 2032, 覧 2026
肉 130	
2465	
常 13	

<div>堅</div>	FIRM, solid	堅牢な けんろうな solid, durable..... 1737 ○堅実な けんじつな steady, sound, reliable... 0499 中堅 ちゅうけん mainstay, nucleus (of a company) 0035 ○堅い かい firm, hard 手堅い てがたい steady; safe; trustworthy... 0046
	ケン かた(い) -がた(い)	

2034	Once more proving his all-around utility, the <i>retainer</i> (臣) uses his <i>hand</i> (又) to solidify the <i>earth</i> (土) foundation of his master's home: FIRM/solid .
土 32	
2457	
常 12	

<div>緊</div>	¹ TIGHTEN ² EXIGENT	¹ 緊張 きんちよう tension, strain..... 2020 ¹ 緊縛する きんばくする bind tightly..... 0984 ¹ 緊縮 きんしゆく contraction; strict economy 0875 ² 緊迫した きんぱくした tense, strained..... 1182 ^③ 緊急な きんきゅうな urgent, pressing, emergent 0971
	キン	

2035	Here the <i>retainer</i> (臣) uses his <i>hand</i> (又) to TIGHTEN a loose <i>cord</i> (糸). M2 EXIGENT is an extended meaning. Now practice writing the last four entries in alternation, and distinguish-ing their meanings based on the grapheme that appears at the bottom. 緊 1575
糸 120	
2471	
常 15	

<div>勃</div>	SUDDENLY RISING	勃然と ぼつぜんと suddenly..... 0760 ○勃発する ぼっぱつする break out, suddenly arise..... 0148 勃興 ぼっこう sudden rise, ascendancy 0505 勃起する ぼつきする well up; stiffen, have an erection..... 0430 勃起障害 ぼつきしょうがい erectile dysfunction 0430, 1461, 0413
	ボツ	

2036	Interpret 孖 as a <i>child</i> (子) hiding under the <i>ground</i> (土, which here is in fact 十 and 一). Now picture the child SUDDENLY RISING from his underground hiding place and taking up the <i>power</i> (力). Do not confuse 孖 with 孝 0630.
力 19	
1317	
常 9	

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</div>	WORK HARD; urge on	○奨励 しょうれい encouragement, promotion 0615 激励する げきれいする encourage, urge... 0575 奮励 ふんれい strenuous efforts 1656
	レイ はげ(む) はげ(ます)	○勉強に励む べんきょうにはげむ study hard 1274, 0423 病人を励ます びょうにんをはげます cheer up an invalid 0617, 0015

2037 力 19 勵 1035 常 7	Here picture <i>ten thousand</i> (万) workers emerging from a tunnel inside a <i>cliff</i> (厂), pushing the <i>plows</i> (力) with which they have been WORKING HARD to bore the tunnel. This character can also be used to express the idea of urging people on to such laborious efforts. 𠂇 柄 2038
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<div>2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div>	HORSE CHESTNUT (tree) とち	栃木県 とちぎけん Tochigi prefecture 0028, 0844
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1001 木 75 櫨 0809 常 9	This kanji and the next one were among those added to the Joyo list for the specific reason that they are used in names of prefectures. Because they are used almost exclusively in these names (V1 in both entries), your time is better spent learning to read the names than learning these kanji for their own sake. 𠂇 励 2037
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div>	BRIAR, thorn いばら	茨城県 いばらぎけん Ibaraki prefecture 1298, 0844 茨の冠 いばらのかんむり crown of thorns ... 1969
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2037 艸 140 1952 常 9	(See previous entry) As with 恣 1454, the form used here differs slightly from 次, but we can safely ignore this difference.
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13</div>	ENVOIOUS セン うらや(む) うらや(ましい)	羨望 せんぼう envy, jealousy 1066 羨む うらやむ envy, be jealous ○羨ましい うらやましい envious, jealous; enviable
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2040 羊 123 羨 2055 常 13	Picture the <i>sheep</i> (羊) coveting his neighbor's (i.e., the <i>next</i> person's) possessions: ENVOIOUS . For all intents and purposes, it is fine to conflate 次 with 次 <i>next</i> . 𠂇 盗 1304
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<div>歳</div>	1 YEAR 2-YEARS OLD	①歳月 さいげつ time 0023 1歳入 さいにゅう revenue, annual income 0039 2二歳未満 にさいみまん under two years old 0003, 0271, 0179 2二十歳 はたち twenty years old 0003, 0005 万歳 ばんざい Banzai/Hurrah/Long live! 0018
	サイ セイ	

<div>止 77</div>	This kanji is used as the suffix “-YEARS OLD,” though it is often replaced in this role by the homophonous 才 0652. It indicates the year-by-year aging process by placing 小 at the bottom (for childhood), 戊 above that (for adulthood, recalling 成人 [せいじん, adult]), and finally 止 at the very top, for the end of one’s YEARS. 𠄎 威 2042
<div>2190</div>	
<div>常 13</div>	

<div>威</div>	KIN セキ	〇親戚 しんせき relative 0276
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<div>𠄎 2042</div>	Interpret 𠄎 (not to be confused with 歩 0679) as an image of older (上) and younger (小) relatives together. With 戊 <i>guided spear</i> , it suggests the passing on of duties from one generation to another within a KIN group. To distinguish from 歳 above: while one’s aging process eventually <i>stops</i> (止), one’s KIN group does not (no 止). 𠄎 威 2041
<div>戈 62</div>	
<div>2997</div>	
<div>常 11</div>	

<div>叔</div>	YOUNGER SIBLING OF PARENT シュク	〇叔父 おじ (=しゅくふ) uncle (younger than one’s parent) [cf. 伯 1184] 0100 〇叔母 おば (=しゅくぼ) aunt (younger than one’s parent) [cf. 伯 1184] 0104
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<div>又 29</div>	Because this kanji refers to both uncles and aunts that are younger than one’s parent, we use “YOUNGER SIBLING OF PARENT” as its keyword. However, to refer to it more easily when it appears inside the three kanji that follow, we’ll use <i>uncle</i> as the grapheme name. In this entry, we have “ <i>relative</i> (𠄎) who lends you a <i>hand</i> (又)”: uncle/aunt (YOUNGER SIBLING OF PARENT). 𠄎 伯 1184
<div>1168</div>	
<div>常 8</div>	

<div>淑</div>	GRACEFUL, refined シュク	淑徳 しゅくとく feminine grace, womanly virtues 1668 淑女 しゅくじょ lady, gentlewoman 0093 〇貞淑 ていしゅく chastity, female virtue 1867
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<div>水 85</div>	Here we add <i>water</i> (氵) to <i>uncle</i> (叔) to suggest an <i>uncle</i> of purity and refinement: GRACEFUL/ refined .
<div>0483</div>	
<div>常 11</div>	

<div>寂</div>	LONESOME, desolate; elegant simplicity ジャク セキ さび さび(しい) さび(れる)	○静寂 せいじやく silence, quietness, stillness 0978 閑寂 かんじやく quietness, tranquility 1365 俳句の寂 はいくのさび the elegant simplicity of haiku 0740, 0166 ○寂しい さびしい lonesome, desolate
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2045 へ 40 1982 常 11	Uncle (叔) by himself at home (へ): LONESOME .
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<div>督</div>	¹SUPERVISE; urge on ²COMMANDER トク	①監督 かんとく supervision; manager, director 2027 ¹ 督励する とくれいする urge on (one's subordinates) 2037 ¹ 督促する とくそくする urge, press, demand 1604 ² 提督 ていとく admiral 1679 ² 総督 そうとく governor-general, viceroy 0557
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2046 目 109 2437 常 13	Uncle (叔) looking after the children with a watchful eye (目): SUPERVISE; COMMANDER .
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<div>奴</div>	¹SLAVE ²GUY ド やつ	¹ 農奴 のうど serf 0511 ①守銭奴 しゅせんどう miser 0648, 1585 ² ずるい奴 ずるいやつ [slang] sneaky guy, scammer ②奴等 やつら [slang] those guys, they 0393
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2047 女 38 0164 常 5	Picture this woman (女) as an evil mistress who uses her hand (又) to slap a SLAVE. M2 GUY reflects this kanji's use as an informal way to refer to a male.
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<div>努</div>	EXERT ド つと(める)	○努力 とりよく endeavor, effort, exertion 0084 努力家 とりよくか hard worker 0084, 0219 ○努める つとめる endeavor, try hard 努めて つとめて with effort, as much as possible 極力努める きょくりよくつとめる do one's best 1712, 0084
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2048 力 19 2204 常 7	(Continuing from the previous entry) Slapped by the mistress, the slave (奴) EXERTS himself with the plow (力). Note that the kanji incorporating 奴 follow its on-yomi, ド. 怒 2049
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	<p>GET ANGRY</p> <p>ド いか(る) おこ(る)</p>	<p>憤怒 ふんど (=ふんぬ) anger, rage, resentment 1815</p> <p>○激怒 げきど wild rage, fury 0575</p> <p>喜怒哀楽 きどあいらく joy and anger; emotion 1212, 1860, 0302</p> <p>○怒る いかる get angry</p> <p>○怒る おこる get angry; scold</p>
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<p>2049</p> <p>心 61</p> <p>2228</p> <p>常 9</p>	<p>(Continuing from 2047-48) Slapped <i>slave</i> (奴)'s <i>heart</i> (心): ANGRY. Do not confuse with the name-use kanji 恕 MAGNANIMITY. ㊦ 努 2048</p>
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	<p>UNDERLING</p> <p>レイ</p>	<p>○奴隸 どれい slave, servant 2047</p> <p>隸従 れいじゆう slavery, servitude; servile obedience 0869</p> <p>隸属 れいぞく subordination 1872</p> <p>隸書 れいしょ angular style of writing Chinese characters 0079</p>
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<p>2050</p> <p>隶 171</p> <p>隸</p> <p>1563</p> <p>常 16</p>	<p>Recall 隶 <i>hand spraying water from hose</i>, introduced at 逮 1608. Now picture 士 <i>military man</i> as a man in position of authority, standing on top of an <i>altar</i> (示, which we might imagine here simply as some kind of raised platform) from which he hoses down his UNDERLINGS. ㊦ 款 2051</p>
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	<p>1 ARTICLE, subsection</p> <p>2 FRIENDLY RELATIONS</p> <p>カン</p>	<p>1 条款 じょうかん article, stipulation, provision 0119</p> <p>1 約款 やっかん article, stipulation, provision 0170</p> <p>1 定款 ていかん articles of association, company contract 0045</p> <p>① 借款 しゃっかん loan 1220</p> <p>2 交款 こうかん exchange of cordialities 0102</p>
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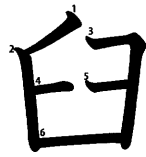
<p>2051</p> <p>欠 76</p> <p>1516</p> <p>常 12</p>	<p>(Continuing from the previous entry) Now picture the <i>military man</i> (士) standing on the raised platform and reading out (of a <i>wide-open mouth</i>, 欠) the ARTICLES of a treaty of FRIENDLY RELATIONS between himself and his underlings. ㊦ 隸 2050</p>
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
	<p>HUSK, shell</p> <p>カク から がら</p>	<p>○地殻 ちかく crust (of the earth) 0187</p> <p>甲殻類 こうかくるい Crustacea 1521, 0310</p> <p>○貝殻 かいから shell 0082</p> <p>吸い殻 すいから cigarette butt 1763</p> <p>卵の殻 たまごのから eggshell 1141</p>
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<p>2052</p> <p>𪛗 79</p> <p>𪛘</p>	<p>Simplify the next two entries by ignoring 士, 冫, and 爰, which are held constant, and focusing on the variable component at the lower left. Since 殻 refers to a grain's HUSK (or a shellfish's shell), while 𪛗 refers to the GRAIN itself, associate 禾 <i>rice</i> (next entry) with GRAIN, 𪛘 with HUSK, and 𪛙 with HUSK that covers it ㊦ 𪛚 2053</p>
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
	GRAIN, cereal コク	○穀物 こくもつ grain, cereals 0172 穀類 こくゐ grains 0310 五穀 ごこく the five cereals, (staple) grains 0007 脱穀機 だっこき thresher 1198, 0473 穀倉 こくそう granary, grain elevator 0696
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 禾 115 穀 1620 常 14	(See previous entry) 穀 2052
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
	MORTAR キュウ うす	臼齒 きゅうし molar 0674 脱臼する だっきゅうする dislocate 1198 ○石臼 いしうす stone mortar 0403
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 臼 134 2957 常 6	You have already seen this grapheme in some old forms, including those of 児 0772 (兒) and 挿 1597 (插). For the few modern forms in which it still appears (such as 毀 below), it is sufficient to use 臼 as a visual clue. By itself, it means MORTAR (i.e., grinding stone).
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	BREAK, chip キ こぼ(れる)* こわ(れる)*	○毀損する きそんする damage, harm; defame 1595 毀れる こぼれる be chipped/nicked 毀れる こわれる break, get damaged [cf. 壊 1666]
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 土 32 1592 常 13	臼 resembles a BROKEN object, lying on the <i>ground</i> (土). Picture for a moment this object before it was BROKEN , then imagine using this <i>lance</i> (受) to BREAK it.
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	¹HONEST ²CHEAP レン	1 廉直 れんちよく integrity, uprightness 0839 1 廉潔な れんけつな honest, incorruptible ... 1570 ①破廉恥な はれんちな shameless, infamous, impudent 0596, 1670 ②廉価な れんかな cheap, low-priced 0548 2 廉売 れんばい bargain sale 0353
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 廉 53 2720 常 13	"Shelter (廬) + combine (兼, see 1006)" suggests sharing a dwelling, an apt image for M2 CHEAP . Associate this with M1 HONEST via the idea of honest, frugal living.
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2059-507

	SICKLE	大鎌 おおがま scythe 0033 鎌倉 かまくら Kamakura [city in Kanagawa prefecture; seat of national government, 1185-1333] 0696
	かま	鎌倉時代 かまくらじだい Kamakura period [Japanese historical era, approx. 1185-1333] 0696, 0383, 0071


2057	Combine (兼) two pieces of metal (a blade and a handle) into a SICKLE .	
金 167		
1572		
常 18		


	DISLIKE	嫌悪 けんお hatred, dislike, repugnance 0546 ○機嫌 きげん mood, temper, disposition 0473 交際を嫌う こうさいをきらう shun society 0102, 0638
	ケン ケン きら(う) きら(い) いや	巨人が嫌い きょじんがきらい hate the Giants (base- ball team) 0483, 0015 嫌な気持ち いやなきもち unpleasant feeling 0126, 0384


2058	Women (女), as this character would have it, DISLIKE combining (兼) things, i.e., doing two things at the same time.	
女 38		
0583		
常 13		


	HUMBLE, modest	謙虚 けんきよな humble, modest 2003 ○謙譲 けんじょう modesty, humility 1662 謙譲語 けんじょうご humble language/speech forms 1662, 0222
	ケン	


2059	Combining (兼) words (言) (i.e., speaking in compressed language) is a sign of HUMILITY .	
言 149		
1461		
常 17		


	HUMBLE, modest	○謙遜 けんそん humility, modesty 2059 謙遜語 けんそんご humble language/speech forms 2059, 0222 不遜な ふそんな arrogant, insolent 0049 遜色 そんしやく inferiority 0528
	ソン	


2060	Picture a grandchild (孫 1079) driving a modest truck (辵): HUMBLE/modest .	
辵 162		
		
2786		
常 14		


<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	TURTLE キ かめ	○亀甲 きっこう turtle's carapace, tortoiseshell 1521 ○亀裂 きれつ crack, fissure 0720 海亀 うみがめ (sea) turtle 0106 ○亀の甲羅 かめのこうら turtle's carapace, tortoiseshell 1521, 0896
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<div style="text-align: center;"> 2061 龜 213  1826 常 11 </div>	The stylized but still recognizable result of what began as a drawing of a TURTLE .	
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	TRAIN, drill レン ね(る) ね(り)-	○練習 れんしゅう practice, training 0420 試練 しれん trial, test, probation 1028 訓練 くんれん training, drill 1927 熟練 じゅくれん skill, dexterity 1436 ○練る ねる train, drill
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<div style="text-align: center;"> 2063 糸 120  1256 常 14 </div>	Before being simplified, the next two entries contained 東, not 東, which explains why they are read レン, not トウ. To keep things simple, we will keep using the grapheme meaning <i>all the way through</i> , which in the present entry implies a thorough process of improving <i>thread</i> (糸) or the cloth made from it. Associate this thorough process of improvement with the figurative senses TRAIN or drill .	
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	REFINE; train レン	錬金術 れんきんじゅつ alchemy 0029, 0993 錬鉄 れんてつ wrought iron 0564 精錬 せいれん refining, smelting; tempering 0976 製錬 せいれん smelting 0709 ○錬成 れんせい training, drilling 0070
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<div style="text-align: center;"> 2063 金 167  1553 常 16 </div>	(Continuing from the previous entry) Here, think of a similarly thoroughgoing process for REFINING metal (金) <i>all the way through</i> . Like the previous entry, this kanji can refer to train- ing people in a skill or discipline.	
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<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	FORGE; train タン きた(える)	○鍛錬 する たんれんする temper, forge; train, discipline 2063 鍛工 たんこう metalworker, smith 0108 ○鍛える きたえる forge, temper; train, drill 1641 鍛え上げた腕 きたえあげたうで highly trained skill 0041, 0732 鍛冶 かじ forging, metalwork 0951
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<div style="text-align: center;"> 2064 金 167 1567 常 17 </div>	Metal (金) + step (段 0521): suggests <i>metal's</i> being FORGED in stages. Visualize the stages in the four horizontal strokes at the left of 段. Like the previous two entries, this kanji can also mean train .	
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<div>2045</div> <div>金 167</div> <div>鉱</div> <div>1525</div> <div>常 13</div>	1 ORE 2 MINE コウ	① 鉱石 こうせき ore, mineral 0403 ① 鉄鉱 てつこう iron ore 0564 ② 鉱坑 こうこう mine, shaft, pit 1641 ② 鉱業 こうぎょう mining (industry) 0498 ② 炭鉱 たんこう coal mine 1647
	“Metal (金) + wide (広)” suggests the extensive course of a mineral vein: ORE; MINE.	

<div>2045</div> <div>金 167</div> <div>銅</div> <div>1525</div> <div>常 13</div>	COPPER, bronze ドウ	銅鉱 どうこう copper ore 2065 銅線 どうせん copper wire 0210 銅山 どうざん copper mine 0037 銅像 どうざう bronze statue/image 1278 ○銅メダル どうメダル bronze medal
	Back at 筒 1838, we visualized 同 as a cross-sectional view of an insulated TUBE. Here, see it as a cross-section of an insulated electrical wire. 金 refers to the <i>metal</i> used for the wire: COPPER.	

<div>2045</div> <div>金 167</div> <div>鉛</div> <div>1533</div> <div>常 14</div>	LEAD エン なまり	鉛毒 えんどく lead poisoning 0133 ○鉛筆 えんぴつ pencil 1605 鉛筆削り えんぴつけずり pencil sharpener 1605, 1292 亜鉛 あえん zinc 0545 ○鉛色 なまりいろ lead color; livid 0528
	Review 船 0669. Here, <i>metal</i> (金) is inserted into a <i>rolling hoop</i> : a LEAD pencil into a pencil sharpener.	

<div>2045</div> <div>金 167</div> <div>鉄</div> <div>1523</div> <div>常 13</div>	PIG IRON セン	○鉄鉄 せんてつ pig iron 0564
	PIG IRON is iron at a stage of smelting <i>prior to</i> (先) becoming cast iron or steel. This kanji was removed from the Joyo Kanji List in 2010.	

<div>2045</div> <div>金 167</div> <div>鉄</div> <div>1538</div> <div>外 14</div>	PIG IRON セン	○鉄鉄 せんてつ pig iron 0564
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鋼

STEEL

コウ
はがね

- 鋼鉄 こうてつ steel 0564
- 鋼板 こうばん (=こうばん) steel plate 0924
- 鋼管 こうかん steel pipe/tubing 1839
- 製鋼 せいこう steel manufacture 0709
- 鋼色 はがねいろ steel blue 0528

2069 Metal (金) hard enough to bore through a hill (岡): STEEL. 鉄 0564

金 167

1551
常 16

剛

TOUGH, strong

ゴウ

- 剛力 ごうりき Herculean strength; mountain carrier/guide 0084
- 金剛石 こんごうせき diamond 0029, 0403
- 剛健 ごうけん fortitude and vigor, sturdiness; manliness 1610
- 剛直 ごうちよく moral courage, integrity 0839
- 剛勇 ごうゆう bravery, prowess 2005

2070 A sword (刀) hacking through a hill (岡): TOUGH/strong.

刀 18

1495
常 10

綱

¹ ROPE
² MAIN POINTS

コウ
つな

- ¹綱渡り つなわたり tightrope walking/walker 0281
- ¹手綱 たづな bridle, reins 0046
- ①横綱 よこづな grand champion sumo wrestler 0916
- ②綱領 こうりょう main points, outline; summary 1922
- ²要綱 ようこう outline, gist; general plan 0547

2071 Thread (糸) for climbing a hill (岡): ROPE. Associate this with M2 MAIN POINTS via the idea of a central guiding line or principle. 網 2072

糸 120

1253
常 14

網

NET

モウ
あみ

- 漁網 ぎょうもう fishing net 0765
- 網状組織 もうじょうそしき network, reticulum 0616, 0264, 1088
- 通信網 つうしんもう communications network 0159, 0063
- 鉄道網 てつどうもう railway network 0564, 0158
- 金網 かなあみ wire netting, screen 0029

2072 Identical to the previous entry, except that mountain (山) is replaced here by dead (亡). Here, visualize S9-10 as two dead mosquitoes caught in a NET. Practice distinguishing 綱 and 網 based on their variable component, and associating that component with the meaning. 網 2071

糸 120

1255
常 14

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15</div> <div>縄</div>	ROPE	○縄文 じょうもん straw-rope pattern 0101 縄文時代 じょうもんじだい Jomon period [Japanese historical era, approx. 14,000–400 BCE] 0101, 0383, 0071
	ジョウ なわ	○縄張り なわばり roping off; territory, turf 2020 縄跳び なわとび rope jumping 1831 沖縄 おきなわ Okinawa (city and prefecture) 0645

2073 系 120 <div>縄</div> 1271 常 15	Behold a long ROPE (縄) with two knots tied in it (田 and 田). Compare the right half of this character with 亀 2061.
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100</div> <div>鉢</div>	BOWL	火鉢 ひばち brazier, hibachi 0026 菓子鉢 かしばち bowl for confectioneries 0602, 0094 ○植木鉢 うえきばち flowerpot 0840, 0028 鉢巻き はちまき headband 0458 お鉢 おはち rice tub; one's turn
	ハチ ハツ	

2074 金 167 1524 常 13	Metal (金) basis (本), i.e., a metal object that supports from below: BOWL .
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100</div> <div>鎖</div>	CHAIN	連鎖 れんさ chain [as of reasoning], link, series 0582 金鎖 きんぐさり gold chain 0029 ○閉鎖する へいさする lock, close, shut 0449 封鎖 ふうさ blockade 1837 鎖国 さこく national isolation, exclusion of foreigners 0075
	サ くさり	

2075 金 167 1573 常 18	Visualize S10 and S11 as links in a metal CHAIN fastened around S9 to secure a valuable shell or, if you prefer, money (貝). 鎖 絆 2076
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100</div> <div>絆</div>	BONDS, fetters	友愛の絆 ゆうあいのにぎずな bonds of friendship 0399, 0778 強い絆で結ばれている つよいぎずなでむすばれている tied by strong bonds 0423, 0516
	ハン バン きずな	

2076 系 120 1217 名 11	Visualize S7–8 as parts of a rope (糸) strung around the top of S11 to tie a man down: BONDS/fetters . 鎖 絆 2075
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14</div> <div>鍵</div>	KEY	鍵盤 けんばん keyboard..... 0673 八十八鍵 はちじゅうはっけん eighty-eight keys (of a keyboard)..... 0010, 0005 鍵穴 かぎあな keyhole..... 0397 ○鍵を掛ける かぎをかける lock (a door, etc.) 1117 勝敗の鍵 しょうはいのかぎ the key to victory 0460, 0830
	ケン かぎ	

<div>金 167</div> <div>1565</div> <div>常 17</div>		Metal (金) + build (建): suggests a metal KEY for opening a building (建物, たてもの).
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</div> <div>釘</div>	NAIL	○釘を打つ くぎをうつ drive a nail 1025 釘を抜く くぎをぬく pull a nail 1951 釘を差す くぎをさす remind (someone) of, give a warning 0937 釘付け くぎづけ nailing; pegging; being stationary, being glued to 0064
	テイ くぎ	

<div>金 167</div> <div>1489</div> <div>名 10</div>		Metal (金) NAIL (丁, review 訂 1024 if necessary).
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16</div> <div>錠</div>	LOCK DOWN	○禁錮 きんこ imprisonment..... 0312 禁錮二年 きんこにねん two years' imprisonment 0312, 0003, 0117
	コ	

<div>金 167</div> <div>1550</div> <div>常 16</div>		LOCKING DOWN <i>firmly</i> (固) with <i>metal</i> (金).
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16</div> <div>錠</div>	1 LOCK 2 PILL	①錠前 じょうまえ lock..... 0113 1手錠 てじょう handcuffs..... 0046 1錠を掛ける じょうをかける fasten a lock 1117 ②錠剤 じょうざい pill, tablet..... 1261 2糖衣錠 どういじょう sugar-coated pill ... 1616, 0700
	ジョウ	

<div>金 167</div> <div>1548</div> <div>常 16</div>		Metal (金) for fixing (定) things in place: LOCK . Also means PILL , which is easy to remember if you think of the round, tablet-like shape of some locks.
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</div> <div>綻</div>	COME APART AT THE SEAMS	○綻びる ほころびる come apart at the seams; unfold, bloom; break into a smile 袖の縫い目が綻びている そでのぬいめがほころびている The sleeve's seam is unraveling 1531, 1380, 0021 綻び ほころび tear, rent seam
	タン ほころ(びる)	○破綻 はたん bankruptcy, failure.....0596 破綻国家 はたんこっか failed state... 0596, 0075, 0219

2081	Picture the <i>thread</i> (糸) getting <i>fixed</i> (定) in place (i.e., getting caught on something), so that it starts unraveling: COME APART AT THE SEAMS.
糸 120	
1263	
常 14	

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13</div> <div>鈴</div>	BELL	電鈴 てんれい electric bell0155 風鈴 ふうりん wind chime0425 ○呼び鈴 よびりん (call) bell, doorbell1745 鈴蘭 すずらん lily of the valley1489 鈴木 すずき Suzuki [surname]0028
	レイ リン すず	

2082	Metal (金) BELL (令, see 0229). 鐘 2083
金 167	
1526	
常 13	

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20</div> <div>鐘</div>	BELL	鐘楼 しょうろう bell tower, belfry1957 ○警鐘 けいしょう alarm bell, warning0806 鐘乳洞 しょうにゅうどう stalactite cave 0160, 1842 ○鐘の音 かねのね a bell's toll0150
	ショウ かね	

2083	Here we observe a <i>child</i> (童) standing on an adult's shoulders and tolling a large <i>metal</i> (金) BELL. This kanji refers to large bells that toll, not to small bells that jingle or ring (for the latter, use 鈴 2082). 鈴 2082
金 167	
1578	
常 20	

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17</div> <div>瞳</div>	PUPIL (of the eye)	○瞳孔 どうこう pupil1559 瞳子 どうし pupil0094 瞳のひとみの pupillary 瞳を凝らすひとみをこらす strain one's eyes1351
	ドウ ひとみ	

2084	Let <i>child</i> (童) suggest the smallest part of the <i>eye</i> (目): PUPIL.
目 109	
1144	
常 17	

<div>憧</div>	YEARN AFTER ショウ ドウ* あこが(れる)	○憧れ あこがれ yearning, longing 憧れの的 あこがれのまと object of envy; idol 0169 有名人に憧れる ゆうめいじんにあこがれる adore a celebrity..... 0400, 0269, 0015
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2085 心 61 0664 常 15	YEARNING AFTER with the <i>heart</i> (心) of a <i>child</i> (童). A sample <i>on-yomi</i> compound appears in the next entry.
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<div>憬</div>	YEARN AFTER ケイ	○憧憬する しょうけいする (=どうけいする) yearn after 2085 憧憬の的 しょうけいのまと (=どうけいのまと) object of envy; idol 0169
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2086 心 61 0663 常 15	A <i>scene</i> (景 1280) that fills one's <i>heart</i> (心) with longing: YEARN AFTER .
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<div>卑</div>	MEAN, despicable ヒ いや(しい) いや(しむ) いや(しめる)	卑屈な ひくつな mean; servile 1834 卑劣な ひれつな mean, base, cowardly 1743 野卑 やひ vulgarity, meanness 0534 ○卑しい いやしい mean, lowly; seedy 卑しむ いやしむ despise, look down on
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2087 + 24 卑 2295 常 9	Refers to someone or something that is MEAN or despised. Like 卑 0462, it resembles a stick figure with a box <i>head</i> (田) and simple body. See the short diagonal stroke (S7) as the figure's line of vision, pointing down from the head toward some MEAN , lowly thing it looks down on. 卑 卑 0462
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<div>碑</div>	MONUMENT ヒ	碑文 ひぶん epitaph, inscription 0101 石碑 せきひ stone monument, tombstone 0403 墓碑 ぼひ tombstone, gravestone 1340 歌碑 かひ monument inscribed with a tanka poem 0827 ○記念碑 きねんひ monument 0427, 0230
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2088 石 112 碑 1122 常 14	Though we should not carry over the idea of MEAN or despicable from the previous entry, we can visualize 卑 inside this character physically looking down at the <i>stone</i> , for 石 represents a tombstone or other stone MONUMENT placed on the ground. Note that both kanji incorporating 卑 follow its <i>on</i> reading, ヒ.
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<div>痺</div>	<p>PARALYSIS</p> <p>ヒ しび(れる)</p>	<p>○麻痺 まひ paralysis 0852 小児麻痺 しょうにまひ infantile paralysis, poliomyelitis, polio 0034, 0772, 0852</p> <p>○痺れる しびれる go numb 痺れ しびれ numbness</p>
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<p>2009 ず 104</p> <p>痺</p> <p>外 13</p>	<p>An <i>illness</i> (病) that, as this character would have it, causes one to be looked down on (卑): PARALYSIS.</p>
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<div>鬼</div>	<p>DEMON, ghost</p> <p>キ おに おに-</p>	<p>○鬼神 きじん (=きしん, おにがみ) departed spirit, ghost; terrible god 0316 鬼籍に入る きせきに入る pass away; join the majority 1910 鬼婆 おにばば hag, witch 1452 ○仕事の鬼 しごとのおに demon for work, fierce worker 0371, 0080 鬼刑事 おにけいじ crack detective 0722, 0080</p>
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<p>2090 鬼 194</p> <p>2313</p> <p>常 10</p>	<p>An appropriately heinous image of a DEMON, this unlovely stick figure with its <i>nose</i> (△) lopped off. 魔 2095</p>
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<div>塊</div>	<p>LUMP, mass</p> <p>カイ かたまり</p>	<p>金塊 きんかい nugget, gold ingot 0029 土塊 とかい (=つちくれ) dirt clod 0030 ○団塊 だんかい mass, lump 0649 団塊世代 だんかいせだい baby-boom genera- tion 0649, 0604, 0071 血の塊 ちのかたまり clot of blood 0198</p>
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<p>2091 土 32</p> <p>0579</p> <p>常 13</p>	<p>"Demon (鬼)-soil (土)": LUMPY soil.</p>
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<div>醜</div>	<p>UGLY</p> <p>シュウ みにく(い)</p>	<p>○醜惡な しゅうあくな ugly, repulsive 0546 醜聞 しゅうぶん scandal 0453 美醜 びしゅう beauty or ugliness 0497 ○醜い みにくい ugly</p>
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<p>2092 西 164</p> <p>1469</p> <p>常 17</p>	<p>A demon (鬼), <i>liquored</i> (酒): an UGLY spectacle.</p>
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魂	SOUL, spirit	闘魂 とうこん fighting spirit 1363 商魂 しょうこん salesmanship, commercial enthusiasm 0351 魂胆 こんたん secret intention, ulterior motive 1982
	コン たましい	鎮魂曲 ちんこんきょく requiem 1719, 0503 ○大和魂 やまとだましい soul of Japan; Japanese spirit 0033, 0236

2093	"Demon-cloud": SOUL/spirit.	
鬼 194		
0975		
常 14		

魅	CHARM	○魅力 みりょく charm, appeal 0084 魅力的な みりょくてきな charming, fascinating 0084, 0169 魅惑 みわく fascination, enchantment, charm 1153 魅了する みりょうする charm, fascinate 0958
	ミ	

2094	See 未 <i>not yet</i> as a CHARM the demon (鬼) has <i>not yet</i> utilized. See his limb reaching way over to the right (S8), clutching this powerful CHARM , waiting for just the right moment to cast it upon you ... <i>not yet</i> ... <i>not yet</i> ...	
鬼 194		
2844		
常 15		

魔	DEMON, devil	悪魔 あくま devil, demon, Satan 0546 邪魔 じゃま hindrance, obstruction 1819 魔窟 まくつ den of iniquity [thieves] 1843 ○魔法 まほう magic, sorcery, witchcraft 0139 魔術 まじゅつ magic, sorcery, witchcraft 0993
	マ	

2095	Review 麻 0852 through 暦 0854, which contain important notes regarding 魔. Here and in two other entries that follow shortly, we return to 尸. In this entry, we observe a <i>demon</i> (鬼) on <i>hemp</i> . The drug's effect goes beyond that of liquor (in 醜 2092); indeed, it turns him from a mere DEMON into a devil . 鬼 2090	
鬼 194		
2747		
常 21		

畏	FEAR	畏怖する いふする fear; be in awe (of) 1634 畏敬する いけいする revere, hold in awe 0805 ○畏縮する いしゆくする cower, shrink from 0875 ○畏れる おそれる fear [cf. 恐 1633] 畏れ おそれ fear [cf. 恐 1633]
	イ おそ(れ) おそ(れる)	

2096	Behold the FEAR ful image of a man dressed in a flowing cloak (from 衣) with a featureless four-square <i>head</i> (田), resembling a demon (鬼). 恐 1633, 界 0612	
田 102		
2218		
常 9		

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	PRINT サツ す(る) -ず(り) -ず(り)	○印刷 いんさつ printing 0231 増刷 そうさつ additional printing, reprinting 1223 第四版三刷 だいよんはんさんさつ fourth edition, third printing 1191, 0006, 0923, 0004 ○刷る する print 校正刷り こうせいずり galley proofs 0103, 0043

2092 刀 18 1169 常 8	Here visualize <i>slicing</i> (切) a <i>cloth</i> (巾), laying it on a <i>door</i> (戸, used as a flat surface), and then PRINTING a design on it.

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	RUB, chafe サツ す(る) す(れる) -ず(れ)	○擦過傷 さつかしょう abrasion, scratch... 0464, 1307 ○擦り傷 すりきず abrasion, scratch 1307 靴擦れ くつずれ shoe sore 0593 股擦れ またずれ saddle sore 1990 擦れ違う すれちがう pass by each other, brush past 0663

手 64 0707 常 17	Ignore the meaning <i>inspect</i> , and simply see 察 as a very jagged surface. Picture the <i>hand</i> (手) RUBBING itself up against the serrated, snaggy points along the left side of 察, and imagine the feeling of painful chafing and abrasion .

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	RUB AGAINST マ	○摩擦 まさつ friction; rubbing, chafing 2098 摩耗する まもうする wear away, wear out... 1644 摩滅 まめつ wear, defacement 1149 摩天楼 まてんろう skyscraper 0270, 1957

2099 手 64 2740 常 15	(Continuing from the previous entry) Now picture 手 RUBBING AGAINST abrasive <i>hemp</i> (麻), and imagine the same harsh scratching sensation. 摩 2100

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	POLISH マ みが(く)	磨滅 まめつ wear, defacement 1149 ○研磨する けんまする grind, polish; study hard, brush up 0724 ○磨く みがく polish, grind 磨き上げる みがきあげる polish up 0041 歯磨き はみがき toothpaste; brushing one's teeth 0674

2100 石 112 2744 常 16	Now imagine POLISHING a <i>stone</i> (石) with a <i>hemp</i> (麻) brush. This character is interchangeable with the previous entry in some compounds. 磨 2099

	CONCAVE	○凹面 おうめん concave surface..... 0175 凹地 おうち hollow, pit..... 0187 凹レンズ おうレンズ concave lens 凹版印刷 おうはんいんさつ intaglio printing..... 0923, 0231, 2097
	オウ ぼこ*	

2102	CONCAVE shape.	
大 17		
2924		
常 5		

	CONVEX	○凸面 とつめん convex surface..... 0175 凸角 とつかく convex angle..... 0342 お凸 おてこ brow, forehead 凹凸 おうとつ unevenness, irregularities..... 2101 ○凸凹 てこぼこ unevenness, roughness; imbalance..... 2101
	トツ でこ*	

2102	CONVEX shape.	
大 17		
2928		
常 5		

	DEDICATE, offer	○奉納する ほうのうする dedicate (to a deity), offer..... 1156 奉獻する ほうけんする offer (to a shrine)..... 1157 奉公 ほうこう public service; domestic service, apprenticeship..... 0089 奉戴する ほうたいする be presided over, live under; accept reverentially..... 1914 ○奉る たてまつる dedicate, offer respectfully
	ホウ ブ たてまつ(る)	

2102	奉 evokes an image of a row of small torii gates, as one often sees lined up covering pathways in Shinto shrines (if you haven't seen such a pathway, do an image search for "Fushimi Inari Taisha" or "Fushimi Inari Shrine," where the most famous of these pathways is located). The association is relevant, for 奉 is always written on these small torii gates, which people or companies DEDICATE to a shrine. See S6-8 as a man holding a new torii gate offering in his outstretched arms, and setting it in place: an ideal image for DEDICATE/offer .	
大 37		
2215		
常 8	捧 2108, 奏 2104	

	PLAY MUSIC	○演奏する えんそうする perform, play..... 0914 伴奏 ばんそう accompaniment..... 0743 独奏 とくそう solo..... 0346 吹奏楽 すいそうがく wind (instrument) music, brass music..... 1764, 0302 ○ピアノを奏でる ピアノをかなでる play the piano
	ソウ かな(でる)	

2102	S8-9 are all that differs from the previous entry. There, the vertical S8 suggested the dedicator's upright body, whereas here, it splits into the two curving strokes 8 and 9. This makes the lower part of the character resemble the upper part in miniature, so that 奏 can be seen as an adult-child duet on the koto: the large diagonal strokes are adult's hands, PLAYING MUSIC on a full-size koto; the short diagonal strokes represent child's hands, PLAYING MUSIC on a child-size koto (the horizontal strokes show the strings). Let the point of divergence between 奏 and 奉 suggest the meaning of each character. 奉 2103	
大 37		
2233		
常 9		

<div>1 泰</div> <div>2 泰</div> <div>3 泰</div> <div>4 泰</div> <div>5 泰</div> <div>6 泰</div> <div>7 泰</div> <div>8 泰</div> <div>9 泰</div> <div>10 泰</div>	TRANQUIL	○泰平 たいへい tranquility, perfect peace... 0334 泰然たる たいぜんたる calm, composed; firm... 0760 安泰 あんたい peace, security, tranquility... 0096 泰国 たいこく Thailand... 0075 日泰 につたい Japan and Thailand, Japanese-Thai... 0001
	タイ	

2105	With 水 water at the bottom, this entry is a bit easier to distinguish from the previous two. It presents a scene of calming waters under a shelter: TRANQUIL . Do not confuse this entry or the previous one with the name-use kanji 泰, used in reference to the QIN DYNASTY of China and in the Japanese surname Hata. 泰 1002	
水 85		
2239		
常 10		

<div>1 俸</div> <div>2 俸</div> <div>3 俸</div> <div>4 俸</div> <div>5 俸</div> <div>6 俸</div> <div>7 俸</div> <div>8 俸</div> <div>9 俸</div> <div>10 俸</div>	SALARY	○俸給 ほうきゅう salary, pay... 0526 年俸 ねんぽう annual salary... 0117 減俸 げんぽう salary cut... 1148
	ホウ	

2104	An offer (奉) made to a man (人): SALARY .	
人 9		
0096		
常 10		

<div>2 棒</div> <div>3 棒</div> <div>4 棒</div> <div>5 棒</div> <div>6 棒</div> <div>7 棒</div> <div>8 棒</div> <div>9 棒</div> <div>10 棒</div> <div>11 棒</div>	ROD, stick	○鉄棒 てつぼう iron rod; horizontal bars... 0564 棒状 ぼうじょう rod-shaped... 0616 棒立ち ぼうだち standing bolt upright... 0067 棒で殴る ぼうでなぐる hit with a rod/club... 1387 相棒 あいぼう pal, mate, companion, partner... 0682
	ボウ	

2107	Offerings (奉) from a tree (木): RODS and sticks!	
木 75		
0894		
常 12		

<div>2 捧</div> <div>3 捧</div> <div>4 捧</div> <div>5 捧</div> <div>6 捧</div> <div>7 捧</div> <div>8 捧</div> <div>9 捧</div> <div>10 捧</div>	OFFER RESPECTFULLY	○捧げる ささげる hold up; offer; dedicate 捧げ物 ささげもの offering, sacrifice... 0172 捧呈する ほうていする dedicate, offer... 0587 捧持する ほうじする hold up, bear... 0384
	ホウ ささ(げる)	

2104	Remember by association with 奉 2103. 扌 reinforces the idea of OFFERING by suggesting the sense of "handing to." 奉 2103	
手 64		
0447		
名 11		

<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> </div> <div>耐</div>	WITHSTAND, endure	耐水 たいすい waterproof 0027 耐熱 たいねつ heat-resistant 1435 ○忍耐 にんたい perseverance, patience, endurance 1095 耐久性 たいきゅうせい endurance; durability, life 0904, 0128 ○火に耐える ひにたえる be fireproof 0026
	タイ た(える)	

2109 而 126 This is the first time we've encountered 而, not to be confused with 冊 0824. Picture 而 as branching *roots*. In this entry, we observe *roots* WITHSTANDING/enduring the strained attempts of an *outstretched arm* (寸) to pull them out of the ground.

1178

常 9

<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> <div>12</div> <div>13</div> <div>14</div> <div>15</div> </div> <div>靈</div>	SPIRIT, soul	亡靈 ぼうれい departed spirit, ghost 0233 靈魂 れいこん spirit, soul 2093 ○靈園 れいえん cemetery park 0856 靈峰 れいほう sacred mountain 1378 ○靈送り たまおくり sending off the spirits of the dead 0455
	レイ リョウ たま	

2110 雨 173 Here let 雲 represent "the heavens." We can interpret the bottom portion as if it were 並 lined up, suggesting the straight, undeviating path to the heavens that SPIRITS take. 需 2111

靈

2442

常 15

<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> <div>12</div> <div>13</div> <div>14</div> </div> <div>需</div>	DEMAND, need	○需給 じゅきゅう supply and demand 0526 特需 とくじゅ emergency demand, special procurements 0385 外需 がいじゅ foreign demand 0266 需要 じゅよう demand 0547 必需品 ひつじゅひん necessities 0549, 0301
	ジュ	

2111 雨 (而) DEMAND rain (雨). 靈 2110

雨 173

2438

常 14

<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> <div>12</div> <div>13</div> <div>14</div> <div>15</div> <div>16</div> <div>17</div> </div> <div>濡</div>	WET	○濡れる ぬれる get wet; make love 濡らす ぬらす wet, moisten 濡れ手 ぬれて wet hands 0046 露に濡れた つゆにぬれた wet with dew 1907 濡れ事 ぬれごと love affair 0080
	ジュ ぬ(れる) ぬ(らす)	

2112 水 85 In response to the roots' demand (需), water (氺): WET roots. 漏 2118

水 85

0709

名 17

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	<p>CONFUCIANISM</p> <p>ジュ</p>	<p>儒教 じゅきょう Confucianism 0632</p> <p>○儒学 じゅがく Confucianism 0099</p> <p>儒仏 じゅぶつ Confucianism and Buddhism 0811</p>
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<p>2113</p> <p>人 9</p> <p>0153</p> <p>常 16</p>	<p>Confucian philosophy is less concerned with questions of the soul and the afterlife than it is with the problems of humans in this world. This outlook is aptly expressed in the kanji for CONFUCIANISM, which refers to the <i>demands</i> (需) of <i>man</i> (人). Note that the East Asian terms for Confucianism (V1-2) in fact make no reference to Confucius (孔子, see 1559).</p>
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	<p>EDGE, extremity</p> <p>タン</p> <p>はし は はた ばた</p>	<p>○極端 きょくたん extreme, extremity, pole 1712</p> <p>炉端 ろばた fireside 1896</p> <p>尖端 せんたん pointed end, tip; spearhead; vanguard 1563</p> <p>先端 せんたん front end, tip; vanguard 0134</p> <p>○紐の端 ひものはし end of a string 0591</p>
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<p>2114</p> <p>立 117</p> <p>1131</p> <p>常 14</p>	<p>This is the only kanji in this course in which 立 appears as a <i>hen</i>. To remember that it means EDGE/extremity, picture the man <i>standing</i> precariously at the EDGE of a <i>mountain</i> (山), holding on for dear life to some exposed tree <i>roots</i> (而).</p>
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	<p>ONE (in legal documents)</p> <p>イチ</p>	<p>壱億円 いちおくえん a hundred million yen 0622, 0013</p>
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<p>2115</p> <p>士 33</p> <p>壹</p> <p>1879</p> <p>常 7</p>	<p>This kanji belongs to the special set used for writing numbers in bank notes and other legal documents, as a way to prevent people from adding strokes to easily altered characters (such as 一). Here picture a <i>military man</i> (士) who owns only ONE spoon (匕, the one in his mess kit), which he therefore keeps well <i>covered</i> (覆). 壱 一 0002</p>
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	<p>BUDDHIST NUN</p> <p>二</p> <p>あま</p>	<p>○尼僧 にそう nun, sister; (Buddhist) priestess 1226</p> <p>禪尼 ぜんに Zen nun 1076</p> <p>修道尼 しゅうどうに nun 1676, 0158</p> <p>○尼寺 あまてら nunnery, convent 0382</p>
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<p>2116</p> <p>戸 44</p> <p>2611</p> <p>常 5</p>	<p>Picture a BUDDHIST NUN trying to escape from a nunnery by digging a hole under the (locked) <i>door</i> (戸) with a <i>spoon</i> (匕).</p>
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<div>泥</div>	MUD		○泥土 ていと mud, mire.....0030
	<div>デイ</div> <div>どろ</div>		泥水 ていすい (=どろみず) muddy water, liquid mud.....0027 雲泥の差 うんでいのさ great difference [as between clouds and mud].....0897, 0937 ○泥沼 どろぬま bog; quagmire.....1105 泥棒 どろぼう thief, crook.....2107

2187	(Continuing from the previous entry) In the process of digging her way out of the nunnery, the <i>nun</i> (尼) strikes <i>water</i> (氺), creating MUD. The reading デイ is unique in this course.		
水 85			
0288			
常 8			

<div>漏</div>	LEAK		○漏洩 ろうえい leakage, disclosure.....1588
	<div>ロウ</div> <div>も(る) も(れる) も(らす)</div>		漏電 ろうてん short circuit, leakage.....0155 漏出 ろうしゅつ leak.....0038 ○ガスが漏れている ガスがもれている gas is leaking 小便を漏らす しょうべん(=しょうべん)をもらす wet one's pants.....0034, 0890

2110	Rainwater(雨, 氺) coming through the door(戸): LEAK. 濡 2112		
水 85			
0635			
常 14			

<div><div><div>1</div><div>5</div><div>4</div></div><div><div>2</div><div>3</div></div></div> <div>氾</div>	<div>FLOOD</div>	<div>氾濫 はんらん flood; oversupply.....2030</div>
	<div>ハン</div>	

2119	Water(氺) + broken body(巳): FLOOD. 汎 1632		
水 85			
0172			
常 5			

<div>彙</div>	CATALOG		○語彙 ごい vocabulary, glossary.....0222
	<div>イ</div>		語彙力 ごいりょく (the breadth of) one's vocabulary.....0222, 0084 辞彙 じい dictionary.....1465 彙報 いほう bulletin.....1472

2120	Visualize S1-5 as some kind of device being used to measure <i>fruit trees</i> (果), in an effort to compile systematic information about them, i.e., to CATALOG them.		
彙 58			
2036			
常 13			

<div> <div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> </div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>4</div> </div> <div> <div>6</div> <div>5</div> </div> </div> <div>某</div>	A CERTAIN	某日 ぼうじつ a certain day 0001 ○某氏 ぼうし a certain person 0476 某所 ぼうしょ a certain place 0249 某女 ぼうじょ Ms. So-and-so 0093 某博士 ぼうはかせ Dr. X 0983, 0350
	ボウ	

711	You should usually avoid remembering a kanji's meaning with a memorized phrase. For this entry, however, the definition is itself a phrase ("A CERTAIN"), so you might simply learn the words, "A CERTAIN tree (木) with sweet (甘) nectar." By using this cryptic phrase, a bee colony avoids identifying the tree, and so keeps the nectar to itself. 課 果 0599	
木 75		
2216		
常 9		

<div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>9</div> </div> <div> <div>2</div> <div>8</div> </div> <div> <div>3</div> <div>7</div> </div> <div> <div>4</div> <div>6</div> </div> <div> <div>5</div> <div>10</div> </div> </div> <div>謀</div>	SCHEME, plot	○謀略 ぼうりやく stratagem, scheme, plot 0791 陰謀 いんぼう scheme, plot, conspiracy 1311 共謀 きょうぼう conspiracy, collusion 0356 深謀 しんぼう deeply laid plan 1715 ○謀る はかる scheme, plot, contrive
	ボウ ム はか(る)	

言 149	(Continuing from the previous entry) Imagine a clandestine SCHEME/plot among the bees to acquire the tree's sweet nectar. In discussing (言) their SCHEME , they maintain strict secrecy regarding the tree's location by referring to it only as "a <i>certain</i> tree with sweet nectar." 課 課 0600	
1439		
常 16		

<div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>5</div> </div> <div> <div>2</div> <div>4</div> </div> <div> <div>3</div> <div>6</div> </div> <div> <div>7</div> <div>10</div> </div> <div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> </div> </div> <div>媒</div>	MEDIATE	媒介 ばいかい mediation, intervention, intermediation 0611 媒質 ばいしつ medium 0318 ○媒体 ばいたい medium 0062 触媒 しょくばい catalyst 0344 霊媒 れいばい (spiritualistic) medium 2110
	バイ	

女 38	(Continuing from 2121-22) Now picture the worker bees flying back and forth between the <i>certain</i> tree with sweet nectar and their queen (女): MEDIATE .	
0518		
常 12		

<div> <div> <div>3</div> <div>1</div> </div> <div> <div>2</div> <div>10</div> </div> <div> <div>4</div> <div>9</div> </div> <div> <div>5</div> <div>8</div> </div> <div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> </div> </div> <div>尉</div>	OFFICER	○大尉 たいい captain 0033 中尉 ちゅうい first lieutenant 0035 少尉 しょうい second lieutenant 0677
	イ	

寸 41	This kanji can be visualized as the entrance to an OFFICERS' club. Through its <i>doorway</i> 戸, we can see one of the tables inside (here shown as an <i>altar</i> 示). At the right is a doorman with an <i>outstretched arm</i> (寸), showing the OFFICERS in.	
1504		
常 11		

<div>慰</div>	<p>CONSOLE, cheer up</p> <p>イ なぐさ(める) なぐさ(む)</p>	<p>○慰霊 いれい comforting the spirits of the dead 2110</p> <p>慰霊祭 いれいさい memorial service 2110, 0637</p> <p>弔慰 ちやうい condolence, sympathy 1186</p> <p>○慰める なぐさめる console, cheer up</p> <p>慰み なぐさみ amusement, pastime</p>
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<div>心 61</div> <div>2497</div> <div>常 15</div>	<p>When soldiers are killed in battle, the duty of notifying their families falls to an officer(尉). Here we observe an officer trying his best to CONSOLE a broken heart(心).</p>
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<div>酪</div>	<p>DAIRY PRODUCTS</p> <p>ラク</p>	<p>酪農 らくのう dairy farming 0511</p> <p>酪農家 らくのうか dairy farmer 0511, 0219</p> <p>○酪製品 らくせいひん dairy products 0709, 0301</p> <p>乳酪 にゅうらく dairy products 0160</p> <p>酪酸 らくさん butyric acid 0800</p>
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<div>酉 164</div> <div>1398</div> <div>常 13</div>	<p>Recall that 酉 can mean either <i>liquor</i> or <i>ferment</i>. In this entry, we thus obtain “<i>ferment</i> + <i>cabin</i> (各),” suggesting the production of yogurt and cheese in a barn: DAIRY PRODUCTS.</p>
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<div>酵</div>	<p>FERMENT</p> <p>コウ</p>	<p>酵素 こうそ ferment; enzyme 0132</p> <p>○酵母 こうぼ yeast; ferment 0104</p> <p>酵母菌 こうぼきん yeast fungus 0104, 1729</p> <p>発酵 はっこう fermentation, zymosis 0148</p>
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<div>酉 164</div> <div>1413</div> <div>常 14</div>	<p>Ferment(酉) + filial piety(孝): picture the child(子) piously FERMENTING liquor for his alcoholic parent to drink.</p>
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<div>醬</div>	<p>SOY SAUCE; salted/fermented food</p> <p>ショウ</p>	<p>○醤油 しょうゆ soy sauce 0433</p> <p>生醬油 ぎしょうゆ pure soy sauce 0036, 0433</p> <p>魚醬油 うおしょうゆ sauce made from fermented fish 0492, 0433</p>
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<div>酉 164</div> <div>將 酉</div> <div>外 17</div>	<p>Your starting point here should be the word しょうゆ (SOY SAUCE), which is easy to remember from its homophony with the English word derived from it, “soy.” You can then recognize this kanji by the presence of 將 0614, which indicates the <i>on</i> reading ショウ, and <i>ferment</i>(酉), which refers to the sauce’s fermentation from soybeans. 獎 0615</p>
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<div>酢</div>	VINEGAR	酢酸 さくさん acetic acid 0800
	サク す	○ 酢の物 すのもの pickled dish 0172 酢料理 すりょうり pickled dish 0758, 0532 ボン酢 ボンず ponzu (sauce made from soy sauce and citrus juice)

<div>1329</div> <div>酉 164</div> <div>醋</div> <div>1373</div> <div>常 12</div>	Liquor(酉) that cuts like a saw(ノコ): VINEGAR.	
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<div>酎</div>	SHOCHU (Japanese distilled liquor)	○ 焼酎 しょうちゅう shochu (Japanese distilled liquor) 0769
	チュウ	

<div>1329</div> <div>酉 164</div> <div></div> <div>1329</div> <div>常 10</div>	Outstretched arm(寸), reaching for a bottle(酉) of SHOCHU.	
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<div>酌</div>	POUR WINE	○ 媒酌 ばいしゃく matchmaking 2123
	シャク く(む)	手酌 てじゃく self-service in sake drinking ... 0046 晩酌 ばんしゃく evening drink 1275 ○ 酌む くむ drink, have a drink 酒を酌み交わす さけをくみかわす drink together, help one another to sake... 0797, 0102

<div>1331</div> <div>酉 164</div> <div></div> <div>1331</div> <div>常 10</div>	Picture the elephant(ノゾ) POURING WINE from the liquor bottle(酉) at the left. Visualize the half-empty bottle in S10, which he's tipping just now, decanting a glass of red for his guest.	
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<div>釣</div>	ANGLE	沖釣り おきづり offshore fishing 0645
	チョウ つ(る) つ(り) つ(り)-	釣り糸 つりいと fishing line 0112 ○ 釣り銭 つりせん change (for money) 1585 お釣り おつり change (for money) 釣鐘 つりがね hanging bell 2083

<div>1496</div> <div>金 167</div> <div></div> <div>1496</div> <div>常 11</div>	(Continuing from the previous entry) Here the elephant aims downward with a wire tied to a metal(金) fishhook, angling it (as shown in S11) toward the surface of a pond: ANGLE.	
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<div>畜</div>	(RAISE) LIVESTOCK	○家畜 かちく domestic animals, livestock... 0219 畜産業 ちくさんぎょう stock-raising industry... 0181, 0498 牧畜 ぼくちく livestock farming, cattle breeding... 0576 鬼畜 きちく devil... 2090 畜生 ちくしょう beast; Damn it!... 0036
	ナク	

2134	Review 育 0489 RAISE, from which we'll borrow the image of a rearing parent's head and broad shoulders (S1-2). Here it represents a breeder, raising a <i>child</i> (爰) of the <i>fields</i> (田): LIVESTOCK . 蓄 2134
田 102	
1801	
常 10	

<div>蓄</div>	STORE UP	○蓄積 ちくせき accumulation, stockpiling... 0832 貯蓄する ちよちくする save (money), lay aside... 0442 備蓄 びちく saving for emergency, storing... 0715 含蓄 がんちく implication, significance, suggestiveness... 1771 ○燃料を蓄える ねんりょうをたくわえる store up fuel... 0761, 0758
	タク たくわ(える)	


2134	Here we observe the rearing breeder STORING UP grass (艸) for his <i>livestock</i> (畜) to eat.
艸 140	蓄 2133
2038	
常 13	

<div>玄</div>	PROFOUND, occult	玄妙な げんみょうな abstruse, occult, mysterious... 1746 ○玄関 げんかん entrance, (front) door... 0451 玄米 げんまい unpolished rice... 0234 玄人 くらうと expert, master hand... 0015
	ゲン	


2135	Now we'll leave behind "breeder," and once again see 一 as a rearing parent. Observe how he shelters his <i>child</i> (爰) from the world, hiding her in deep darkness beneath his broad shoulders: PROFOUND/occult . 亥 2158
玄 95	
1722	
常 5	

<div>眩</div>	DAZZLING; dizzying	○眩しい まぶしい dazzling, glaring 眩しい日光 まぶしいにっこう glaring sunlight... 0001, 0137 眩い まばゆい dazzling, glaring 眩惑される げんわくされる be dazzled; be bewildered... 1153
	ゲン まぶ(しい) まばゆ(い)	


2136	Now imagine the child emerging from <i>profound/occult</i> (玄) darkness and suddenly exposing her eyes (目) to bright light: DAZZLING .
目 109	
外 10	

<div>2137</div> <div>口 30</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div>外 8</div>		MUTTER	○呟く つぶやく mutter, mumble; murmur 呟き つぶやき muttering, mumbling; murmuring
		ゲン つぶや(く)	


<div>2137</div> <div>口 30</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div>外 8</div>	Mouth (口) speaking in an <i>occult</i> (玄) manner (i.e., unintelligibly): MUTTERING . Note that all four kanji incorporating 玄 in the phonetic position, including the two that appear a few entries further ahead, follow its <i>on</i> reading, ゲン. 呟 呟 2163
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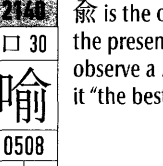
<div>2138</div> <div>口 30</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div>外 21</div>		WHISPER	○囁く ささやく whisper, murmur 囁き ささやき whispering, murmuring
		ささや(く)	


<div>2138</div> <div>口 30</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div>外 21</div>	Three ears (耳) gather closely around a WHISPERING mouth (口) . This easily remembered image represents a class of high stroke-count but intuitive kanji that have become an appealing choice for writers since the invention of keyboard kanji input.
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<div>2139</div> <div>口 30</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div>0502</div> <div>名 12</div>		SPEAK, chat	○喋る しゃべる speak, talk, chatter 日本語で喋る にほんごでしゃべる speak in Japanese..... 0001, 0031, 0222 ペラペラと喋る ペラペラとしゃべる blabber, have a big mouth お喋り おしゃべり talk, chat, chitchat
		チヨウ しゃべ(る)	


<div>2139</div> <div>口 30</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div>0502</div> <div>名 12</div>	Let 葉 represent 葉 0605 LEAF. Now picture thin, light, fluttering <i>leaves</i> being blown from the <i>mouth</i> (口), symbolizing light, fluent conversation: SPEAK/chat .
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<div>2140</div> <div>口 30</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div>0508</div> <div>常 12</div>		LIKEN	○比喩 ひゆ simile, metaphor 0123 直喩 ちよくゆ simile 0839 隱喩 いんゆ metaphor 1312 引喩 いんゆ allusion 0422
		ユ	


<div>2140</div> <div>口 30</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div>0508</div> <div>常 12</div>		喩 is the old form of 喩 (<i>package of sliced meat</i>), not standardized with 輪 0945, etc. when the present entry was added to the Joyo list. Read both forms interchangeably. Here we observe a <i>mouth</i> (口) LIKENING something metaphorically to <i>sliced meat</i> , perhaps by calling it "the best thing since <i>sliced meat</i> ," if you will.
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	<p>¹ DEPRESSION, gloom</p> <p>² CONGESTED, pent up</p> <p>うつ</p>	<p>¹ 鬱々とした うつうつとした gloomy, pessimistic</p> <p>① 鬱病 うつびょう depression.....0617</p> <p>¹ 憂鬱 ゆうつ depression, melancholy.....0779</p> <p>¹ 鬱陶しい うつとうしい gloomy, depressing; dull, cloudy.....1372</p> <p>² 鬱血 うつけつ blood congestion.....0198</p>
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<p>木 75</p> <p>鬱 2528</p> <p>常 29</p>	<p>Illustrates the same point about high stroke count kanji mentioned in 囁 above. Simply associate this kanji's oppressively crowded, dense, confined look with feelings of DEPRESSION and CONGESTION. Use the upper part of 鬱 as a visual focus for producing these sensations.</p>
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	<p>STRING (of a bow or musical instrument)</p> <p>ゲン つる</p>	<p>○ 弦楽 げんがく string music.....0302</p> <p>調弦 ちょうげん tuning.....0306</p> <p>管弦楽団 かんげんがくだん orchestra.....1839, 0302, 0649</p> <p>弓弦 ゆみづる (=ゆづる) bowstring.....0421</p>
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<p>弓 57</p> <p>0257</p> <p>常 8</p>	<p>In the next two entries, I suggest you ignore 玄 <i>profound/occult</i>, and use visual shortcuts instead. Here, visualize S5 as a STRING the <i>child</i> (爰) attaches to the <i>bow</i>.</p>
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	<p>GUNWALE</p> <p>ゲン</p>	<p>舷側 げんそく side of a ship.....0626</p> <p>舷窓 げんそう porthole.....0558</p> <p>舷門 げんもん gangway.....0447</p> <p>○ 左舷 ざげん port (left side of a ship).....0401</p> <p>○ 右舷 うげん starboard (right side of a ship) 0402</p>
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<p>舟 137</p> <p>1227</p> <p>常 11</p>	<p>Here see S8 as the upper edge along the side of the <i>boat</i> (舟): GUNWALE. 舷 2144</p>
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	<p>RUDDER, helm</p> <p>ダ かじ</p>	<p>○ 舵手 だしゅ helmsman, coxswain.....0046</p> <p>舵機 だき rudder.....0473</p> <p>方向舵 ほうこうだ rudder.....0173, 0183</p> <p>○ 舵を取る かじをとる take the helm.....0059</p> <p>舵取り かじとり guidance; leader.....0059</p>
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<p>舟 137</p> <p>1226</p> <p>名 11</p>	<p>Visualize 𠂔 as a RUDDER protruding from the stern of a <i>boat</i> (舟), and 𠂔 as the helmsman's arm, reaching out to adjust the RUDDER's direction. 舵 2297, 舷 2143</p>
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<div>1</div> <div>幻</div>	PHANTOM, illusion	○幻覚 げんかく illusion, hallucination 0325 幻像 げんざう phantom, vision, illusion 1278 幻想 げんそう fantasy, illusion 0683 幻滅 げんめつ disillusionment 1149 幻を追う まぼろしをおう pursue phantoms... 1181
	ゲン まぼろし	

Lacking the "ear" stroke (see 局 0256), 丿 is not an *elephant*, but only the *illusion* of one. It is only a PHANTOM elephant, a figment of the *child* (幺)'s imagination. ㊦ 幼 2147

幺 52

0159

常 4

<div>1</div> <div>幽</div>	QUIET AND SECLUDED; deep hidden	幽谷 ゆうこく deep ravine, secluded valley... 1034 幽寂な ゆうじゃくな quiet, sequestered 2045 幽玄な ゆうげんな profound; occult 2135 ○幽霊 ゆうれい ghost, apparition 2110 幽鬼 ゆうき departed soul, ghost 2090
	ユウ	

Two *children* (幺幺), each hiding deep in the quiet seclusion of a *mountain* (山) chasm: QUIET AND SECLUDED; deep hidden.

幺 52

2592

常 9

<div>1</div> <div>幼</div>	VERY YOUNG	○幼児 ようじ young child, infant 0772 幼年 ようねん infancy, childhood 0117 老幼 ろうよう old people and children 0629 幼い おさない very young, infantile ○幼馴染み おさなじみ childhood friend 1926, 1174
	ヨウ おさない(い)	

Here think of the *plow* (力) as a tool for cutting. With 幺, this suggests a *child* just now *cutting* its teeth: VERY YOUNG child. ㊦ 効 2160, 幺 2145

幺 52

0168

常 5

<div>1</div> <div>稚</div>	CHILD	稚気 ちき childishness 0126 稚拙な ちせつな childish, unskillful 1833 稚児 ちご infant, child 0772 幼稚な ようちな childish, infantile, crude... 2147 ○幼稚園 ようちえん kindergarten 2147, 0856
	チ	

In the next several entries try to visualize the *small bird* (隹) performing various actions (or in one case, having an action done to it). In this entry, we observe a *small bird* carrying *rice* (禾) home to its CHILD. The reading チ is easy to associate with CHILD. ㊦ 稚 2152

禾 115

稈

1114

常 13

<div>維</div>	FIBER; hold together	繊維 せんい fiber, textile 2008 ○維持する いじする maintain, keep (up), preserve 0384 維新 いしん renovation, restoration 0275 明治維新 めいじいしん Meiji Restoration (1868) 0024, 0950, 0275
	イ	

	Small bird (隹) carrying thread (糸) FIBERS for holding together its nest.	
糸 120		
1251		
常 14		

<div>推</div>	¹ INFER ² PUSH FORWARD	¹ 推定する すいていする presume, infer 0045 ① 推測 すいそく conjecture, supposition 0627 ¹ 推し量る おしはかる conjecture, surmise, guess 0538 ② 推進する すいしんする propel, drive; promote 0191 ² 会長に推す かいちょうにおす recommend (someone) for the post of president ... 0226, 0091
	スイ お(す)	

	Hand (才) PUSHING small bird (隹) FORWARD. Noting V4, you might think of it as the same small bird as the one in 進 0191 ADVANCE, now needing a friendly PUSH in order to start advancing. Also means INFER, in the sense of pushing a logical argument forward from evidence to a conclusion.	
手 64		
0465		
常 11		

<div>堆</div>	PILE UP	○堆積 たいせき accumulation, pile 0832 堆積岩 たいせきがん sedimentary rock 0832, 1649 堆肥 たいひ compost pile 2023 (氷)堆石 (ひょう)たいせき moraine 1690, 0403 堆い うずたかい piled high
	タイ うずたか(い)*	

	Small bird (隹) PILING UP earth (土).	
土 32		
0425		
常 11		

<div>椎</div>	¹ SPINE ² CHINQUAPIN	① 椎骨 ついこつ vertebra 0465 ¹ 腰椎 ようつい lumbar vertebra 1987 ¹ 椎間板 ついかんばん intervertebral disk 0448, 0924 ² 椎茸^x しいたけ shiitake (mushroom) ² 椎の実 しいのみ sweet acorn 0499
	ツイ しい*	

	Picture the small bird (隹) as a woodpecker, pecking a hole in a CHINQUAPIN tree (木) or, alternatively, in your SPINE. ㊦ 椎 2148	
木 75		
0905		
常 12		

<div>脊</div>	SPINE	○脊椎 せきつい spine, backbone..... 2152 脊椎動物 せきついどうぶつ vertebrate..... 2152, 0540, 0172 無脊椎動物 むせきついどうぶつ invertebrate..... 0048, 2152, 0540, 0172 脊椎破壊 せきついはいかい vertebral destruction..... 2152, 0596, 1666
	セキ	

肉 130	Picture S3-6 as sets of ribs, surrounding a SPINE (人). 月 signals the general category <i>body part</i> . 背 0124
2317	
常 10	

<div>雛</div>	CHICK, doll	○雛鳥 ひなどり fledgling (esp. chicken) 0340 ○雛人形 ひなにんぎょう dolls [usu. displayed in tiers]..... 0015, 0147 雛祭り ひなまつり Doll Festival (March 3) ... 0637 雛形 ひながた sample, model, miniature... 0147 あいつはまだ雛だ あいつはまだひよこだ He is still a greenhorn
	スウ ジュ ひな ひよこ	

佳 172	A small bird (佳) with a pair of tiny CHICKS, which resemble miniature <i>elephants</i> (ㇿㇿ).
1633	
名 18	

<div>誰</div>	WHO	彼は誰ですか かれはだれですか Who is he?..... 0597 誰の だれの whose 誰か だれか someone, somebody 誰でも だれでも anyone, anybody 誰彼を問わず だれかれをとわず anyone and everyone..... 0597, 0452
	だれ	

言 149	Think of 佳 here as a talking parakeet whose cage is placed next to the entrance to a home, where he inquires the name of callers. His vocabulary is limited to a single word (言): WHO?
1429	
常 15	

<div>唯</div>	MERELY, only	○唯一の ゆいいつの the only, the sole..... 0002 唯一無二の ゆいいつむにの the one and only, unique..... 0002, 0048, 0003 唯心論 ゆいしんろん idealism, spiritualism..... 0056, 0942 唯美主義 ゆいびしゅぎ aestheticism..... 0497, 0365, 0926 唯物主義 ゆいぶつしゅぎ materialism..... 0172, 0365, 0926
	ユイ イ	

口 30	MERELY a small bird (佳)'s mouth (口) (in size). 鳴 2157
0419	
常 11	

<div>鳴</div>	1 CRY, chirp	1 悲鳴 ひめい shriek, scream 1856
	2 SOUND	① 鳴き声 なきこえ cry, song, chirping 0529
	メイ な(く) な(る) な(らす)	② 鳴動 めいどう rumbling 0540 2 共鳴 きょうめい resonance 0356 2 鳴り響く なりひびく reverberate, echo, resound 1297

1157 鳥 196	"Bird (鳥) + mouth (口)" refers to the chirping or CRYING of birds and animals. M2 SOUND is a derivative meaning. Practice distinguishing this entry from the previous one, remembering that the <u>small</u> bird's mouth is the one that implies MERELY. 唯 2156	
0616		
常 14		

亥	(sign of) THE BOAR	○亥年 いとし Year of the Boar 0117
	ガイ い	

2157 一 8	Visualize a BOAR, its snout pointing up in the air at the top of S4-5, from which its long whiskers trail down and to the left. To refer to the actual creature, use 猪 0217; the present entry is only used in reference to the Chinese horary or zodiac sign of THE BOAR. 玄 2135	
1735		
名 6		

刻	1 ENGRAVE, carve	①彫刻する ちょうこくする sculpt, carve, engrave 1279
	2 POINT IN TIME	①刻む きざむ cut fine; engrave, carve; [of a clock] tick away
	コク きざ(む) きざ(み)	②時刻 じこく time; hour 0383 2 遅刻 ちこく tardiness, lateness 1144 深刻な しんこくな serious, grave, keen 1715

2159 刀 18	刂 indicates that the time has come to carve (i.e., ENGRAVE) the boar. Visualize 刂 carving between S4-5. This kanji also means POINT IN TIME, in the sense of precisely sliced segments of time—for example, the segment corresponding to the horary sign of the Boar: 亥の刻 (いのこく, 10 o'clock in the evening). 効 2160	
1166		
常 8		

効	EXPOSE CRIMES	○弾劾する だんがいする impeach, denounce, accuse 1075
	ガイ	

2160 力 19	Recall from 動 0540 and 功 1046 the image of 力 powerfully dragging something behind it. Here visualize it dragging the boar out from its hiding place in order to EXPOSE its CRIMES. 刻 2159, 幼 2147	
1165		
常 8		

<div>核</div>	NUCLEUS, core	○中核 ちゅうかく core, nucleus; kernel 0035 核家族 かくかぞく nuclear family 0219, 0568 細胞核 さいぼうかく cell nucleus 0239, 1984 原子核 げんしかく atomic nucleus 0208, 0094 核兵器 かくへいき nuclear weapons 0907, 0295
	カク	

2102 木 75	Picture the <i>boar</i> (亥) eating all the way through to the core of the <i>tree</i> (木), i.e., to its NUCLEUS .
0836	
常 10	

<div>骸</div>	BODY; skeleton	○骸骨 がいこつ skeleton 0465 死骸 しがい corpse, carcass 0716 遺骸 いがい corpse, (a person's) remains 1179 形骸 けいがい skeleton, shell; remains 0147 亡骸 なきから (a person's) remains 0233
	ガイ	


2162 骨 188	<i>Bones</i> (骨) of a <i>boar</i> (亥)'s corpse: BODY/skeleton . The long strokes 14 and 15 emphasize the image of exposed bones.
1625	
常 10	

<div>咳</div>	COUGH	○咳をする せきをする [vi] cough 咳止め せきどめ cough suppressant 0042 空咳 からせき dry/hacking cough 0398
	ガイ せき	

2163 口 30	Mouth (口) + bristly <i>boar</i> (亥): raspy COUGH . 𠵽 咳 2137
外 9	

<div>該</div>	CORRESPOND TO	○該当する がいとうする come under, be applicable to 0141 当該 とうがい the said, the concerned 0141 該案 がいあん the said proposal 0097
	ガイ	


2164 言 149	A shortcut to perceiving the meaning CORRESPOND TO in this character is to see the graphemes on left and right as roughly CORRESPONDING TO one another (at least in the head character's handwritten form, in which S1 and S8 are both written diagonally).
1377	
常 13	

	EXAMINE A PATIENT シン み(る)	往診 おうしん house call 0866 ○診察する しんさつする examine (a patient) 0639 打診する だしんする examine by percussion; sound out 1025 ○患者を診る かんじゃをみる examine a patient 1939, 0107 診断 しんだん diagnosis 0849
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It is time for 言 to go in for a doctor's checkup. Visualize 人 as the *roof* of the doctor's clinic, and 診 as the doctor's examining successively lower parts of 言's body, as by palpating it or tapping it with a reflex hammer: **EXAMINE A PATIENT**. 計 0555, 訂 1024, 珍 2166

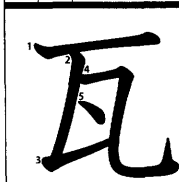
言 149

1364
常 12

	RARE, curious チン めずら(しい)	○珍味 ちんみ delicacy 0273 珍品 ちんぴん rare article, curio 0301 珍妙な ちんみょうな queer, odd, fantastic... 1746 珍奇な ちんきな novel, curious; rare, strange 1329 ○珍しい めずらしい rare, unusual; novel; precious
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Here interpret 珍 as a *hair*-like pattern. This kanji thus refers to a *gem* (王) whose grain is highly unusual in showing a fine, *hair*-like pattern: **RARE** gemstone. 診 2165


玉 96
珍
0814
常 9

	TILE, brick ガ かわら	○れん瓦 (煉瓦) れんが brick 瓦版 かわらばん tile block print 0923 瓦屋 かわらや tilemaker 0252 巴瓦 ともえがわら comma-pattern tile 0527 鬼瓦 おにがわら gargoyle tile 2090
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Visualize as a **TILE** at the corner of a roof. S1 marks the roof's ridge, S2 one of its hips, S3 the eaves, and the bottom of S4 a rain gutter. In the center picture a **TILE**, marked with a special design (S5) because it occupies the end of the roof's hip. To clarify this, do an image search for 鬼瓦 (おにがわら), preferably in Japanese. 互 0686


瓦 98

2918
常 5


	PUT TOGETHER へい あわ(せる)	併用する へいようする use together/jointly 0047 併発 へいはつ concurrence 0148 併記する へいきする line up together (in writing) 0427 ○合併する がっぺいする combine, unite, merge 0227 ○併せる あわせる join together, combine, merge
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Earlier you learned to see 开 as a torii gate. When you see 併, imagine that the two dot strokes at the top are two hands trying to push down the top crosspiece so as to merge it with the second crosspiece. 併 will thus mean *put together*. In this entry, visualize the *man* (人) using his two hands to try to **PUT TOGETHER** the crosspieces.


人 9
併
0064
常 8

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11</div> 	BOTTLE, jar	瓶詰め びんづめ bottling 0515 広口瓶 ひろくちびん widemouthed bottle 0238, 0019
	ビン	○花瓶 かびん flower vase 0121 魔法瓶 まほうびん thermos bottle 2095, 0139 哺乳瓶 ほにゅうびん baby bottle 1600, 0160


<div>瓦 98</div> <div>瓶</div> <div>1231</div> <div>常 11</div>	Many traditional roof <i>tiles</i> (瓦) are semicircular in shape. <i>Put together</i> (并) two of these and you get a round jar or BOTTLE . Note the pattern in the traditional form, shared by all the characters in this set based on 并.	
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<div>3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> 	FENCE, folding screen	○屏風 びょうぶ folding screen 0425 枕屏風 まくらびょうぶ bedside screen... 0656, 0425
	ビョウ ヘイ	

<div>戸 44</div> <div>屏</div> <div>外 9</div>	Here, see 并 as a bunch of slats <i>put together</i> into a FENCE or folding screen . 尸 indicates the <i>top part of the structure</i> . Since 尸 also means <i>doorway</i> , it further suggests the way a FENCE or folding screen can be swung open.	
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<div>2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</div> 	FENCE, wall	土塀 とべい mud wall, plaster wall 0030 ○板塀 いたべい board fence, wooden wall... 0924 れん瓦(煉×瓦)塀 れんがべい brick wall... 2167 ブロック塀 ブロックべい concrete (block) wall 塀を巡らす へいをめぐらす surround with a wall, fence in 1553
	ヘイ	

<div>土 32</div> <div>塀</div> <div>0511</div> <div>常 12</div>	Earth (土) fence (屏): FENCE/wall . 塼 1397, 壁 1466, 堀 1836	
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<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15</div> 	RICE CAKE	お餅 おもち rice cake ○焼き餅 やきもち roasted rice cake; jealousy 0769 ○煎餅 せんべい rice cracker 1749 瓦煎餅 かわらせんべい tile-shaped rice cracker 2167, 1749 尻餅をつく しりもちをつく fall on one's rear 1895
	ヘイ もち	

<div>食 184</div> <div>餅</div> <div>1596</div> <div>常 15</div>	The next two entries are shown with 食, the old form of 食. They were not standardized with 館 0291, etc. when they were added to the Joyo list. As usual, treat both forms as one and the same. In this entry, 食/食 indicates the general category <i>food</i> , while the top two strokes of 并 depict the way RICE CAKES pop up over a hot fire.	
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<div>餌</div>	1 FEED	1 牛の餌 うしのえさ cow feed 0116
	2 BAIT	1 雌鳥に餌をやる めんどりにえさをやる feed the hens 1788, 0340
<div>ジ え えさ</div>		2 生き餌 いきえ live bait 0036
		② 餌で誘う えさでさそう lure with bait 1783
		2 釣り針の餌を付け替える つりばりのえさをつけかえる replace the bait on one's fishhook 2132, 0556, 0064, 1167

<div>食 184</div> <div>餌</div> <div>1597</div> <div>常 15</div>	Ears (耳) may not be suitable for human <i>food</i> (食/食), but they are perfectly acceptable as animal FEED , or as BAIT . While we show here the officially listed forms 餅 and 餌, forms using 食 are also accepted, so you needn't worry about having to write the traditional form.
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<div>吞</div>	SWALLOW, gulp	○ 吞む のむ swallow, gulp; accept; hold back 一呑みて ひとのみて (drinking/downing) in one draft 0002
	ドン の(む)	条件を呑む じょうけんをのむ accept the conditions 0119, 0118 涙を呑む なみだきをのむ choke back one's tears 1020 併吞 はいとん annexation, merger 2168

<div>口 30</div> <div></div> <div></div> <div>外 7</div>	The next three kanji contain not 天 but 夭, whose top stroke is written from right to left. In this entry, visualize the <i>mouth</i> (口) trying to accomplish the very difficult task of SWALLOWING 夭, like a snake trying to gulp down an ostrich egg. Like 飲 0289, 吞 is read のむ, but it refers to SWALLOWING and gulping rather than drinking. 𠂔 否 0552
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<div>沃</div>	FERTILITY	沃土 よくと fertile soil, fertile land 0030
	ヨク	沃野 よくや fertile fields 0534 ○ 肥沃な ひよくな fertile 2023

<div>水 85</div> <div></div> <div>0240</div> <div>常 7</div>	Let the difference between 夭 and 天 serve as the visual clue to the meaning of this character. Focusing on the incline of S4, see 夭 as a person tilting a container to pour <i>liquid</i> (液) nutrients into the land: FERTILE .
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<div>妖</div>	BEWITCHING	○ 妖術 ようじゆつ witchcraft, sorcery 0993
	ヨウ あや(しい)	妖婦 ようふ enchantress 1017 妖雲 よううん ominous cloud 0897 妖怪 ようかい ghost, apparition 1255 ○ 妖しい 魅力 あやしいみりよく bewitching charm 2094, 0084

<div>女 38</div> <div></div> <div>0212</div> <div>常 7</div>	Again take your cue from the sloping line of 夭. See 夭 here as a person whose "head" (S4) turns toward the <i>woman</i> (女), caught by the spell of her BEWITCHING beauty. 𠂔 妊 1845
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<div>呪</div>	CHARM, curse	○呪術 じゅじゆつ sorcery, magic 0993 呪縛 じゅばく curse, hex 0984 ○呪う のろう curse
	ジュ のろ(う)	

Older brother (兄)'s mouth (口) uttering a curse/CHARM.	
口 30	
咒	
0245	
常 8	

<div>艶</div>	¹ CHARMING, voluptuous; glossy ² ROMANCE	¹ 妖艶な ようえんな bewitching beauty 2176 ¹ 艶かしい なまめかしい charming; voluptuous ¹ 艶やかな あてやかな charming, fair ① 艶っぽい つやっぽい coquettish, sexy ② 艶間 えんぶん love affair, romance 0453
	エン つや なま(めかしい)* あて(やか)*	

Recall 豊 0513 ABUNDANT. With 色, we have "abundant color" (expressing M1 CHARMING/voluptuous; glossy) or "abundant eros" (expressing M2 ROMANCE).	
色 139	
艶	
1683	
常 19	

<div>慈</div>	AFFECTIONATE, compassionate	慈愛 じあい affection, love, benevolence 0778 ○慈悲 じひ mercy, compassion 1856 慈善 じぜん charity 1213 慈雨 じう beneficial rain 0154 ○親が子を慈しむ おやがこをいつくしむ Parents care tenderly for their children 0276, 0094
	ジ いつく(しむ)	

See S1-3 as a hand facing downward (S3 shows the palm, S1-2 show two knuckles sticking up). Here then, we see a <i>hand holding two young children</i> (ㄣㄣ) to its <i>heart</i> (心): a vivid image of AFFECTION. Note that the three kanji based on 慈 are all pronounced ジ.	
心 61	
慈	
2053	
常 13	

<div>滋</div>	NOURISH	○滋養 じよう nourishment, nutrition 0500 滋養分 じようぶん nutrient 0500, 0088 滋味に富む じみにとむ delicious, nutritious 0273, 1481 滋賀県 しがけん Shiga prefecture 1172, 0844
	ジ	

Now see <i>liquid</i> (氵) NOURISHING the <i>two young children</i> (ㄣㄣ).	
水 85	
滋	
0549	
常 12	

<div> <div>磁</div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div>	MAGNETISM	磁石 じしゃく magnet; compass 0403 磁気 じき magnetism 0126 磁場 じば magnetic field 0445 磁極 じきょく magnetic pole 1712 陶磁器 とうじき porcelain, pottery, ceramics 1372, 0295
	ジ	

<div> <div>石</div> <div>112</div> </div>	Here you can actually see MAGNETISM at work. 茲 resembles the parlor trick in which a person moves something across the surface of a table by moving a magnet underneath it, except that now the magnets (S6-7) are not beneath the table (S8), but above it. The <i>two young children</i> beneath the table seem to defy gravity by holding fast to it. 石 <i>stone</i> , suggesting minerals are involved, gives away the real reason for their levitation. Review these three entries with 茲, and remember how the semantic components <i>heart</i> , <i>water</i> , and <i>stone</i> closely relate to the meaning in each case.
1123	
常 14	

<div> <div>擁</div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div>	EMBRACE, protect	擁立する ようりつする support, back 0067 擁護する ようごする protect, defend, support 1661 抱擁する ほうようする embrace, hold in one's arms 0664 擁する ようする possess; have (someone) as leader; embrace
	ヨウ	

<div> <div>手</div> <div>64</div> </div>	Here we observe the <i>hand</i> (才) at the left placing itself like a <i>lid</i> (一) over the <i>young</i> (爻) <i>bird</i> (隹), easily suggesting the meaning EMBRACE/protect . 𢇛 携 1786
0694	
常 16	

<div> <div>腐</div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div>	ROT, decay	腐敗する ふはいする rot, decay; become corrupt 0830 腐食 ふしょく corrosion; erosion 0288 豆腐 どうふ tofu 0161 腐る くさる [vi] rot, decay 腐らす くさらす [vt] rot, decay
	フ くさ(る) くさ(る) くさ(れる) くさ(れ) くさ(らす)	

<div> <div>肉</div> <div>130</div> </div>	Meat (肉) distributed to public support recipients by a <i>government office</i> (府 0247): ROTTEN . Do not confuse with 朽 1048, which has a similar meaning and <i>kun-yomi</i> .
2729	
常 14	

<div> <div>芯</div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> </div>	CORE, wick	芯まで腐っている しんまでくさっている be rotten to the core 2183 芯を切る しんをきる trim a wick 0086 鉛筆の芯 えんぴつのしん pencil lead. 2067, 1605 芯抜き器 しんぬき corer 1951, 0295 二芯ケーブル にしんケーブル duplex cable 0003
	シン	

<div> <div>艸</div> <div>140</div> </div>	Heart (心) of a <i>plant</i> (艸): CORE . As the sample vocabulary indicates, 芯 can refer to the CORE of things besides plants, such as the lead of a pencil, or the wick of a candle. Note that it can always be replaced by 心 0056.
1898	
常 7	

<div> <div> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 </div> <div> <p>時</p> </div> </div>	SOW, scatter	○ 蒔く まく sow (seed), scatter 畑に燕麦を蒔く はたけにえんばくをまく sow a field with oats 0129, 1741, 0131 蒔絵 まきえ (gold/silver) lacquer(ing), <i>makie</i> 0525 ばら蒔く ばらまく scatter; spend recklessly
	ジ シ まく()	

<div> <div> <p>Plant (++) + time (時): a time to SOW.</p> </div> <div> <p>艸 140</p> </div> <div> <p>2042</p> </div> <div> <p>名 13</p> </div> </div>	
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<div> <div> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 </div> <div> <p>撒</p> </div> </div>	SCATTER	○ 撒く まく scatter, sprinkle; cause to scatter, give someone the slip 餌を撒く えさをまく scatter animal feed 2173 畑に肥料を撒く はたけにひりょうをまく scatter manure over a field 0129, 2023, 0758 ○ 撒き散らす まきちらす scatter about, strew; squander 0808 撒水 さんすい (=さっすい) water sprinkling... 0027
	サン サツ まく()	

<div> <div> <p>Hand (才) + scatter (散 0808): let this suggest SCATTERING with the hands, as one does with seeds or handbills. ㊦ 散 0808, 撒 2187, 徹 2188</p> </div> <div> <p>手 64</p> </div> <div> <p>0670</p> </div> <div> <p>名 15</p> </div> </div>	
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<div> <div> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 </div> <div> <p>撤</p> </div> </div>	WITHDRAW	撤去 てっきょ removal, dismantlement (of a building) 0138 撤回 てっかい withdrawal, retraction 0050 撤廃 てっばい abolition, removal 0149 ○ 撤退 てったい withdrawal, evacuation, pullout (of an army) 1091 撤兵する てっべいする withdraw troops 0907
	テツ	

<div> <div> <p>You should learn this one in such a way that you can distinguish it from the entries before and after it. Unlike the one before, but like the one after, it contains 育 raise. When 育 appears with 才, think of a parent's hand WITHDRAWING her child from something in which he has entered. 父 strike suggests parental discipline. ㊦ 徹 2188, 撒 2186</p> </div> <div> <p>手 64</p> </div> <div> <p>0673</p> </div> <div> <p>常 15</p> </div> </div>	
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<div> <div> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 </div> <div> <p>徹</p> </div> </div>	GO THROUGH (with)	貫徹する かんてつする carry through, go through with, accomplish 1911 ○ 徹底的 てっていき thorough, exhaustive 0482, 0169 一徹な いってつな obstinate, stubborn 0002 徹夜 てつや staying up all night 0467 徹する てつする go through (with), be thorough
	テツ	

<div> <div> <p>(Continuing from the previous entry) Here 育 appears with 彳 go, which is our mnemonic clue for the meaning GO THROUGH (with). Unlike in the previous entry, this time the parent does not WITHDRAW the child, but instead lets him GO THROUGH with something. Practice distinguishing the last three entries by their variable elements. ㊦ 撒 2187, 撒 2186</p> </div> <div> <p>彳 60</p> </div> <div> <p>0659</p> </div> <div> <p>常 15</p> </div> </div>	
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<div>2190</div> <div>イ 60</div> <div></div> <div>0587</div> <div>常 13</div>	<div>微</div>	SLIGHT, minute 微生物 びせいぶつ microorganism... 0036, 0172 ○顕微鏡 けんびきょう microscope..... 1921, 1547 微笑 びしょう smile..... 0579 ○微妙な びみょうな subtle, delicate..... 1746 微かに見える かすかにみえる be seen dimly/faintly..... 0083
		ビ かす(か)*

<div>2190</div> <div>イ 60</div> <div></div> <div>0587</div> <div>常 13</div>	As with the previous set of three kanji, the set of three that starts here will require us to focus our attention on the variable component. Ignore 彳, 山, and 父, which are held constant. Surrounded by these three, we find in this entry a form similar to 几 <i>table/tablecloth</i> , but in fact more closely resembling π pi. We can therefore get a little irrational and use π as a mnemonic clue for SLIGHT/minute , since despite its infinite decimal places, π is, after all, a SLIGHT number. It is easy to associate the reading ビ with “pi” (π). 徴 2190
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<div>2190</div> <div>イ 60</div> <div></div> <div>0587</div> <div>常 13</div>	<div>徴</div>	¹ LEVY, impose ² SIGN, symptom チョウ	¹ 徴収する ちょうしゅうする collect taxes/payment..... 1155 ○ ¹ 徴兵 ちょうへい conscription, enlistment, draft..... 0907 ² 徴候 ちょうこう symptom, sign; omen..... 1675 ² 象徴 しょうちょう symbol..... 1277 ○ ² 特徴 とくちょう distinctive feature, characteristic..... 0385
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<div>2190</div> <div>イ 60</div> <div>徴</div> <div>0622</div> <div>常 14</div>	(Continuing from the previous entry) This time, associate <i>gem</i> (王) with valuables collected by a fiscal LEVY or impost . Unrelatedly, you can associate 王’s other meaning of <i>spherical object</i> with M2 SIGN , as in a SIGN that one might look for in a crystal ball. 徴 2189, 徴 2191
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<div>2190</div> <div>イ 60</div> <div></div> <div>0622</div> <div>常 14</div>	<div>懲</div>	CHASTISE チョウ こ(りる) こ(らす) こ(らしめる)	懲悪 ちょうあく chastisement, punishment... 0546 ○懲罰 ちょうばつ discipline, punishment..... 0742 懲役 ちょうえき penal servitude..... 0518 ○懲りる こりる learn a lesson; have had enough of 懲らす(=懲らしめる) こらす(=こらしめる) chastise, punish
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<div>2190</div> <div>心 61</div> <div>懲</div> <div>2526</div> <div>常 18</div>	Levying (徴) a stiff penalty upon a <i>heart</i> (心): CHASTISE . As a visual shortcut, you might see the heavy burden of four graphemes upon <i>heart</i> as a kind of CHASTISING punishment upon it. They do seem to be coming down on poor 心 like a ton of bricks. 徴 2190
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<div>2190</div> <div>イ 60</div> <div></div> <div>0622</div> <div>常 14</div>	<div>殆</div>	ALMOST; quite, really タイ ダイ ほとんど(ど)	世界の殆どの国 せかいのほとんどのくに most/ almost all countries in the world 0604, 0612, 0075 殆ど毎週 ほとんどまいしゅう almost every week..... 0105, 0305 殆ど来ない ほとんどこない hardly ever comes..... 0274
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<div>2190</div> <div>歹 78</div> <div></div> <div>0811</div> <div>名 9</div>	Picture the <i>platform</i> (台) as an operating table or sickbed, with <i>death</i> (歹) waiting nearby: ALMOST dead. The word 殆ど (ほとんど) is used like “mostly” or “hardly,” in the sense of “ ALMOST all ...” or “ ALMOST no ...”
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<div style="text-align: center;"> ² ¹ ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ 后 </div>	EMPRESS	○皇后 こうごう empress, queen..... 0077 皇后陛下 こうごうへいか Her Majesty the Empress..... 0077, 1431, 0040
	コウ 	皇太后 こうたいごう empress dowager, queen mother..... 0077, 0294

<div style="text-align: center;"> 口 30 </div>	Let □ represent the emperor, in the sense of the “mouthpiece” or public face of the imperial family. See S1-3 as the EMPRESS , faithfully standing behind him.	
<div style="text-align: center;"> 2574 </div>		
<div style="text-align: center;"> 常 6 </div>		

<div style="text-align: center;"> ² ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ 垢 </div>	DIRT	垢を落とす あかをおとす wash off dirt..... 0793 ○垢だらけ あかだらけ covered in dirt, filthy 耳の垢 みみのあか earwax..... 0057
	コウ ク あか	

<div style="text-align: center;"> 土 32 </div>	Now observe how the <i>empress</i> (后) has gotten some <i>soil</i> (土) on the back of her heretofore-immaculate gown, an image that emphasizes this kanji's meaning, DIRT .	
<div style="text-align: center;"> 外 9 </div>		

<div style="text-align: center;"> ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ 妃 </div>	(married) PRINCESS	后妃 こうひ empress, queen..... 2193 ○妃殿下 ひてんか Her Imperial Highness..... 0881, 0040
	ヒ	王妃 おうひ queen, empress..... 0072

<div style="text-align: center;"> 女 38 </div>	Visualize 己 as a lady-in-waiting <i>kneeling</i> before a married PRINCESS . 妃 2196	
<div style="text-align: center;"> 0182 </div>		
<div style="text-align: center;"> 常 6 </div>		

<div style="text-align: center;"> ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ 姫 </div>	DAUGHTER OF NOBLE BIRTH	姫君 ひめぎみ princess, highborn young lady..... 1407 ○姫様 ひめさま daughter of a nobleman..... 0501
	ひめ ひめ-	姫宮 ひめみや princess..... 1242 シンデレラ姫 シンデレラひめ Cinderella 姫子松 ひめこまつ small pine..... 0094, 0242

<div style="text-align: center;"> 女 38 </div>	臣 is a <i>retainer</i> assigned to keep ardent young men away from this DAUGHTER OF NOBLE BIRTH . 妃 2195, 媛 1125	
<div style="text-align: center;"> 0368 </div>		
<div style="text-align: center;"> 常 10 </div>		

<div style="text-align: center;"> ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ 如 </div>	AS (if), like ジョ ニョ ごと(し)*	○如実に によつに truly, realistically 0499 不如意の ぶによいの contrary to one's wishes, hard up 0049, 0151 ○突如 とつじょ suddenly, unexpectedly 1564 欠如 けつじょ lack, shortage 0277 ...の如し ...のごとし be like, be as if, seem
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女 38 0183 常 6	Woman (女) + mouth (口). This kanji reflects the archaic expectation that a <i>woman</i> is pliantly to "do AS she is told."
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<div style="text-align: center;"> ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ 茹 </div>	BOIL ジョ ゆ(てる)	○茹でる ゆてる [vt] boil 茹で卵 ゆでたまご boiled egg 1141 固茹で かたゆで hard-boiled 0260 釜茹で かまゆで boiled in a cauldron 1898 茹で汁 ゆでじる broth 0756
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艸 140 外 9	(Continuing from the previous entry) Making <i>plants</i> (艸) more "pliant" so that they will do as (如) they are told: BOIL . Do not confuse with the name-use kanji 茄 EGGPLANT.
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<div style="text-align: center;"> ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² 婿 </div>	SON-IN-LAW セイ むこ	女婿 じよせい son-in-law 0093 婿入りする むこいりする marry into the family of one's bride 0039 ○花婿 はなむこ bridegroom 0121 婿養子 むこようし son-in-law adopted as heir... 0500, 0094
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女 38 婿 0520 常 12	A <i>woman</i> (女) carrying <i>broken</i> (疋, i.e., butchered) <i>meat</i> (月). Think of her as a bride carrying her dowry to the bridegroom, i.e., her parents' new SON-IN-LAW .
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<div style="text-align: center;"> ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ 娘 </div>	¹ DAUGHTER ² GIRL むすめ こ*	①一人娘 ひとりむすめ only daughter.... 0002, 0015 ②娘心 むすめごころ girlish innocence 0056 ②小娘 こむすめ young girl, lass 0034 ②箱入り娘 はこいりむすめ innocent/sheltered girl of a good family 1909, 0039 ②花売り娘 はなうりむすめ flower girl 0121, 0353
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女 38 0367 常 10	As this kanji would have it, a <i>woman</i> (女) is <i>good</i> (良) when she is still a GIRL , before the trials of life have made her bitter.
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<div>嫁</div>	¹ WED A MAN ² BRIDE	¹ 再嫁 さいか second marriage 0911 ^① 嫁ぎ先 とつぎさき family a woman has married into 0134 ¹ 嫁入り よめいり wedding, marriage 0039 ^② 花嫁 はなよめ bride 0121 転嫁する てんかする impute, lay the blame on another 0224
	カ よめ とつ(ぐ)	

2201 女 38 0582 常 13	A woman (女) moving into her husband's home (家): WED A MAN; BRIDE.
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<div>稼</div>	WORK, work for a living	[○] 稼働 かどう working, work; operation (of a machine) 0541 稼業 かぎよう trade, business; work; occupation 0498 [○] 時間を稼ぐ じかみをかせぐ gain time 0383, 0448 稼ぎ手 かせぎて breadwinner; good/hard worker 0046 出稼ぎ でかせぎ working away from home. 0038
	カ かせ(ぐ)	

2202 禾 115 1136 常 15	Bringing rice (禾) home (家): WORK (for a living).
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<div>塚</div>	MOUND, hillock	塚を築く つかをぎずく pile up a mound 1635 [○] 貝塚 かいづか shell mound; kitchen midden 0082 一里塚 いちりづか milepost, milestone 0002, 0531 大塚 おおつか Otsuka (= Ohtsuka) [surname] 0033
	つか -づか	

2203 土 32 <div>塚</div> 0509 常 12	A pig (豕) covering (覆) himself in a MOUND of soil (土).
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<div>豪</div>	¹ GREAT MAN ² MAGNIFICENT	¹ 豪傑 ごうけつ hero, great man 1176 ¹ 強豪 きょうごう veteran, champion 0423 ^② 豪華 ごうかな gorgeous, splendid, magnificent 1012 ² 豪壮 ごうそうな grand, magnificent, splendid 1589 豪日 ごうにち Australia and Japan, Australian-Japanese 0001
	ゴウ	

2204 冢 152 1838 常 14	SI-5 are the roof and second-story window from 高 0185 TALL. Picture a pig (豕) that truly stands tall: GREAT MAN; MAGNIFICENT. Also used as the kanji abbreviation for Australia (a selected list of kanji abbreviations for countries and regions appears in Appendix 5).
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	1 IGNORANCE, darkness 2 PHONETIC [mō]	① 啓蒙 けいもう enlightenment, instruction... 1738 ② 蒙古 もうこ Mongolia... 0254 2 蒙古語 もうご Mongolian (language)... 0254, 0222 2 蒙古斑 もうこはん Mongolian spot... 0254, 1854
	モウ	

2205 艸 140 2045 名 13	See this as a <i>pig</i> (豕) lying in the dark, covered (冖) by the <i>grass</i> (艸) of the Mongolian steppe: IGNORANCE/darkness . Also used as the kanji abbreviation for Mongolia. Note the extra stroke between 豕 and 冖.
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	CLEAR LAND FOR FARMING	○開墾 かいこん clearing, reclamation... 0450 墾田 こんてん new rice field... 0020 未墾の みこんの uncultivated, wild... 0271
	コン	


2206 土 32 2516 常 16	At last we meet 豕, the <i>badger</i> . See S2-3 as his beady eyes and S1 as a stripe along the top of his head. The act of CLEARING LAND FOR FARMING is intuitively illustrated here with an image of clearing new <i>land</i> (土) at the <i>limit/boundary</i> (艮) where the farmer's land ends and the <i>badger's</i> land begins.
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	1 FAMILIAR, intimate 2 EARNEST	1 懇願する こんがんする beg earnestly, entreat... 0214 1 懇請する こんせいする request earnestly, entreat... 0977 ① 懇ろな ねんごろな cordial; courteous; intimate 2 懇親 こんしん friendship, intimacy... 0276 ② 懇談 こんだん familiar talk/chat... 1977
	コン ねんご(ろ)	


2207 心 61 2517 常 17	(Continuing from the previous entry) This time, rather than crossing the <i>boundary</i> to the <i>badger's land</i> , we cross the boundary to his <i>heart</i> (心), i.e., we become FAMILIAR/intimate with him. Also means EARNEST , from the idea of pursuing something without inhibition or pretense.
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	APPEARANCE, form	○変貌 へんぼう transformation, transfiguration... 0775 容貌 ようぼう looks, personal appearance... 1037 美貌 びぼう good looks, pretty features... 0497 全貌 ぜんぼう full view, whole aspect... 0078
	ボウ	


2208 豕 153 兒 1408 常 14	At the right, <i>white</i> (白) on top of <i>legs</i> (儿) suggests a <i>white</i> head. We can thus interpret this kanji as a description of a <i>badger</i> (豕)'s APPEARANCE .
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	1 DRIVE OUT 2 ONE BY ONE	① 駆逐する くちくする drive away, drive out 1388 ① 放逐する ほうちくする expel, banish 0574 ② 逐一 ちくいち one by one, in detail 0002 ② 逐次 ちくじ one by one, successively 0278 ② 逐語訳 ちくごやく word-for-word translation 0222, 1505
	チク	


2209 走 162 2671 常 10	Now we return to the more familiar pig (豕). Devise for yourself a memorable plot climaxing in a town's banishing all its pigs. Then picture here a pig being DRIVEN OUT out of town. It is important to picture the pigs being driven out ONE BY ONE , with special attention given to every individual. ㊦ 逐 2210
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	ACCOMPLISH, carry out	遂行する すいこうする accomplish 0055 完遂する かんすいする execute successfully, bring to completion 0633 ○ 自殺未遂 じさつみすい attempted suicide 0081, 0522, 0271 ○ 遂げる とげる accomplish, carry out 遂に ついに at last, at length
	スイ と(げる) つい(に)*	

2210 走 162 2705 常 12	This character tells a completely different story, for here we have not simply a <i>pig</i> (豕), but a crack <i>pig commando</i> (see 隊 0586), whom we picture <i>advancing</i> (進) forward to CARRY OUT/ACCOMPLISH his special mission. ㊦ 逐 2209
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	DROP DOWN	○ 墜落 ついらく fall, crash 0793 墜落事故 ついらくじこ plane crash 0793, 0080, 0257 墜死する ついしする fall to one's death 0716 撃墜する げきついする shoot down 1026
	ツイ	

2211 土 32 2506 常 15	Here we observe a <i>party</i> (隊) of pig commandos DROPPING DOWN from the hills toward the <i>earth</i> (土). Compared to the next entry, we should see the commandos plunging rapidly, for 墜 is mostly used in reference to plane crashes and other fatal falls. See them DROP DOWN like rocks with their heavy backpacks. ㊦ 隊 0586, 墮 2212
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	DEGENERATE, descend	○ 墮落 だらく degeneration, corruption, decadence 0793 墮胎 だたい abortion 1986
	ダ	

2212 土 32 墮 2456 常 12	Here again we see something falling toward the <i>earth</i> (土). However, compared to the last entry's "DROP DOWN," this entry's " DEGENERATE " suggests a more gradual sinking. For this reason, it helps here to see the outstretched hand (力) providing resistance, and slowing the fall to a gradual descent. ㊦ 墜 2211, 隨 2213, 惰 2217
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<div>随</div>	FOLLOW	○付随 ふずい incident to, concomitant 0064 随行する ずいこうする attend on, accompany, follow 0055 随筆 ずいひつ essay; stray notes 1605 随意に ずいいに voluntarily, at will 0151 随分 ずいぶん extremely, considerably 0088
	ズイ	

2213	<div>随</div>	The image of 有 upon (ㄣ) is a simplification of 遑. We'll interpret the simplified form, which suggests <i>having</i> something on the bed of one's <i>truck</i> , as a <i>loaded vehicle</i> . In this entry, the vehicle drives up into the <i>hills</i> (ㄆ), while the load FOLLOWS behind. ㄣ 随 2212, 髓 2215
阜 170		
0573		
常 12		

<div>附</div>	ATTACH, be attached to, hand over	○附随 ふずい incident to, concomitant 2213 附属する ふそくする be attached to, belong to 1872 附則 ふそく additional rules, bylaw 0625 附着する ふちやくする adhere/cling to, agglutinate; cohere 0938 寄附する きふする contribute, donate 1330
	フ	

2214	<div>附</div>	This kanji was formerly used for the intransitive verb つく, while 付 was used for the transitive つける. They have since come to be used indistinctly, and the present entry has largely fallen out of use. On the infrequent occasions when you encounter 附, interpret it the same way you would 付: ATTACH/be attached to/hand over . ㄣ 付 0064
阜 170		
0307		
常 8		

<div>髓</div>	MARROW	○骨髓 こつずい bone marrow 0465 脊髓 せきずい spinal cord 2153 髓液 ずいえき spinal fluid 0468 真髓 しんずい essence, quintessence, soul 0838 精髓 せいずい essence, soul, spirit, pith 0976
	ズイ	

2215	<div>髓</div>	(Continuing from 随 2213) Picture the <i>loaded vehicle</i> (at the right) as a surgeon's loaded needle, advancing forward toward the center of a <i>bone</i> (骨): MARROW . ㄣ 随 2213
骨 188		
1634		
常 19		

<div>怠</div>	IDLE, remiss	怠慢な たいまんな negligent, inattentive, remiss 1134 けん怠 (倦×怠) けんたい fatigue, languor, weariness ○怠る おこたる be remiss, neglect ○怠ける なまける be lazy; neglect 怠け者 なまけもの idle/lazy fellow 0107
	タイ おこた(る) なま(ける)	

2216	<div>怠</div>	Platform (台) + mind/heart (心): here imagine that we are temporarily relieving the <i>mind</i> from its duties by hiding it under a <i>platform</i> and taking it out of service: IDLE .
心 61		
1794		
常 9		

<div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> <div>12</div> </div> <div>情</div>	LAZY	情気 だき indolence, inactivity, laziness ... 0126 情眠 だみん indolence, idle slumber, inactivity ... 1009
	夕	○怠惰 たいだ laziness, idleness ... 2216 情性 だせい inertia; force of habit ... 0128 惰力 だりよく inertia; force of habit ... 0084

2217	左 looks a little like a person holding her arm against something and leaning to one side. In the head character, visualize ↑ leaning over in this way upon 月. Again letting <i>heart</i> represent a person's spirit, see the idea of LAZINESS in this image of a <i>heart</i> leaning over on something. ㊦ 墮 2212
心 61	
0531	
常 12	

<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> </div> <div>佐</div>	¹ ASSIST ² FIELD OFFICER	○補佐する ほさする assist, help ... 1598 ¹ 佐幕派 さばくは supporters of the shogun ... 1339, 1367 ² 佐官 さかん field officer ... 0290 ² 大佐 たいさ (army) colonel, (navy) captain 0033 佐々木 ささき Sasaki [surname] ... 0028
	サ	

2218	“Left(左)-hand man(イ)”: ASSISTANT. M2 FIELD OFFICER is an extended meaning.
人 9	
0051	
常 7	

<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> </div> <div>玩</div>	PLAY WITH	○玩具 がんぐ(=おもちゃ) toy ... 0837 玩味する がんみする delight in, enjoy ... 0273 愛玩する あいがんする adore, cherish ... 0778 愛玩物 あいがんぶつ cherished object ... 0778, 0172 ○玩ぶ もてあそぶ play with [as with one's pen, food, etc.]
	ガン もてあそ(ぶ)*	

2219	Visualize long S7 as an extended arm, rolling or tossing a <i>spherical object</i> (王) that is thrown underhand, such as a bowling ball or softball: PLAY WITH. ㊦ 球 1099
玉 96	
0778	
常 8	

<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> </div> <div>弄</div>	PLAY WITH	○玩弄する がんろうする toy with, make sport of ... 2219 愚弄する ぐろうする mock, ridicule ... 1878 翻弄する ほんろうする make fun of. ... 1512 弄する ろうする play with, play a trick on ○弄ぶ もてあそぶ play with [as with a person's feelings]
	ロウ もてあそ(ぶ)	

2220	Normally 王 in this position would be <i>king</i> , but following the previous entry, picture it again as a <i>spherical object</i> , this time being held in <i>two hands</i> (升): PLAY WITH. 𠂇 奔 2222
玉 96	
2129	
常 7	

<div> <div> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 </div> <div>嘲</div> </div>	<div> <div>RIDICULE</div> <div> <div>チヨウ</div> <div>あざけ(る)</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>○嘲弄する ちょうろうする ridicule, mock; disdain 2220</div> <div>自嘲する じちょうする mock oneself 0081</div> <div>嘲笑する ちょうしょうする mock, deride..... 0579</div> <div>○嘲る あざける ridicule, mock; disdain</div> </div>
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<div> <div>2221</div> <div>口 30</div> <div>嘲</div> <div>0648</div> <div>常 15</div> </div>	<div> <div>This kanji was not standardized with 朝 when it joined the Joyo list. To learn its meaning, start by memorizing the meaning of V4 嘲る (あざける, ridicule, mock; disdain). Then, when you see 口 (suggesting something spoken) with 朝, use the latter's <i>kun</i> reading (あざ) as a mnemonic for あざける and, by extension, RIDICULE.</div> </div>
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<div> <div> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 </div> <div>奔</div> </div>	<div> <div>RUSH, run</div> <div> <div>ホン</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>○奔走する ほんそうする bustle about, exert oneself for, devote oneself to 0140</div> <div>奔流 ほんりゅう torrent, rapids 1059</div> <div>奔馬 ほんば galloping horse..... 0336</div> <div>狂奔する きょうほんする rush around; make frantic efforts 0736</div> <div>淫奔な いんぽんな lewd, lascivious 1844</div> </div>
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<div> <div>2222</div> <div>大 37</div> <div></div> <div>1904</div> <div>常 8</div> </div>	<div> <div>Visualize a <i>big</i> man (大) chasing a small man (十), who RUSHES to get under a barrier (卅) in order to save himself. 𢇛 弄 2220</div> </div>
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<div> <div> 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 </div> <div>弊</div> </div>	<div> <div>EVIL PRACTICE</div> <div> <div>ヘイ</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>弊政 へいせい misgovernment, maladministration 0246</div> <div>○弊害 へいがい evil, abuse, vice 0413</div> <div>悪弊 あくへい evil, vice, abuse 0546</div> <div>語弊 ごへい improper expression..... 0222</div> <div>弊社 へいしゃ [humble] our firm..... 0314</div> </div>
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<div> <div>2223</div> <div>卅 55</div> <div></div> <div>2508</div> <div>常 15</div> </div>	<div> <div>Take the construction at the top to mean <i>dry</i>: see 父 <i>striking</i> a wet cloth (巾) so that drops of water (S2-3 and S7-8) fly from it (note how the central line is made in two strokes, S1 and S6). When it appears above <i>two hands</i> (卅), think of compulsively <i>drying</i> the hands, a practice that leads to cracked skin: EVIL PRACTICE. 𢇛 幣 2224, 蔽 2225</div> </div>
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<div> <div> 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 </div> <div>幣</div> </div>	<div> <div> <div>¹ CURRENCY</div> <div>² SHINTO PAPER OFFERING</div> </div> <div> <div>ヘイ</div> </div> </div>	<div> <div>¹ 幣制 へいせい currency/monetary system 0708</div> <div>¹ 造幣 ぞうへい coinage, mintage..... 0699</div> <div>¹ 貨幣 かへい money, currency, coinage..... 1164</div> <div>^① 紙幣 しへい paper currency, bank note, bill 0478</div> <div>^② 御幣 ごへい hanging paper strips in a Shinto shrine, sacred staff with cut paper 0862</div> </div>
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<div> <div>2224</div> <div>巾 50</div> <div></div> <div>2507</div> <div>常 15</div> </div>	<div> <div>Dried (S1-12) cloth (巾) for using in paper CURRENCY and SHINTO PAPER OFFERINGS (see V5). 𢇛 弊 2223</div> </div>
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	COVER へイ	○隠蔽する いんべいする conceal, cover up... 1312 遮蔽する しゃへいする shelter, shield 1740 遮蔽物 しゃへいぶつ shelter 1740, 0172
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2225 艸 140 蔽 2084 常 15	蔽 is the traditional form of what appears at the top of the previous two entries (the present entry was not standardized to match those when it was added to the Joyo list). Like them, it is pronounced へイ. To remember the meaning COVER , let <i>dry</i> (蔽) <i>grass</i> (艸) suggest a thatched roof. 𦰩 弊 2223
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	COMRADE ホウ とも	○朋友 ほうゆう comrade, friend, associate... 0399 朋輩 ほうばい comrade, friend, associate... 1855 朋と一緒に ともといっしょに with friends/a friend 0002, 1450
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2226 月 74 0784 名 8	Two identical companions: COMRADES .
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	SHELF たな だな	○本棚 ほんだな bookshelf 0031 食器棚 しょっきだな cupboard, sideboard 0288, 0295 神棚 かみだな household Shinto altar 0316 網棚 あみだな luggage rack 2072 棚卸し たなおろし inventory 0861
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2227 木 75 0895 常 12	This time 朋 are comrades holding up a <i>wooden</i> (木) SHELF : picture them as two vertical boards separated by a few feet, with slots at S7-8 and S11-12 for inserting <i>wooden</i> boards. Now would be a good time to review the annotation for 服 1471.
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	FENCE, palisade サク	○鉄柵 てっさく iron fence 0564 庭に柵を巡らす にわにさくをめぐらす enclose a garden with a fence 0878, 1553 柵内立ち入るべからず さくないちいるべからず Do Not Cross Fence [sign] 0215, 0067, 0039
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2228 木 75 柵 0804 常 9	Easily visualized as a <i>wooden</i> (木) FENCE , so ignore the meaning <i>book</i> introduced earlier for 冊 (0824).
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<div>桁</div>	² ⁵ ⁸ ¹ ³ ⁴ ⁶ ⁷ ⁹ ¹⁰	¹DIGIT ²BEAM, girder	① 二桁 ふたけた two digits, double-digit..... 0003 ② 四桁の番号 よんけたのばんごう four-digit number..... 0006, 0299, 0300 ③ 桁違いの けたちがいの way off, incommensurable..... 0663 ④ 橋桁 はしげた bridge girder..... 1578 ⑤ 帆船の桁 ほふねのけた sailboat's spar/yard..... 1631, 0669
	けた		

2229	Recall from 行 0055 that the spaces between the parallel lines at the top represent roads or lines of text—that is, things that follow long, straight courses. Joined with 木, this originally referred to BEAMS and girders . It later came to refer to the reeds of an abacus, from which derives its most common meaning today, DIGIT . 術 0993
木 75	
0839	
常 10	

<div>栓</div>	² ⁵ ⁶ ¹ ³ ⁴ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰	STOPPER, spigot	コルク栓 コルクせん cork ○栓抜き せんぬき bottle opener, corkscrew... 1951 瓶の栓 びんのせん bottle stopper..... 2169 水道の栓 すいどうのせん water spigot..... 0027, 0158 消火栓 しょうかせん fireplug, fire hydrant..... 1289, 0026
	セン		


2230	Visualize 王 as an upward-pointing spigot or hydrant, on top of which is placed 八, a wooden (木) STOPPER .
木 75	
0845	
常 10	

<div>詮</div>	⁹ ¹ ⁸ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³	INQUIRY	詮議 せんぎ discussion..... 0927 ○詮索 せんさく inquiry..... 1735 詮索好き せんさくずき busybody..... 1735, 0095 所詮 しょせん after all..... 0249
	セン		


2231	When this kanji was added to the Joyo list, its right-hand portion was not standardized to match 全 0078 WHOLE. To remember its meaning, let "words (言) + whole" suggest the thorough questioning and discussions conducted during an INQUIRY .
言 149	
詮	
1383	
常 13	

<div>塞</div>	² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³	PLUG UP, obstruct	塞栓 そくせん embolism..... 2230 ○閉塞 へいそく stoppage, blockage; blockade..... 0449 城塞 じょうさい fortress, stronghold..... 1298 穴を塞ぐ あなをふさぐ fill a hole with earth. 0397 ○塞がる ふさがる be closed; be filled/occupied
	ソク サイ ふさ(ぐ) ふさ(がる)		


2232	Review 寒 0361. Here, visualize using earth (土) to PLUG UP the space between the two people's legs. Note the differences—not limited to 𠂔—between this character and 基 0485. The most important compound for this character appears in the next entry. 寒 0361
𠂔 40	
2033	
常 13	

	BLOCK	○梗塞 こうそく blockage; tightness; infarction 2232
	コウ	脳梗塞 のうこうそく cerebral infarction, stroke 1973, 2232 心筋梗塞 しんきんこうそく myocardial infarction, heart attack 0056, 0392, 2232


2233	Recall the postal delivery horse from 更 0889. In this entry, imagine using a <i>wooden</i> (木) post to corral (i.e., BLOCK) the horse.	
木 75		
0871		
常 11		

	PERSIMMON	熟柿 じゅくし ripe persimmons 1436
	シ・かき	○渋柿 しぶがき astringent persimmons 1234 吊るし柿 つるしがき dried persimmons 0206 樽柿 たるがき persimmons mellowed in a sake barrel 2012


2234	A tree (木) whose fruit are taken to <i>market</i> (市): PERSIMMON.	
木 75		
0806		
常 9		

	WISTERIA	佐藤 さとう Sato (=Satoh) [surname] 2218
	トウふじ	伊藤 いとう Ito (=Itoh) [surname] 1406 ○藤棚 ふじだな wisteria trellis 2227 昇り藤 のぼりふじ lupine 1053 藤色 ふじいろ light purple, lilac 0528

2235	Recall the <i>shelf</i> image we used for 月 at 服 1471 and 棚 2227. Informed by this, picture 月 here as a trellis for WISTERIA, which trails in clusters down the right side of the character.	
艸 140	☞ 勝 0460, 騰 2236	
2109		
常 18		

	RISE, jump up	○騰貴 とうき rise (in prices) 1177
	トウ	高騰 こうとう steep rise (in prices), jump 0185 奔騰 ほんとう price jump, boom 2222 暴騰 ぼうとう sudden (price) rise 1346 沸騰する ふいとうする boil, seethe, bubble 1187

2236	In the next two entries, we'll need to be more precise about how we interpret the right-hand portion: Recall that S5-10 represent <i>tally sticks</i> (see 券 0456). Now imagine striking the <i>horse</i> (馬) with the <i>tally sticks</i> so that he will jump up and over 月, a <i>shelf</i> -like horse-jumping barrier: RISE/jump up. ☞ 勝 0460, 藤 2235, 騰 2237	
馬 187		
1024		
常 20		


	TRANSCRIBE, copy トウ	謄本 とうほん certified copy, transcript; copy of the domiciliary register.....0031 ○謄写 とうしゃ copy, reproduction, mimeograph.....0859 謄写版 とうしゃばん mimeograph.....0859, 0923
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2237 This time, picture **TRANSCRIBING/copying** someone's **words** (言) onto the **tally sticks** (突), then storing these on the **shelf** (月). 𠄎 勝 0460, 謄 2236

言 149

1013

常 17

	NOODLES メン	○麺類 めんるい noodles 0310 素麺 そうめん thin wheat noodles 0132 乾燥麺 かんそうめん dried noodles ... 1807, 1810 茹て麺 ゆでめん boiled noodles 2198 麺棒 めんぼう rolling pin 2107
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2238 Wheat (麦) **NOODLES** on the **face** (面) of a plate. S7 looks like a long noodle being slurped off the side of the plate!

麥 199

麴

2828

常 16


	KIDNAP; pull ラ	○拉致する らちする kidnap..... 0251 拉麺 らーめん ramen, hand-pulled noodles 2238
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2239 Hand (手) **pulls standing man** (立) away: **KIDNAP**.

手 64

0279

常 8

	DAZZLING コウ	晃々たる こうこうたる brilliant, dazzling
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2240 Light (光) shining down from the **sun** (日): **DAZZLING**. 𠄎 光 0137

日 72

暁

2165

名 10

	AWNING, hood コウ ほろ	車の幌をかける くるまのほろをかける pull up the hood on the car [convertible]..... 0125 幌馬車 ほろばしゃ covered wagon ... 0336, 0125 札幌 さっぽろ Sapporo [city in Hokkaido]... 1694
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2241 巾 50 0586 名 13	Cloth (巾) to block out dazzling (晃) light: AWNING/hood.
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	RIN (0.001 yen) リン	一厘 いちりん one rin..... 0002
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2242 厂 27 2589 常 9	When we see <i>cliff</i> (厂) and <i>village</i> (里), we should perceive a towering pile of worthless リン the villagers have disposed of over the years, now grown tall enough to overshadow the village itself. To remember the relative values of 銭 1585 (0.01 yen) and 厘—and that the latter is read リン not リ—it helps to recite the quasi-rhyme 円-銭-厘 エン-セン-リン.
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	RIDGE うね せ*	畝に沿って種を蒔く うねにそってたねをまく sow seeds along a furrow..... 1348, 0544, 2185 畝溝 うねみぞ furrow ridges..... 0920 畝織り うねおり ribbed fabric 1088 十畝 じっせ approx. 10 ares 0005
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2243 田 102 畝 1332 常 10	This kanji originally referred to ridges or furrows in a farm field, and later to a unit of square measure roughly equivalent to 1 are, or 100 square meters. Picture 一 as a <i>long</i> (久) RIDGE marking the boundary of a <i>rice field</i> (田) of this dimension.
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	MONME (3.75 grams) もんめ	一匁 いちもんめ 1 monme..... 0002
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2244 匁 20 2913 外 4	This “kanji” was created in Japan as a contraction of 文メ, a way of transcribing the weight unit MONME (3.75 grams). Recognize it by the presence of katakana メ in S3-4, associating this with the <i>kun</i> reading. It has no <i>on</i> reading, does not appear in any compounds, and was removed from the Joyo Kanji List in 2010.
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<div>匂</div>	SMELL, fragrance	○匂う におう be fragrant, smell 醤油の匂いがする しょうゆのにおいがする It smells of soy sauce. 2128, 0433 匂い袋 においぶくろ sachet 0702 匂わせる におわせる smell of; suggest
	にお(う) にお(い) にお(わせる)	

2245	Review 匂 0166 through 匂 0168. Here, see the elephant wrap up a spoonful 匕 of fragrant essence in order to SMELL it. 臭 1560, 匂 2246
匂 20	
2548	
常 4	

<div>勾</div>	BENT, sloping	○勾配 こうばい slope, grade 0799 急勾配 きゅうこうばい steep slope 0771, 0799 勾留する こうりゅうする arrest, detain 1170 勾留状 こうりゅうじょう arrest warrant 1170, 0616 勾玉 まがたま comma-shaped jewels used in ancient Japan 0073
	コウ	

2246	Recognize the meaning BENT/sloping by the bent shape of 厶. It is helpful to think of 厶 here as a まがたま (see V5). 匂 2245
匂 20	
2546	
常 4	

<div>挨</div>	GREET	
	アイ	

2247	The next eight entries are for kanji that were included in the 2010 additions to the Joyo list, but which are used almost exclusively in four compounds. In this set, you should concern yourself not with learning the meanings of the individual kanji, but only with learning the meanings of the four compounds. (Continued in the next entry)
手 64	
0383	
常 10	

<div>挨拶</div>	GREET	①挨拶する あいさつする greet, salute, present one's compliments 2247 挨拶を交わす あいさつをかかわす exchange civilities 2247, 0102 挨拶状 あいさつじょう greeting card 2247, 0616 挨拶回り あいさつまわり round of courtesy calls 2247, 0050 無挨拶 ぶあいさつ incivility 0048, 2247
	サツ	

2248	This and the previous entry make up the compound 挨拶 (あいさつ, greeting). Note how the repeated semantic component (扌 hand) relates to the meaning of the compound. This pattern recurs in the next three pairs, and in numerous other compounds written with kanji that were <u>not</u> included in the Joyo Kanji List.
手 64	
0336	
常 9	

	NOT CLEAR アイ	
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2249 日 72 1001 常 17	(See next entry)
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	DARK マイ	○曖昧な あいまいな unclear, vague, equivocal 2249
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2250 日 72 0794 常 9	Following the same approach as with 挨拶 above, concern yourself here only with mastering VI 曖昧な (あいまいな), using the repeated semantic component as a clue. This approach will serve you well when learning other compounds with unlisted kanji sharing the same semantic component, such as 躊躇 (ちゅうちょ, hesitation) and 軋轢 (あつれき, friction).
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	LAPIS LAZULI ル	
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2251 玉 96 0972 常 14	(See next entry)
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	GLASSY SUBSTANCE り	瑠璃 るり lapis lazuli 2251 瑠璃色 るりいろ lapis lazuli blue 0528 浄瑠璃 じょうるり joruri, ballad drama; clear lapis lazuli 0979, 2251
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2252 玉 96 0984 常 14	In VI 瑠璃 the repetition of 王 <i>gem</i> —and the reading り—are easy to associate with LAPIS LAZULI. If you're wondering where you saw 璃 before, it was at 離 1970.
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<div>嫉</div>	<div>ENVY</div> <div>シツ</div>	
<div>2253</div> <div>女 38</div> <div>0584</div> <div>常 13</div>	<div>(See next entry)</div>	
<div>妬</div>	<div>ENVY</div> <div>ト ねた(む)</div>	<div>○嫉妬 しつと jealousy, envy 2253</div> <div>嫉妬深い しつとぶかい jealous, envious 2253, 1715</div> <div>○妬む ねたむ envy, be jealous of</div>
<div>2254</div> <div>女 38</div> <div>0254</div> <div>常 8</div>	<div>V1 嫉妬(しつと) seems to associate women with ENVY and jealousy. Disowning once more the sexist associations of some kanji, we might imagine a <i>woman</i> (女) afflicted with this particular <i>disease</i> (疾), gazing at another <i>woman</i> (女)'s <i>stone</i> (石) and ENVIOUSLY muttering a certain English expletive easily suggested by this compound.</div>	
<div>鹿</div>	<div>DEER</div> <div>しか か</div>	<div>鹿革 しかがわ deerskin 0592</div> <div>鹿の子 かの子 fawn; dapples, pattern of white spots 0094</div> <div>○馬鹿 ばか fool, blockhead; nonsense 0336</div> <div>鹿児島 かごしま Kagoshima (city and prefecture) 0772, 0341</div>
<div>2255</div> <div>鹿 198</div> <div>2695</div> <div>常 11</div>	<div>This kanji depicts a DEER hiding inside a forest <i>shelter</i> (广). S4-7 depict the animal's head and antlers, 比 its sharply angled legs.</div>	
<div>塵</div>	<div>DUST, trash</div> <div>ジン ちり ごみ</div>	<div>粉塵 ふんじん dust 1619</div> <div>○塵取り ちりとり dustpan 0059</div> <div>○塵箱 ごみばこ trash can 1909</div>
<div>2256</div> <div>鹿 198</div> <div>外 14</div>	<div>This entry and the next two incorporate the character for <i>deer</i> (鹿) in full. Here, we observe <i>earth</i> (土) churned up by stampeding <i>deer</i>: DUST.</div>	

	FOOT OF A MOUNTAIN ロク ふもと	富士山を麓から登った ふじさんをふもとからのぼった (I) climbed Mt. Fuji from the base 1481, 0350, 0037, 1054 山麓 さんろく foot of a mountain 0037
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2257 鹿 198 2453 常 19	Deer (鹿) in its shelter at the FOOT OF A MOUNTAIN , just inside the tree line, i.e., the edge of the forest (林). You might think of ふもと as an abbreviation for "foot of a mountain," or, if you prefer, ふじさんのもと.
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	OF GRACEFUL BEAUTY レイ うるわ(しい)	麗人 れいじん beauty, belle 0015 ○奇麗な きれいな beautiful, pretty; clean; fair 1329 美麗な びれいな beautiful, gorgeous 0497 華麗な かれいな resplendent, gorgeous 1012 ○麗しい うるわしい beautiful
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2258 鹿 198 1845 常 19	Someone has noticed the deer (鹿) and is just now admiring its GRACEFUL BEAUTY with wide-open eyes (S1-8, including the eyebrows).
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	RECOMMEND セン すす(める)	○推薦する すいせんする recommend, nominate 2150 推薦状 すいせんじょう recommendation letter 2150, 0616 自薦 じせん self-recommendation 0081 薦挙 せんきょ recommendation 1247 ○薦める すすめる recommend
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2259 艸 140 2097 常 16	In this and the next entry, deer (鹿) is abbreviated to its head (and the <i>shelter</i> it sleeps in). Here, a half-eaten <i>bird</i> (鳥) sticks out of the deer's mouth. Willing to share the uneaten half, the deer RECOMMENDS it for our delectation—with <i>grass</i> (艸) garnish. 慶 2260
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	FELICITATION, rejoicing ケイ	慶祝 けいしゅく celebration, congratulation 1200 ○慶弔 けいちょう congratulations and condolences 1186 慶事 けいじ happy/auspicious event 0080 同慶 どうけい (matter of) mutual congratulations 0182
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2260 心 61 2739 常 15	This character brings to mind 憂 0779, where we removed the top portion of 愛 LOVE in the same way. Here imagine that the deer has sought refuge in its <i>shelter</i> in order to bear its love child. Picture a scene of joyful rejoicing and FELICITATION . 薦 2259
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<div>兜</div>	HELMET	兜を脱ぐ かぶとをぬぐ take off one's helmet; acknowledge defeat 1198
	ト トウ かぶと	兜の緒 かぶとのお helmet strap 1450 兜状の かぶとじょうの helmet-shaped 0616 兜虫 かぶとむし rhinoceros beetle 0343

2261	A long-legged (𠂔) person with a white (白) face, wearing a large HELMET.	
白 106		
2455		
名 11		

<div>睨</div>	GLARE AT	○睨む にらむ glare at, stare hard at; keep an eye on 睨み付ける にらみつける glare at, stare at angrily/sharply 0064 睨み倒す にらみたおす stare (someone) down 0941
	ゲイ にら(む)	

2262	Visualize 兒 as a two-headed person, whose two heads are turned around GLARING AT each other. Note, however, that without 目 at the left, 兒 is the traditional form of 睨.	
目 109		
睨		
外 13		

<div>鼠</div>	RAT, mouse	鼠穴 ねずみあな mouse hole 0397 鼠捕り ねずみとり mousetrap; rat poison ... 1596 ○鼠色 ねずみいろ dark gray 0528 殺鼠剤 さつそざい rat poison 0522, 1261 栗鼠 りす squirrel 0781
	ソ ねずみ ねず	

2263	Vaguely resembles a RAT's teeth, furry body, and tail.	
鼠 208		
𦍋		
外 13		

<div>溺</div>	DROWN, indulge in	○溺死する できしする drown 0716 溺愛する できあする be infatuated with, love madly 0778 惑溺する わくてきする indulge in, give way to 1153 ○溺れる おぼれる drown; become lost in 溺れ死ぬ おぼれじぬ drown 0716
	デキ おぼ(れる)	

2264	The right-hand portion of this kanji was not standardized with 弱 0424 WEAK when it joined the Joyo list (as usual, you should recognize both forms without distinction). We thus have "weak in the water(溺)," which means DROWN. It can also mean indulge in, from the idea of immersion. The on reading デキ is unique in this course.	
水 85		
溺		
0599		
常 13		

	LAGOON かた -がた	八郎潟 はちろうがた Hachiro Lagoon... 0010, 0286 干潟 ひがた mud flat, tidal flat 0408 ○新潟 にいがた Niigata (city and prefecture)... 0275
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2265 水 85 0679 常 15	At the right, we have elements from both <i>elephant</i> (𠂔) and either <i>bird</i> (鳥) or <i>horse</i> (馬). One simple visual approach is to picture a large <i>bird</i> (an ostrich?) gyrating its head (𠂔) to shake off <i>water</i> (氵) as it bathes in a LAGOON .
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	TURBID ダク にご(る) にご(す)	濁流 だくりゅう muddy stream 1059 ○混濁した こんだくした turbid, thick, muddy, cloudy 1426 清濁 せいだく purity and impurity; good and evil 0974 ○濁る にごる become turbid/impure 濁す にごす make turbid/impure
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2266 水 85 0695 常 16	Picture an <i>elephant</i> (𠂔) pulling a <i>net</i> (罟) full of <i>worms</i> (虫) from TURBID <i>water</i> (氵).
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	¹RUN DRY ²THIRST カツ かわ(く)	① 渴水 かっすい water shortage 0027 ① 枯渴する こかつする dry up, run dry; be exhausted, be depleted 1049 ② 飢渴 きかつ hunger and thirst 1966 ② 喉が渴く のどがかわく be thirsty 1674
--	--	---

2267 水 85 渴 0473 常 11	Recall 匂 <i>smell</i> , from a few pages back. At the right, picture a <i>mischievous elephant</i> who loves to spend his days sniffing around here and there under the hot <i>sun</i> (日). The frequent result, as we can see in this entry, is that he ends up desperate for <i>water</i> (氵): RUN DRY; THIRST . Note the old form, which sets the pattern for this group. 𠂔 湯 0446
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	BROWN カツ	○褐色 かっしょく brown 0528 茶褐色 ちゃかっしょく brown, liver brown 0603, 0528
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2268 衣 145 褐 1118 常 13	The soiled <i>clothes</i> (𦑔) of the <i>mischievous elephant</i> (𠂔): BROWN .
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<div>葛</div>	KUDZU, arrowroot	○葛藤 かっとう entanglements, conflict, trouble 2235
	カツ くず	葛布 くずふ kudzu fiber cloth 0204 葛粉 くずこ arrowroot flour 1619 葛餅 くずもち cake made from arrowroot flour 2172

2249 The *mischievous elephant* (曷) getting tangled up in a coiling *plant* (艹): KUDZU. This kanji was not standardized with the others in this group when it was added to the Joyo list.

艸 140
葛

2017

常 12

<div>喝</div>	SHOUT AT	喝采 かっさい applause, cheers 0987
	カツ	喝破する かっぱする shout someone down, declare, pronounce 0596 一喝 いっかつ thundering cry, roar 0002 ○大喝する だいかつする shout in a thunderous voice 0033

2270 A mouth (口) SHOUTING AT the *mischievous elephant* (曷).

口 30

喝

0417

常 11

<div>謁</div>	BE GRANTED AN AUDIENCE	○謁見 えっけん audience 0083
	エツ	拝謁 はいえつ audience with the emperor... 1642

2271 Now the *mischievous elephant* (曷) wishes to BE GRANTED AN AUDIENCE so that he can say (言) something in his own defense.

言 149

謁

1420

常 15

<div>掲</div>	PUT UP, display	掲揚する けいようする hoist, put up, fly (a flag) 1308
	ケイ かか(げる)	○掲示板 けいじばん bulletin board 0311, 0924 掲載する けいさいする publish, print 1318 ○掲げる かかげる put up, hoist; display in writing, publish 国旗を掲げる こっきをかかげる hoist the national flag 0075, 0573

2272 Picture a *hand* (手) raising a banner high up on the back of the *mischievous elephant* (曷): PUT UP. As the sample vocabulary will illustrate, it is important to visualize the idea of hoisting the banner up to a high place, where it is easily visible. 掲 1308

手 64

掲

0450

常 11

<div> <div>戌</div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> </div> </div>	(sign of) THE DOG	○戌年 いぬとし Year of the Dog 0117
	ジュツ いぬ	

2273	The conspicuous feature of this character is S3, which distinguishes it from 戌 <i>guided spear</i> . Simply associate that stroke with a DOG's canine tooth. To refer to the actual creature, use 犬 0293; the present entry is only used in reference to the Chinese horary or zodiac sign of THE DOG .	
戈 42		
外 6		

<div> <div>尤</div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> </div> </div>	REASONABLE, plausible	尤度 ゆうど plausibility, likelihood 0280 ご尤も ごもつとも You are quite right 尤もらしい もつとらしい plausible
	ユウ もつと(も)	

2274	You might start by focusing on this character's general balance between left and right, and associating that with the keyword "REASONABLE." But given that this kanji appears in so few words, you should concern yourself more with learning to recognize V1-3 than learning the kanji for its own sake. Note that this form appeared earlier in 就 1283. 犬 0293	
尤 43		
2604		
名 4		

<div> <div>駄</div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> <div>12</div> <div>13</div> <div>14</div> </div> </div>	1 GOOD FOR NOTHING 2 CLOGS	①駄目 だめ no good, useless; No! 0021 ①駄作 ださく poor piece (of writing) 0152 ①駄洒落 だじゃれ poor joke [pun] 0798, 0793 ①無駄な むだな no good, fruitless, wasteful 0048 ②下駄 げた geta, wooden clogs 0040
	ダ ダ*	

2275	A <i>thick</i> (太, i.e., fat) <i>horse</i> (馬): GOOD FOR NOTHING . You might think of M2 CLOGS as coming from the resemblance between the sound of a person walking in clogs and the hoof-clatter of a very slow-paced horse.	
馬 187		
1617		
常 14		

<div> <div>駒</div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> <div>12</div> <div>13</div> <div>14</div> <div>15</div> </div> </div>	1 HORSE, pony 2 CHESS PIECE	①駒座 こまざ Equuleus [constellation] 0749 ①当歳駒 とうさいこま one-year-old colt, yearling 0141, 2041 ②将棋の駒 しょうぎのこま shogi pieces, chessmen 0614, 1796 ②駒損 こまそん (=こまぞん) loss of material [in shogi] 1595 ②持ち駒 もちこま captured piece 0384
	こま	

2276	Picture the <i>elephant</i> (象) holding in its <i>mouth</i> (口) a very small HORSE or pony , which it uses as a CHESS PIECE in a game of 将棋 (しょうぎ, Japanese chess). Now would be a good time to review 駆 1388-騷 1390. 騎 1331	
馬 187		
1623		
常 15		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16</div> <div>篤</div>	1 SERIOUS 2 KIND	1 篤学 とくがく devotion to one's studies 0099 1 篤農家 とくのうちか diligent farmer 0511, 0219 ① 危篤 きとく seriously ill 0726 2 懇篤な ごんとうな cordial, kind 2207 ② 篤志家 とくしか benevolent person; volunteer 0369, 0219
	トク	

2277	A horse (馬) crowned with a bamboo (竹) laurel for being very SERIOUS and KIND .	
竹 118		
2370		
常 16		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15</div> <div>罵</div>	SPEAK ILL OF	○罵る ののしる speak ill of, abuse; denounce 神を罵る かみをのしる blaspheme against God 0316 ○罵声 ばせい booing, jeering 0529 罵倒する ばとうする denounce, censure 0941 嘲罵 ちょうば insult, verbal abuse 2221
	バ ののし(る)	

2278	We have long since gotten into the habit of seeing 𠂇 as a <i>net</i> , but in the next two entries, it would be well to see it as an <i>eye</i> (目). In this entry, picture the <i>eye</i> looking down rebukingly on the horse (馬) for some fault it has committed: SPEAK ILL OF .	
馬 187		
2271		
常 15		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15</div> <div>蔑</div>	SCORN	蔑視する べっしする look down on 0623 ○軽蔑 けいべつ scorn, contempt 1256 蔑称 べっしょう pejorative term 0684 ○蔑む さげすむ look down on 蔑ろにする ないがしろにする look down on, take lightly
	ベツ さげす(む) ないがし(ろ)*	

2279	This time the rebuking eye (𠂇) looks down SCORNFULLY upon a humble <i>dog</i> (戌 2273). 艹 suggests an eyebrow.	
艸 140		
2068		
常 14		

<div>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10</div> <div>罟</div>	TRAP	○罟に落ちる わなにおちる fall into a snare/trap 0793 鼠を罟て捕る ねずみをわなでとる catch a rat in a trap 2263, 1596
	わな	

2280	Now we revert to the usual interpretation of 𠂇, <i>net</i> , which we can observe here ensnaring the <i>public</i> (民) in a TRAP .	
网 122		
外 10		

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	RAVEN, crow ウ オ からす	○ 烏が鳴いている からすがないている the crows are cawing 2157 烏の濡れ羽色 からすのぬればいろ glossy black (like the wet wings of a crow) 2112, 0418, 0528 烏合の衆 うごうのしゅう disorderly crowd, mob 0227, 1405 ○ 烏竜茶 ウーロンちゃ oolong tea 0507, 0603
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2281 火 86 2811 名 10	By now you've seen 鳥 enough to recognize that in this entry a stroke is missing from the <i>bird's</i> head. This is the RAVEN , whose pitch-black coloring makes its facial features indistinguishable to us. 烏 0340
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	DUCK オウ かも	鴨の群れ かものもれ a flock of ducks 1408 鴨のくちばし かものかちばし a duck's bill 小鴨 こがも duckling 0034 ○ 鴨にする かもにする make a sucker out of
--	-----------------------------	---


2282 鳥 196 1143 名 16	Visualize 甲 as the head of a DUCK , its long bill pointed downward.
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<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	PIGEON キユウ はと	鳩舎 きゅうしゃ pigeon house 0910 ○ 鳩便 はとびん communication by carrier pigeon 0890 ○ 鳩派 はとば doves, soft-liners 1367 伝書鳩 てんしょぼと carrier/homing pigeon 0223, 0079 九羽の鳩 きゅうわのはと nine pigeons 0011, 0418
--	--------------------------------	---

2283 鳥 196 0141 名 13	Nine (九) birds (鳥) gathering around to show interest in your lunch: PIGEONS.
--	---

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	CHICKEN ケイ にわとり	○ 鶏肉 けいにく (=とりにく) chicken (meat) 0216 養鶏 ようけい chicken raising 0500 鶏卵 けいらん (hen's) egg 1141 闘鶏 とうけい cockfight, fighting cock 1363 ○ 鶏の餌 にわとりのえき chicken feed 2173
--	----------------------------------	---

2284 鳥 196 鶏 1577 常 19	A husband (夫) carrying home a CHICKEN by its <i>claws</i> (爪, i.e., its feet).
---	---

	RAVINE ケイ	○溪谷 けいこく ravine, valley, canyon 1034 溪間 けいかん ravine 0448 雪溪 せっけい snowy valley/ravine 0899
--	-------------------------	---


2285 Visualize rain falling in a **RAVINE** and streams flowing out of it. Picture 𡿨 as rain falling at the top of the ravine, and 夫 as streams flowing out into a broad valley below. As aids for recognizing the meaning, use the combination of *water* (氵) and the narrowing of 夫 toward the top. 𡿨 淫 1844

水 85

溪

0474

常 11


	HAWK ヨウ オウ たか	放鷹 ほうよう hawking, falconry 0574 鷹匠 たかじょう falconer 1802 ○鷹派 たかは hawks, hard-liners 1367
---	--------------------------------	---

2286 Picture 𠂇 as a falconer standing under a *shelter* (广). Then see 鳥 as a **HAWK** in his service, just now bringing in a *small bird* (隹) she has captured.

鳥 196

2748

名 24


	EAGLE シュウ わし	白頭鷲 はくとうわし bald eagle 0076, 0162 鷲の雛 わしのひな eaglet 2154 ○鷲掴み わしづかみ clutching 1602 鷲鼻 わしばな aquiline nose [hook-nose] ... 1558
--	-------------------------------	--

2287 Review 就 1283. Again let the sinking trajectory of S10 suggest *settling*, and visualize 鳥 as a large *bird settling* into its nest: **EAGLE**.

鳥 196

2514

名 23

	IMPERIAL SEAL ジ	○御璽 ぎょじ imperial seal 0862
---	-------------------------------	----------------------------------

2288 璽 looks a bit like a curly-haired sheep that has been tied up. Think of it as the golden fleece. Engraved on a *round stone* (玉), it serves as the **IMPERIAL SEAL**.

玉 96

2527

常 19

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	REFRESHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○爽快な そうかいな refreshing, invigorating, exhilarating 0331 ○爽やかな風 さわやかなかぜ refreshing wind 0425
	ソウ さわ(やか)	弁舌爽やか べんぜつさわやか fluent/eloquent in speech 1052, 0052

2289	See 爽 as person who, feeling hot, holds out her arms to let a REFRESHING breeze blow over her body. In reference to voice or speech, 爽 means “clear” or “fluent,” like a flowing breeze.
交 89	
2998	
常 11	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	¹ STITCH TOGETHER, bind ² COMPOSE, spell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○綴じる とじる bind; file ¹ 綴じ本 とじほん bound book 0031 ¹ 手紙をファイルに綴じる てがみをファイルにとじる file away letters 0046, 0478 ² 詩歌を綴る しいかをつづる compose poetry 0389, 0827 ○綴り つづり spelling [as of a name]; binding [as of a book]
	テイ テツ と(じる) つづ(る)	

2290	See all the ㄣs as <i>threads</i> (糸) being STITCHED TOGETHER to bind a book. M2 COMPOSE/spell is easy to remember as a derivative meaning.
糸 120	
1264	
名 14	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	MULBERRY	桑田 そうでん mulberry plantation 0020 くわた (=くわだ) Kuwata (=Kuwada) [surname] ○桑畑 くわばたけ mulberry field 0129 桑摘み くわつみ picking mulberry leaves 1118
	ソウ くわ	

2291	See 蚕 as silkworms feeding on the leaves of a MULBERRY tree (木).
木 75	
1814	
常 10	

<div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	SILKWORM	蚕は桑の葉しか食べない かいはくわのはしかたべない Silkworms only eat mulberry leaves 2291, 0605, 0288 ○蚕業 さんぎょう sericulture 0498 蚕食する さんしよくする encroach; make inroads 0288 養蚕 ようさん sericulture 0500
	サン かいこ	

2292	Heavenly (天) worm (虫): SILKWORM . 𧄸 蛋 2293
虫 142	
𧄸 𧄸	
2170 常 10	

<div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> </div> <div>蛋</div> </div>	EGG	○蛋白 たんぱく egg white; protein 0076 蛋白質 たんぱくしつ protein 0076, 0318 動物性蛋白 どうぶつせいたんぱく animal protein 0540, 0172, 0128, 0076 植物性蛋白 しよくぶつせいたんぱく vegetable protein 0840, 0172, 0128, 0076
	タン	

2293 Recall 疋 *broken/deformed*, first introduced at 旋 0572. In this entry, think of an *insect* (虫) trying to eat an EGG but breaking its proboscis on the shell. 𧈧 蚕 2292

虫 142

外 11

<div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> <div>12</div> <div>13</div> <div>14</div> <div>15</div> <div>16</div> <div>17</div> <div>18</div> <div>19</div> </div> <div>蟹</div> </div>	CRAB	蟹の甲羅 かにのこうら carapace of a crab 1521, 0896 ○蟹のはさみ かにのはさみ pincers of a crab 兜蟹 かぶとがに horseshoe crab 2261 蟹の横這い かにのよこばい the crab's sideward crawl 0916, 1554 蟹股 がにまた bowlegs 1990
	カイ かに	

2294 Here 虫 suggests the broad category of arthropods. An *arthropod* that we must painstakingly *take apart* (解) in order to eat: CRAB. 𧈧 蜜 1382, 触 0344

虫 142
解
2520
名 19

<div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div> <div>6</div> <div>7</div> <div>8</div> <div>9</div> <div>10</div> <div>11</div> <div>12</div> </div> <div>蚊</div> </div>	MOSQUITO	○蚊取り線香 かとりせんこう mosquito-repellent incense 0059, 0210, 1781 蚊の鳴く様な声 かのなくようなこえ very faint voice 2157, 0501, 0529 蚊帳 かや (=かちょう) mosquito net 2021 幌蚊帳 ほろがや mosquito tent 2241, 2021
	か	

2295 An *insect* (虫) coming to suck your blood while you're studying at your *writing desk* (文): MOSQUITO.

虫 142


1205
常 10

<div> <div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> </div> <div>巳</div> </div>	(sign of) THE SERPENT	○巳年 みとし Year of the Serpent 0117 初巳 はつみ first serpent day of the year 0710
	シ み	

2296 This is the final horary sign we have to master—THE SERPENT. We can see half the serpent's length coiled tightly at the top, and the other half beginning to uncoil itself at the bottom. To refer to the actual creature, use the next entry. Do not confuse this kanji (or 己 0426) with the name-use kanji 巳 HALT. 𧈧 巴 0527


己 49

2873
名 3


	<p>SNAKE</p> <p>蛇の目 じゃのめ umbrella with a snake's eye pattern; double circle pattern..... 0021</p> <p>○蛇口 じゃぐち faucet..... 0019</p> <p>○蛇行する だこうする meander, zigzag..... 0055</p> <p>○毒蛇 どくへび poisonous snake..... 0133</p> <p>蛇が卵を呑んだ へびがたまごをのんだ The snake swallowed an egg..... 1141, 2174</p>	
<p>2297</p> <p>虫 142</p>	<p>As a shortcut, visualize S11 the same way we did the long, curling stroke in the previous entry: as the winding body of a SNAKE. 虫 suggests a kind of worm. 𧈧 舵 2144</p>	

1230


常 11

	<p>COCOON</p> <p>ケン まゆ</p>	<p>○繭糸 けんし silk thread..... 0112</p> <p>○繭を掛ける まゆをかける spin a cocoon..... 1117</p> <p>繭玉 まゆだま festive New Year's cocoons... 0073</p>
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<p>2298</p> <p>糸 120</p> <p>2107</p> <p>常 18</p>	<p>A worm (虫, i.e., larva) eating grass (艹), whence it spins thread (糸). Using this last, it encloses itself: COCOON.</p>	
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	<p>BUTTERFLY</p> <p>チョウ</p>	<p>○蝶々 ちょうちょう butterfly</p> <p>胡蝶 こちょう butterfly..... 0258</p> <p>高山蝶 こうざんちょう alpine butterfly... 0185, 0037</p> <p>紋白蝶 もんしろちょう cabbage butterfly..... 1416, 0076</p>
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<p>2299</p> <p>虫 142</p> <p>1278</p> <p>名 15</p>	<p>Again let 葉 represent 葉 0605 LEAF. A worm (虫) feeding on a leaf: BUTTERFLY.</p>	
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	<p>RAINBOW</p> <p>コウ* にじ</p>	<p>虹彩 こうさい iris..... 0990</p> <p>○虹色 にじいろ rainbow colors..... 0528</p> <p>虹の彼方に にじのかたに over the rainbow..... 0597, 0173</p>
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<p>2300</p> <p>虫 142</p> <p>1180</p> <p>常 9</p>	<p>Our journey through the kanji began at the SUN 日. It ends at a RAINBOW. This tiny worm (虫) can only see 工 from one side, so to the worm it appears as a long arch (ㄣ). Think of it as an arch of colors, and picture the worm inching its way from one end to the other, a fitting image for our long pursuit of, and present arrival at, the end of the RAINBOW.</p>	
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BASIC PRINCIPLES OF STROKE DIRECTION AND STROKE ORDER

Stroke Direction

1. Horizontal strokes go from left to right:

一

2. Vertical or slanting strokes go from top to bottom:

丨 丿 ㇏

except in special combinations of a downward-slanting and an upward-slanting stroke: 次 (次) 活 (活) 暴 (暴) 樂 (樂) 病 (病)

3. A single stroke may change direction multiple times:

冫 冫 乙 ㄣ ㄣ etc.

Stroke Order

1. Top to bottom; top part to bottom part:

三 (一 二 三), 言 (一 二 三 四 五);
客 (宀 宀 客), 築 (ㄣ 筑 築).

2. Left to right; left-hand part to right-hand part:

州 (丶 丿 ㇏ 州 州 州), 脈 (月 𠂇 𠂇 脈);
竹 (个 竹), 語 (言 語), 例 (亻 例 例).

3. When intersecting, horizontal strokes usually go before vertical strokes:

十 (一 十), 土 (一 十 土), 大 (一 ナ 大),
→ 共 (一 十 共), → 花 (一 十 艹), 用 (冂 月 用),
→ 耗 (三 丰 丰), → 春 (三 丰 丰), 井 (二 井);

except in 田, 王, and extensions thereof:

田 (口 田 田 田), 曲 (冂 曲 曲 曲), 角 (角 角 角 角),
王 (一 丁 干 王), → 集 (亻 竹 隹 隹), → 青 (一 十 丰 丰).

4. Vertical stroke precedes horizontal stroke extending toward the right:

上(丨 丅 上), 足(𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 足).

5. Central strokes go first when flanked on each side by no more than two strokes:

小(丨 丿 小), 糸(𠂇 𠂇 糸), 当(丨 丿 丿),
水(丨 丿 水), 衆(𠂇 衆 衆), 赤(𠂇 赤 赤),
業(丨 丨 丨 業), 樂(白 白 樂), 承(手 手 承);

except in 火(丶 火) and 卩(丶 卩).

6. Enclosing frame goes first, but “closing” line goes last:

国(冂 国 国), 囚(冂 囚 囚),
田(冂 田 田), 月(月 月 月);

but note the writing of 匚, as in 区(一 匚 又 区).

7. Right-to-left slanting stroke goes before left-to-right:

人(ノ 人), 金(ノ 人 金), 又(フ 又),
文(ㄣ 文), 故(ㄣ 故 故), 処(ㄣ 久).

8. Central vertical strokes that protrude at either top or bottom go last:

中(口 中), 半(𠂇 半), 事(冂 事),
書(𠂇 書), 平(𠂇 平), 手(𠂇 手);

but those protruding neither above nor below go after the top part:

里(日 甲 里), 重(𠂇 重 重), 謹(訃 訃 謹).

9. Horizontals piercing through the whole character go last:

女(女 女), 母(母 母), 舟(舟 舟);

except 世(一 世 世).

10. 乚, 爻, and 乚 go last:

進(隹 進), 建(聿 建), 直(直 直).

REGULAR ON-YOMI GROUPS

This appendix lists several hundred kanji whose Chinese-derived reading (音読み *on-yomi*) can be determined with a high degree of reliability based on the presence of a particular phonetic component, sometimes under specified conditions.

Because *on-yomi* are so irregular, it is generally best to learn them through the process of adding kanji compounds to your vocabulary, rather than trying to memorize them for their own sake. This rule does not apply, however, to the kanji listed in this appendix, whose readings can be learned by mastering a limited number of phonetic components. By taking advantage of these low-hanging fruit, you can make significant progress toward being able to pronounce kanji compounds and input kanji on a computer or other electronic device.

Arrangement and Format

Groups are arranged in the order in which their phonetic components appear in the main entries, so that you may consult this appendix as you proceed through the course. Within groups, kanji are arranged in ascending order of their entry numbers. The end of each group is marked by a horizontal line.

Phonetic components appear in the left column, at the top of each group. Use these for self-testing. Superscript numerals following some phonetic components refer the user to an endnote specifying the conditions under which this component is to be associated with the reading shown. The most common condition is that the phonetic component be located at the right side of a kanji, which is the most frequent position for a kanji's pronunciation marker.

Small black circles (*) located between the phonetic component and the first kanji in the group indicate groups having one or more exceptions (see Selection Criteria, below). *On* readings appear to the right of each kanji. When the *on* reading does not match the predicted reading, it appears in parentheses, followed by a small black circle. When it matches the predicted reading but is not the only *on* reading for the kanji, it is followed by a small empty circle (°).

When studying groups having one or more exceptions or conditions, you should not only memorize the common reading, but also note the exceptions. Take care to isolate these in your memory from the rest of the group. These exceptions require special attention, because only when these are known can one be confident of knowing the pronunciation of all the others.

Selection Criteria

This table includes groups of three or more kanji whose readings can be predicted with at least 75% accuracy based on the presence of a particular phonetic component. It also includes kanji pairs whose readings can be predicted with 100% accuracy.

Characters containing the phonetic component but not having the predicted reading counted as a full exception, even those whose reading varied from the

predicted reading only by the difference between a long and short vowel (e.g., ソ and ソウ), or that between a monophthong and a diphthong (e.g., コ and キョウ). Characters whose reading varied from the predicted reading only by the voicing or non-voicing of a consonant (e.g., ドウ vs. トウ) counted as a half-exception. Moreover, characters having the predicted reading but also having one or more other readings were counted as a half-exception *per* additional reading.

Some groups/pairs were able to meet the 75%/100% predictability standard only by specifying a condition as to the location of the phonetic component (these conditions appear in the endnotes following the table). Allowing for such conditions introduced a degree of subjectivity into the decision regarding which groups to include. In all cases, the guiding principle was to introduce only those conditions whose benefit in clearing away exceptions seemed to outweigh their cost in added complexity.

Other Groups to Note

In the course of your study, you will note numerous groups containing a phonetic component that is more or less useful in predicting the *on-yomi*, but which are not included in this table. In particular, it is useful to note the following:

1. While the *on-yomi* of kanji that include 古 vary slightly, their vowel sounds are always short: 古, 故, 固, 湖, 枯, 鋤(コ); 胡(コ/ゴ); 個, 箇(コ/カ); 居, 据, 裾(キヨ); and 苦(ク). The 摘(テキ) group should be considered separately.
2. 者 and 煮 are read シヤ, but all others containing 者 end in a short "o": 箸, 猪, 著, 儲(チヨ); 諸, 署, 暑, 曙(シヨ); 緒(チヨ/シヨ); and 都, 賭(ト).
3. All kanji containing 青 have the *on-yomi* セイ, though not always exclusively (additional *on-yomi* shown in parentheses): 青(シヨウ), 情(ジヨウ), 清(シヨウ), 晴, 精(シヨウ), 請(シン), and 静(ジヨウ).
4. All kanji containing 半 have the on reading ハン, though 判, 伴 and 絆 may also be read バン.

ニ	二	ニ	0003	促	ソク	1604	培	バイ	1264
	弍	ニ	0110	無	ブ	0048	賠	バイ	1265
	仁	ニ	1094	舞	ブ	0961	代	タイ	0071
五	五	ゴ	0007	撫	ブ	1538	袋	タイ	0702
	吾	ゴ	0220	付	フ	0064	貸	タイ	1163
	語	ゴ	0222	府	フ	0247	白 ²	ハク	0076
	悟	ゴ	0326	符	フ	0982	舶	ハク	0670
中	中	チュウ	0035	腐	フ	2183	迫	ハク	1182
	仲	チュウ	0643	附	フ	2214	泊	ハク	1183
	忠	チュウ	0644	受	ジュ	0065	伯	ハク	1184
	沖	チュウ	0645	授	ジュ	1123	拍	ハク	1185
足	足	ソク	0044	音 ¹	バイ	0069	長	チョウ	0091
	捉	ソク	1603	陪	バイ	1263	脹	チョウ	2019

張	チョウ	2020
帳	チョウ	2021
安	アン	0096
案	アン	0097
交	コウ	0102
校	コウ	0103
較	(カク)・	0693
郊	コウ	1412
効	コウ	1413
絞	コウ	1414
化	カ	0120
花	カ	0121
靴	カ	0593
貨	カ	1164
比	ヒ	0123
批	ヒ	0746
先	セン	0134
洗	セン	0135
銑	セン	2068
光 ³	コウ	0137
晃	コウ	2240
幌	コウ	2241
朝	チョウ	0145
潮	チョウ	0146
嘲	チョウ	2221
方 ⁴	ボウ	0174
訪	(ホウ)・	0454
紡	ボウ	0835
妨	ボウ	1882
坊	ボウ	1883
傍	ボウ	1884
房	ボウ	1886
肪	ボウ	1996
同	ドウ	0182
筒	(トウ)・	1838
洞	ドウ	1842
胴	ドウ	1992
銅	ドウ	2066
高	コウ	0185

稿	コウ	1580
縞	コウ	1581
市	シ	0205
姉	シ	1205
肺	(ハイ)・	1981
柿	シ	2234
泉	セン	0207
線	セン	0210
腺	セン	1983
家	カ	0219
嫁	カ	2201
稼	カ	2202
我 ⁵	ガ	0221
餓	ガ	1965
会	カイ、エ	0226
絵	カイ、エ	0525
令 ⁶	レイ	0229
冷	レイ	0675
齡	レイ	0676
零	レイ	0901
鈴	レイ	2082
念	ネン	0230
捻	ネン	1700
致	チ	0251
緻	チ	2009
且 ⁷	ソ	0264
組	ソ	0641
祖	ソ	1515
租	ソ	1516
粗	ソ	1517
阻	シン	0275
新	シン	0276
親	シン	1753
薪	ロウ	0286
郎	ロウ	0287
廊	カン	0290
官	カン	0291
館	カン	1839
管	カン	1840
棺		

宿	シュク	0292
縮	シュク	0875
禁	キン	0312
襟	キン	1532
申	シン	0315
神	シン	0316
伸	シン	0873
紳	シン	0874
感	カン	0327
憾	カン	1216
秋	シュウ	0364
愁	シュウ	1316
志	シ	0369
誌	シ	0370
委	イ	0396
萎	イ	1456
干	カン	0408
刊	カン	0409
汗	カン	0410
竿	カン	0411
軒	(ケン)・	0691
岸	(ガン)・	1648
幹	カン	1808
肝	カン	1980
利	リ	0412
梨	リ	1175
痢	リ	1943
間	カン	0448
簡	カン	0463
包	ハウ	0457
抱	ハウ	0594
抱	ハウ	0664
砲	ハウ	0665
泡	ハウ	0666
飽	ハウ	1964
胞	ハウ	1984
勝	(ショウ)・	0460
藤	トウ	2235
騰	トウ	2236

張	チョウ	2020
帳	チョウ	2021
安	アン	0096
案	アン	0097
交・	コウ	0102
校	コウ	0103
較	(カク)・	0693
郊	コウ	1412
効	コウ	1413
絞	コウ	1414
化・	カ°	0120
花	カ	0121
靴	カ	0593
貨	カ	1164
比	ヒ	0123
批	ヒ	0746
先	セン	0134
洗	セン	0135
銑	セン	2068
光 ³	コウ	0137
晃	コウ	2240
幌	コウ	2241
朝・	チョウ	0145
潮	チョウ	0146
嘲	チョウ°	2221
方・	ボウ	0174
防	(ホウ)・	0454
訪	ボウ	0835
紡	ボウ	1882
坊	ボウ°	1883
傍	ボウ	1884
房	ボウ	1886
肪	ボウ	1996
同・	ドウ	0182
筒	(トウ)・	1838
洞	ドウ	1842
胴	ドウ	1992
銅	ドウ	2066
高	コウ	0185

稿	コウ	1580
縞	コウ	1581
市・	シ	0205
市	シ	1205
肺	(ハイ)・	1981
柿	シ	2234
泉	セン	0207
線	セン	0210
腺	セン	1983
家・	カ°	0219
家	カ	2201
嫁	カ	2202
稼	ガ	0221
我 ⁵	ガ	1965
会	カイ、エ	0226
絵	カイ、エ	0525
令 ⁶ ・	レイ	0229
令	レイ	0675
冷	レイ	0676
齡	レイ	0901
零	レイ°	2082
鈴	レン	0230
念	ネン	1700
捻	チ	0251
致	チ	2009
緻	ソ	0264
組	ソ	0641
祖	ソ	1515
租	ソ	1516
粗	ソ	1517
阻	シン	0275
新	シン	0276
親	シン	1753
薪	ロウ	0286
郎	ロウ	0287
廊	カン	0290
官	カン	0291
館	カン	1839
管	カン	1840
棺		

宿	シュク	0292
縮	シュク	0875
禁	キン	0312
襟	キン	1532
申・	シン	0315
申	シン°	0316
神	シン	0873
伸	シン	0874
紳	カン	0327
感	カン	1216
憾	シュウ	0364
秋	シュウ	1316
愁	シ	0369
志	シ	0370
誌	イ	0396
委	イ	1456
萎	カン	0408
干・	カン	0409
干	カン	0410
刊	カン	0411
汗	(ケン)・	0691
竿	(ガン)・	1648
軒	カン	1808
岸	カン	1980
幹	リ	0412
肝	リ	1175
利	リ	1943
梨	カン	0448
痢	カン	0463
間	ハウ	0457
簡	ハウ	0594
包	ハウ	0664
鞆	ハウ	0665
抱	ハウ	0666
砲	ハウ	1964
泡	ハウ	1984
飽	(ショウ)・	0460
胞	トウ	2235
勝	トウ	2236
藤		
騰		

	膳	トウ	2237
尙	過	カ	0464
	禍	カ	1486
	渦	カ	1487
	鍋	カ	1488
戒	戒	カイ	0469
	械	カイ	0474
幾	幾	キ	0470
	畿	キ	0471
	磯	キ	0472
	機	キ	0473
氏 ⁸	氏	シ	0476
	紙	シ	0478
民	民	ミン	0477
	眠	ミン	1009
氏	低	テイ	0479
	抵	テイ	0480
	邸	テイ	0481
	底	テイ	0482
巨	巨	キョ	0483
	距	キョ	2013
	拒	キョ	2014
農	農	ノウ	0511
	濃	ノウ	0512
協	協	キョウ	0543
	脅	キョウ	1496
要	要	ヨウ	0547
	腰	ヨウ	1987
知	知	チ	0560
	智	チ	1093
	痴	チ	1941
朱	朱	シュ	0566
	珠	シュ	1207
	殊	シュ	1208
放	放	ホウ	0574
	倣	ホウ	1353
呈 ⁹	呈	テイ	0587
	程	テイ	0588
介	介	カイ	0611

	界	カイ	0612
将	将	ショウ	0614
	奨	ショウ	0615
	醬	ショウ	2128
丙 [*]	病	ヘイ [○]	0617
	丙	ヘイ	1523
	柄	ヘイ	1524
意 ¹⁰	憶	オク	0620
	臆	オク	0621
	億	オク	0622
則	則	ソク	0625
	側	ソク	0626
	測	ソク	0627
祭 ¹¹	祭	サイ	0637
	際	サイ	0638
察	察	サツ	0639
	擦	サツ	2098
丈	丈	ジョウ	0657
	杖	ジョウ	0658
般 [*]	般	ハン	0671
	搬	ハン	0672
	盤	(バン) [*]	0673
藏	藏	ゾウ	0695
	臟	ゾウ	1974
倉	倉	ソウ	0696
	創	ソウ	0697
表	表	ヒョウ	0705
	俵	ヒョウ	1355
制	制	セイ	0708
	製	セイ	0709
列 [*]	列	レツ	0718
	烈	レツ	0719
	裂	レツ	0720
	例	(レイ) [*]	0721
刑	刑	ケイ	0722
	型	ケイ	0723
坐	座	ザ	0749
	坐	ザ	0750
	挫	ザ	1699

愛	愛	アイ	0778
	曖	アイ	2249
憂	憂	ユウ	0779
	優	ユウ	0780
票	票	ヒョウ	0782
	標	ヒョウ	0783
	漂	ヒョウ	0784
尊	尊	ソン	0802
	樽	ソン	2011
	樽	ソン	2012
可 ^{12*}	可	カ	0814
	何	カ	0815
	苛	カ	0816
	荷	カ	0817
	河	カ	0818
	阿	(ア) [*]	0819
	歌	カ	0827
司	司	シ	0820
	伺	シ	0821
	詞	シ	0822
	飼	シ	0823
	嗣	シ	0825
	嗣	シ	0826
責 [*]	責	セキ	0831
	積	セキ	0832
	債	(サイ) [*]	0833
	績	セキ	0836
州	州	シュウ	0845
	洲	シュウ	0846
	酬	シュウ	1627
麻	麻	マ	0852
	魔	マ	2095
	摩	マ	2099
	磨	マ	2100
麻	歷	レキ	0853
	曆	レキ	0854
袁 [*]	園	エン	0856
	遠	エン [○]	0857
	猿	エン	1859

復	複	フク	0863
	腹	フク	0864
	復	フク	0865
	覆	フク	1870
	履	(リ)・	1871
廷	廷	テイ	0877
	庭	テイ	0878
	艇	テイ	0879
構	構	コウ	0917
	講	コウ	0918
	購	コウ	0919
	溝	コウ	0920
義	義	ギ	0926
	議	ギ	0927
	儀	ギ	0928
	犧	ギ	0929
旨	旨	シ	0931
	指	シ	0932
	脂	シ	1994
	詣	(ケイ)・	1995
到	到	トウ	0940
	倒	トウ	0941
輸	輸	ユ	0945
	諭	ユ	0946
	愉	ユ	0947
	癒	ユ	0948
	喻	ユ	2140
療	療	リョウ	0952
	僚	リョウ	0953
	瞭	リョウ	0954
	寮	リョウ	0955
采	采	サイ	0987
	菜	サイ	0988
	採	サイ	0989
	彩	サイ	0990
術	術	ジュツ	0993
	述	ジュツ	0994
漆	漆	シツ	1002
	膝	シツ	1989

乘	乘	ジョウ	1005
	剩	ジョウ	1007
侵	侵	シン	1013
	浸	シン	1014
	寢	シン	1015
射	射	シャ	1021
	謝	シャ	1022
検	検	ケン	1029
	験	ケン [○]	1030
	險	ケン	1031
	儉	ケン	1032
	劍	ケン	1033
容	容	ヨウ	1037
	溶	ヨウ	1038
升	升	ショウ	1051
	昇	ショウ	1053
荒	荒	コウ	1064
	慌	コウ	1065
孫	孫	ソン	1079
	遜	ソン	2060
偏	偏	ヘン	1081
	遍	ヘン	1082
	編	ヘン	1083
	篇	ヘン	1084
普	普	フ	1085
	譜	フ	1086
忍	忍	ニン	1095
	認	ニン	1096
求	求	キュウ	1097
	救	キュウ	1098
	球	キュウ	1099
召 ¹³	召	ショウ	1103
	招	ショウ	1104
	沼	ショウ	1105
	紹	ショウ	1106
	詔	ショウ	1107
	昭	ショウ	1109
	照	ショウ	1110
商	摘	テキ	1118

滴	テキ	1119
嫡	(チャク)・	1120
適	テキ	1121
敵	テキ	1122
観 ¹⁴	カン	1128
勸	カン	1129
飲	カン	1131
鶴	カク	1132
確	カク	1133
慢	マン	1134
漫	マン	1135
加	カ	1147
加	(ガ)・	1172
架	カ	1173
喜	キ	1212
嬉	キ	2015
善	ゼン	1213
繕	ゼン	1214
膳	ゼン	1215
帶	タイ	1232
滯	タイ	1233
換	カン	1269
喚	カン	1270
肖 ¹⁵	ショウ	1288
消	ショウ	1289
硝	ショウ	1290
梢	ショウ	1291
宵	ショウ	1293
郷	キョウ [○]	1295
郷	キョウ	1296
響	キョウ	1297
奇	キ	1329
寄	キ	1330
騎	キ	1331
椅	(イ)・	1332
埼	キ	1334
美	ボク	1358
僕	ボク	1359
伐	バツ	1361

	閥	バツ	1362
番	揺	ヨウ	1369
	謡	ヨウ	1370
	遥	ヨウ	1371
峯	峰	ホウ	1378
	逢	ホウ	1379
	縫	ホウ	1380
	蜂	ホウ	1381
必	蜜	ミツ	1382
	密	ミツ	1383
君 ¹⁶	群	グン	1408
	郡	グン	1409
帝	帝	テイ	1418
	締	テイ	1419
	諦	テイ	1420
亭	亭	テイ	1423
	停	テイ	1424
昆	昆	コン	1425
	混	コン	1426
皆	皆	カイ	1427
	楷	カイ	1428
	諧	カイ	1429
	階	カイ	1430
孰	熟	ジュク	1436
	塾	ジュク	1437
章	章	ショウ	1459
	彰	ショウ	1460
	障	ショウ	1461
呉	呉	ゴ	1478
	娛	ゴ	1479
	誤	ゴ	1480
富 ¹⁷	副	フク	1482
	幅	フク	1483
	福	フク	1484
蘭	蘭	ラン	1489
	欄	ラン	1490
環	環	カン	1549
	還	カン	1550
盾	盾	ジュン	1551

	循	ジュン	1552
喬	橋	キョウ	1578
	矯	キョウ	1579
壯・	壯	ソウ	1589
	莊	ソウ	1590
	装	ソウ [○]	1591
甫	捕	ホ	1596
	補	ホ	1598
	浦	ホ	1599
	哺	ホ	1600
	舗	ホ	1601
建・	建	ケン [○]	1609
	健	ケン	1610
	鍵	ケン	2077
唐	唐	トウ	1615
	糖	トウ	1616
凡・	凡	ハン [○]	1629
	帆	ハン	1631
	汎	ハン	1632
亢	抗	コウ	1639
	航	コウ	1640
	坑	コウ	1641
朋	崩	ホウ	1650
	朋	ホウ	2226
焦	焦	ショウ	1654
	礁	ショウ	1655
襄	讓	ジョウ	1662
	嬢	ジョウ	1663
	釀	ジョウ	1664
	壤	ジョウ	1665
裒	壞	カイ	1666
	懷	カイ	1667
侯	侯	コウ	1673
	喉	コウ	1674
	候	コウ	1675
冒	冒	ボウ	1683
	帽	ボウ	1687
昌	昌	ショウ	1684
	唱	ショウ	1685

	晶	ショウ	1686
永	永	エイ	1691
	泳	エイ	1692
	詠	エイ	1693
困	困	コン	1723
	梱	コン	1724
因 ¹⁸	因	イン	1725
	姻	イン	1726
	咽	イン	1727
董・	勤	キン [○]	1732
	謹	イン	1733
	僅	イン	1734
及	及	キュウ	1760
	級	キュウ	1762
	吸	キュウ	1763
朔	朔	ソ	1776
	塑	ソ	1777
燥	操	ソウ	1809
	燥	ソウ	1810
	藻	ソウ	1812
賁	噴	フン	1813
	墳	フン	1814
	憤	フン	1815
苗・	苗	ビョウ [○]	1823
	描	ビョウ	1824
	猫	ビョウ	1825
屈	屈	クツ	1834
	掘	クツ	1835
	窟	クツ	1843
玃	班	ハン	1853
	斑	ハン	1854
忽	忽	コツ	1857
	惚	コツ	1858
貞	貞	テイ	1867
	偵	テイ	1868
禺・	偶	グウ	1874
	隅	グウ	1875
	遇	グウ	1877
	愚	(グ)・	1878

曹	曹	ソウ	1879
	遭	ソウ	1880
	槽	ソウ	1881
雇	雇	コ	1889
	顧	コ	1890
段	暇	カ	1903
	霞	カ	1904
貫	貫	カン	1911
	慣	カン	1912
夹	峽	キョウ	1932
	狭	キョウ	1933
	挟	キョウ	1934
	頰	キョウ	1935
串	串	カン	1938
	患	カン	1939
荅	塔	トウ	1959
	搭	トウ	1960
几 ¹⁹	飢	キ	1966
	机	キ	1967
离	離	リ	1970
	璃	リ	2252
凶	悩	ノウ	1972

	脳	ノウ	1973
奴	奴	ド	2047
	努	ド	2048
	怒	ド	2049
卑	卑	ヒ	2087
	碑	ヒ	2088
	痺	ヒ	2089
奉・	奉	ホウ [○]	2103
	俸	ホウ	2106
	棒	(ホウ)・	2107
	捧	ホウ	2108
需	需	ジュ	2111
	濡	ジュ	2112
	儒	ジュ	2113
尉	尉	イ	2124
	慰	イ	2125
畜	畜	チク	2133
	蓄	チク	2134
玄 ²⁰	玄	ゲン	2135
	眩	ゲン	2136
	眩	ゲン	2137
	弦	ゲン	2142

	舷	ゲン	2143
茲	慈	ジ	2179
	滋	ジ	2180
	磁	ジ	2181
撤	撤	テツ	2187
	徹	テツ	2188
徵	徵	チョウ	2190
	懲	チョウ	2191
猥	墾	コン	2206
	懇	コン	2207
逋	随	ズイ	2213
	髓	ズイ	2215
敝 ²¹	弊	ヘイ	2223
	幣	ヘイ	2224
	蔽	ヘイ	2225
全 ²¹	栓	セン	2230
	詮	セン	2231
鷄 ²¹	鷄	ケイ	2284
	溪	ケイ	2285

Endnotes

“PC” = phonetic component

- 1 PC alone at right side (excludes 部, 剖, 競)
- 2 PC is character itself, or is alone at right side (excludes 原, 階, etc.)
- 3 PC not at left side (excludes 輝)
- 4 PC at right side (excludes 方, 施, etc.)
- 5 PC not at bottom (excludes 義, etc.)
- 6 PC not at left side (excludes 領)
- 7 PC alone at right side (excludes 宜, etc.)
- 8 PC is character itself, or is alone at right side (excludes 婚)
- 9 □ alone atop 王 (excludes 聖)
- 10 PC at right side (excludes 意)

- 11 Nothing above PC (excludes 察, 擦)
- 12 PC not covered by 大 (excludes 奇, etc.)
- 13 PC not bounded by enclosure (excludes 超)
- 14 PC at left side (excludes 樞)
- 15 PC at center or right side (excludes 削)
- 16 PC at left side (excludes 君)
- 17 PC at one side (excludes 富)
- 18 PC not on top (excludes 恩)
- 19 PC alone at right side (excludes 抗, etc.)
- 20 PC not on top of anything (excludes 畜, 蓄)
- 21 PC at right side (excludes 全)

SELECTED COMPOUNDS WITH IRREGULAR READINGS

The following list was adapted from the appendix to the proposed changes to the Jōyō Kanji List (「改定常用漢字表」に関する試案, Ministry of Education, Council on Culture, Subcommittee on Japanese Language, April 2010).

明日	あす	tomorrow	風邪	かぜ	(common) cold
小豆	あずき	adzuki bean	固唾(を飲む)	かたず(をのむ)	(to anxiously hold one's) breath
海女	あま	woman diver	仮名	かな	kana, Japanese syllabary
硫黄	いおう	sulfur	蚊帳	かや	mosquito net
意気地	いくじ	pride, self-respect; backbone	為替	かわせ	money order, exchange
田舎	いなか	country, rural district	河原／川原	かわら	dry riverbed, river beach
息吹	いぶき	breath	昨日	きのう	yesterday
海原	うなばら	sea, ocean	今日	きょう	today
乳母	うば	wet nurse	果物	くだもの	fruit
浮気	うわき	inconstancy; love affair; fickleness	玄人	くろうと	expert, master hand
浮つく	うわつく	be fickle, be flippant, be restless	今朝	けさ	this morning
笑顔	えがお	smiling face, smile	景色	けしき	scenery, landscape
叔父／伯父	おじ	uncle (younger than one's parent)/uncle (older than one's parent)	心地	こち	feeling, mood
大人	おとな	adult	今年	ことし	this year
乙女	おとめ	virgin, maiden	早乙女	さおとめ	rice-planting girl; girl
叔母／伯母	おば	aunt (younger than one's parent)/aunt (older than one's parent)	雑魚	ざこ	small fish, small fry
お巡りさん	おまわりさん	policeman	棧敷	さじき	reviewing stand, box, gallery
お神酒	おみき	sacred wine/sake; sake	差し支える	さしつかえる	hinder, complicate; object
母屋／母家	おもや	main house/wing	早苗	さなえ	rice sprouts
母さん	かあさん	mother	五月雨	さみだれ	early summer rain
神楽	かぐら	sacred (Shinto) music and dancing	時雨	しぐれ	late fall/early winter rain
河岸	かし	riverside; fish market	尻尾	しっぽ	tail
鍛冶	かじ	blacksmith	竹刀	しな	bamboo sword
			老舗	しにせ	old shop
			芝生	しばふ	lawn, turf
			清水	しみず	pure/clear water

三味線	しゃみせん	samisen (three-stringed instrument)
砂利	じゃり	gravel, ballast
数珠	じゆず	Buddhist rosary
上手	じようず	skillful, proficient
白髪	しらが	white/gray hair
素人	しろうと	amateur, novice, outsider
師走	しわす [しはす]	December
数寄屋／数奇屋	すきや	tea-ceremony arbor
相撲	すもう	sumo wrestling
草履	ぞうり	Japanese sandals, zori
山車	だし	festival car, float
太刀	たち	long sword
立ち退く	たちのく	leave, depart, evacuate; take refuge; vacate, quit
七夕	たなばた	Festival of the Weaver [star Vega]; the Star Festival (July 7)
足袋	たび	Japanese [digitated] socks, tabi
稚児	ちご	infant, child
一日	ついたち	1st day of the month
築山	つきやま	artificial hill
梅雨	つゆ	rainy season (of early summer)
凸凹	でこぼこ	unevenness, roughness; imbalance
手伝う	てつだう	help, assist, lend a hand
伝馬船	てんません	lighter, jolly (boat)
投網	とあみ	casting net
十重二十重	とえはたえ	manifold, multitude
父さん	とおさん	father, daddy, papa
時計	とけい	clock, watch
読経	どつきよう	sutra chanting
友達	ともだち	friends
仲人	なこうど	go-between, matchmaker
名残	なごり	parting; memory; remains
雪崩	なだれ	snowslide, avalanche
兄さん	にいさん	older brother

姉さん	ねえさん	older sister; waitress, girl; miss
野良	のら	the fields
祝詞	のりと	Shinto ritual prayer
博士	はかせ	doctor, PhD
二十／二十歳	はたち	twenty years old
二十日	はつか	twenty days; 20th of the month
波止場	はとば	wharf, quay
一人	ひとり	one person
日和	ひより	weather
二人	ふたり	two persons
二日	ふつか	two days; 2nd of the month
吹雪	ふぶき	snowstorm
下手	へた	unskillful, clumsy
部屋	へや	room, chamber
迷子	まいご	lost child
真面目	まじめ	serious, sober, earnest
真っ赤	まっか	deep red
真っ青	まっさお	deep blue; paleness, ghastliness
土産	みやげ	souvenir
息子	むすこ	son
眼鏡	めがね	glasses, spectacles
猛者	もさ	stalwart; veteran
紅葉	もみじ	fall colors
木綿	もめん	cotton, cotton cloth
最寄り	もより	nearest, nearby
八百長	やおちょう	rigged affair, fixed game
八百屋	やおや	greengrocer; jack-of-all-trades
大和	やまと	(old name for Japan)
弥生	やよい	third month (of the lunar calendar), March
浴衣	ゆかた	informal summer kimono
行方	ゆくえ	one's whereabouts
寄席	よせ	storyteller's hall, variety hall
若人	わこうど	youth, young man

UNDERSTANDING KANJI COMPOUNDS

This appendix lists the principal ways that kanji are combined into compounds. Even though these word-formation patterns are generally self-evident, it is useful to take time out at a relatively early stage in your study to consider the ways kanji are put together to create meaning. I recommend you do this right after studying entry 0402 右, by which time you will be familiar with all of the kanji used in the main examples below.

Note that I have excluded *kun-yomi* compounds, whose construction tends to be even more transparent than that of *on-yomi* compounds. For more detailed explanation and for lists of illustrative examples, I refer you to Habein & Mathias's *The Complete Guide to Everyday Kanji* (Kodansha International).

Subject–Predicate

The first kanji (A) carries out an action indicated by the second kanji (B):

市立	しりつ	“city-establish” = municipal
国有	こくゆう	“country-own” = state-owned, national
人工	じんこう	“human-manufacture” = man-made

Verb–Object

B is the object of an action indicated by A (these compounds mostly come from Chinese and reflect Chinese syntax):

読書	どくしょ	“read-book” = reading a book, reading
防音	ぼうおん	“defend against-sound” = soundproof
決意	けつい	“decide-mind” = resolution, determination
有毒	ゆうどく	“have-poison” = poisonous
注目	ちゅうもく	“concentrate-eye” = attention, notice
駐日	ちゅうにち	“stationed-Japan” = stationed in Japan

Object–Verb

A is the object of an action indicated by B (these compounds, relatively few in number, were mostly coined in Japan and reflect Japanese syntax):

米作	べいさく	“rice-cultivate” = rice crop
肉食	にくしょく	“meat-eat” = meat-eating, meat diet

Modifier–Modified

A functions as an adjective describing B:

新人	しんじん	“new-person” = rookie; newcomer
外交	がいこう	“outside-intercourse” = diplomacy

竹林	ちくりん	“bamboo-forest” = bamboo forest
読本	とくほん	“read-book” = reading book, reader
早朝	そうちょう	“early-morning” = early morning

A functions as an adverb modifying B:

不快な	ふかいな	“not-pleasant” = unpleasant, disagreeable
毎日	まいにち	“every-day” = every day
予防	よぼう	“in advance-defend against” = prevention, precaution
最後の	さいごの	“most-later” = last, final
未定の	みていの	“not yet-decide” = undecided, pending

Compounding of a Single Kanji

A is repeated to create a plural:

国々	くにぐに	“country-country” = countries, nations
我々	われわれ	“self-self” = we

A is repeated to emphasize a meaning:

早々	そうそう (=はやばや)	“quick-quick” = quickly, without delay
昔々	むかしむかし	“former times-former times” = Once upon a time...

Compounding of Kanji with Similar Meanings

A and B merely confirm each other's meaning:

森林	しんりん	“thick woods-forest” = forest, woodland
禁止する	きんしする	“prohibit-stop” = prohibit
集合する	しゅうごうする	“gather-combine” = gather, assemble

(The above pattern results in part from the need for multisyllabic words to avoid confusion in speech – whether in Japanese or in the original Chinese. This helps explain the existence of compounds in which one kanji seems to add little or nothing to the meaning of the other.)

A and B strengthen each other's meaning:

広大な	こうだいな	“wide-big” = vast, expansive, grand
万全の	ばんぜんの	“ten thousand-whole” = perfect, infallible

A and B combine senses to denote a specific meaning:

発明	はつめい	“open up-clear” = invention, contrivance
交通	こうつう	“intercourse-pass” = traffic; transportation; communication
耳目	じもく	“ear-eye” = eyes and ears; one's attention

Compounding of Kanji with Opposite or Complementary Meanings

A and B together suggest opposite things, a choice, or a range between extremes:

左右	さゆう	“left-right” = right and left
有無	うむ	“there is-nothing” = existence, presence; yes or no
上下	じょうげ	“above-below” = high and low; rise and fall
大小	だいしょう	“big-small” = large and small; size

A and B together suggest complementary things, or a general category that includes them both:

売買	ばいばい	“sell-buy” = buying and selling, trade
心身	しんしん	“mind-body” = mind and body
山水	さんすい	“mountain-water” = landscape
父母	ふぼ	“father-mother” = father and mother, parents
草木	そうもく (=くさき)	“grass-tree” = trees and plants, vegetation

Three-Kanji Compounds

A is a prefix to B and C:

私生活	しせいかつ	“private-life” = one’s private life
平社員	ひらしゃいん	“plain-employee” = mere clerk

C is a suffix to A and B:

入学式	にゅうがくしき	“school entrance-ceremony” = school entrance ceremony
工事中	こうじちゅう	“construction-middle” = under construction

A and B are a prefix to C:

無人島	むじんとう	“without humans-island” = uninhabited island
-----	-------	--

B and C are a suffix to A:

竹細工	たけざいく	“bamboo-craftsmanship” = bamboo work, bamboo crafts
-----	-------	---

A, B, and C combine without prefix or suffix:

大中小	だいちゅうしょう	“big-middle-small” = large, medium, and small
年月日	ねんがっぴ	“year-month-day” = date

Compounds of Greater than Three Kanji

These are combinations of smaller units:

生年月日	せいねんがっぴ	“birth-date” = birth date
駐車禁止	ちゅうしゃきんし	“parking-prohibit” = No Parking
公安委員会	こうあんいいんかい	“public safety-committee” = Public Safety Commission

Abbreviations

東大	とうだい, short for 東京大学 (とうきょうだいがく, University of Tokyo)
日銀	にちぎん, short for 日本銀行 (にっぽんぎんこう, Bank of Japan)

Repeating Graphical Elements

Many compounds combine two kanji with similar graphical elements (e.g., 宇宙, 清潔, 捕捉, 憧憬, 葛藤, 咽喉, 瑠璃, 紛糾, etc.) whose common element is often suggestive of the meaning of the compound. This can be used as a clue when reading, and for remembering the meanings of such compounds.

KANJI FOR COUNTRIES AND REGIONS

Where space is at a premium, writers often abbreviate the names of countries and geographical regions using the first kanji of their old (often Chinese-based) phonetic spellings. For example, 墨ボク may be used as an abbreviation for 墨西哥メキシコ (Chinese pinyin: *Moxige*), such as in the phrase 日墨(にちぼく, Japan and Mexico, Japanese-Mexican). The following table includes a selected list of these kanji, alphabetized by country/region name, with entry numbers in this book.

0819	阿	ア	Africa	0001	日	ニチ	Japan
0234	米	ベイ	America, United States	0236	和	ワ	Japan
0545	亜	ア	Asia	0145	朝	チョウ	Korea
2204	豪	ゴウ	Australia	0662	韓	カン	(South) Korea
1184	伯	ハフ	Brazil	0336	馬	マ	Malaysia
0332	英	エイ	Britain, England	0179	滿	マン	Manchuria
1147	加	カ	Canada	0536	墨	ボク	Mexico
0035	中	チュウ	China	2205	蒙	モウ	Mongolia
1012	華	カ	China	1489	蘭	ラン	Netherlands, Holland
1385	欧	オウ	Europe	0123	比	ヒ	Philippines
0811	仏	フツ	France	1907	露	ロ	Russia
0346	独	ドク	Germany	0795	西	セイ	Spain
0231	印	イン	India	0949	台	タイ	Taiwan
2116	尼	ニ	Indonesia	2105	泰	タイ	Thailand
1406	伊	イ	Italy	1112	越	エツ	Vietnam

TABLE OF GRAPHEME MEANINGS

The meanings attached to individual graphical units are introduced and reintroduced, as you need them, throughout the main entries section. For this reason, you will not find it necessary to study the graphemes as a preliminary step to learning the kanji. However, you may on occasion find it helpful to look up the meaning(s) assigned to a grapheme, and to find the number of the entry where the grapheme is first introduced. The table that follows is provided to serve this purpose.

Format and Arrangement

Graphemes are listed in order of increasing stroke count. Graphemes having the same stroke count are arranged by the number of the entry where each grapheme is first introduced, shown along the left side of each column. When an additional meaning for a grapheme is introduced at a later point in the main entries, a number in parentheses to the right of the meaning indicates the entry where that meaning is introduced.

Scope and Purpose

This table is not intended to be comprehensive, but simply to be helpful to the user. It is not a complete list of character graphemes, nor is it a table of radicals according to the traditional system. It refers to “graphemes” (meaningful contrastive graphical units) rather than “radicals,” because it lists these forms regardless of whether they are designated by tradition as semantic roots. For a list of the traditional radicals, I refer you to the “Quick Reference Radical Chart” in the *Kodansha Kanji Learner's Dictionary*, which shows all 214 radicals printed in each of their forms, along with their Japanese names.

This table should also not be used for looking up the conventional meanings of the graphical elements contained herein. In keeping with this book's unconstrained approach to learning and remembering characters, some graphemes are assigned meanings that depart from tradition. For example, the form 禹 is assigned the simple, visualizable meaning “doorman,” in place of its conventional meaning “mythical emperor Yu.” In a few cases, a distinguishing set of strokes has been interpreted as a grapheme even though it has not traditionally been considered a distinct unit (e.g., 𠂔: stately crown/stately rooftop). In a few other cases, a variant form is assigned a different meaning from its parent form; for example, the 人 in 倉 is interpreted as a “roof,” even though it is by etymology a variant of 人 (human being). Wherever the meanings listed in this table depart from tradition, they are printed in *italics*. Conversely, traditional grapheme meanings that are not used in this course, or that apply only when the grapheme appears as a stand-alone kanji, are shown in brackets []. Graphemes that are interpreted opportunistically according to the appearance of the kanji they form part of are labeled “(various).”

To keep the list to a manageable length, priority was given to those graphemes

that do not appear as stand-alone kanji in this book, and therefore cannot be found in the main indexes. Next priority was given to stand-alone kanji that were deemed to require special attention for one or more of the following reasons: (a) they were assigned a special or specific interpretation when used as a component grapheme, (b) they have important variant forms, or (c) they appear as component graphemes either in a large number of kanji, or in kanji that do not appear consecutively in the main entries.

Some grapheme variants do not appear in this table. Traditional forms are only listed if they appear in one or more kanji listed in this book. Variant forms whose stroke count differs from the parent form appear both with the parent form and also separately, according to their own stroke count, with a cross-reference to the parent form. For example, four-stroke [𠂇] appears with its five-stroke parent 示, but also separately in the four-stroke section, with a cross-reference to 示. On the other hand, graphemes whose parent form is not listed (because it is not used in this book) are listed only under their own stroke count. For example, [+] is only listed in the 3-stroke section, even though it derives from the six-stroke parent form 艸.

If a Certain Grapheme Cannot Be Found in This Table ...

...it is likely to be one that is also a stand-alone kanji, which can therefore be found in the main indexes. Also, because of the way the kanji are arranged and cross-referenced in the main entries, users who in the course of studying come across a grapheme they have forgotten may wish to look in the preceding several entries for the necessary cross-reference, even before turning to this table.

1 STROKE		
0160 乚	breast sharp hook (0313)	
2 STROKES		
0005 十 十	ten abundant, complete cross shape, cross-shaped plant needle (0556)	
0010 八	split [eight]	
0015 人 亻	human being, person, man	
0015 宀	roof, covering [human being, person, man]	
0058 又	hand	
0065 冃	cover	
0083 儿	human legs legs roots (i.e., "legs" of a plant)	
0084 力	power, strength, force plow	
0085 刀 刂	sword, knife cut, slice	
0089 亼	nose self, private	
0102 乚	arm bent at elbow (pointing down; cf. ㄣ) (0238)	lid
0105 ㄣ	man lying flat forward gaze (with 臣) (0855) [human being, person, man]	
0120 匕	spoon person fallen on his rear, seated person	
0149 厂	cliff	
0159 ㄣ	arm bent at elbow (pointing forward; cf. ㄣ) pointing forward	
0166 勹	wrap up, wrap around elephant	
0231 冫	seal (cf. 凵)	
0278 冫	second(ary) ice (0675)	
0296 凵	open pit or container	
0296 乂	violent death slash marks "x" mark	
0297 匚 匚	(various) hiding container (1803)	

0425 几	wind <i>wind-blown tent</i>
0425 几	table <i>tablecloth</i>
0437 丁 丁	T-shaped intersection town subsection nail (1024) (<i>various</i>)
0528 ㄣ	
0628 ㄣ 与	numeral 5
0726 巳	broken body [seal] (cf. 卩)
1114 卜	pointing downward [divination]
1782 乃	pull away [possessive particle]

3 STROKES

0019 口 口	mouth opening entrance box (0068)
0022 川	river
0027 彳	(see 4-stroke 水)
0030 土 土	soil, land, earth place, locality, area (0320)
0033 大 大	big
0034 小	small
0037 山 山	mountain
0045 宀	roof, house, home
0046 扌	(see 4-stroke 手)
0055 彳	(see 6-stroke 行)
0056 忄	(see 4-stroke 心)
0064 寸	outstretched arm [sun, a bit of]
0068 阝	hills hills around edge of town
0068 阝	town walls around edge of town
0070 弋	spear [shoot]
0075 口	enclosure, border precinct box
0093 女 女	woman
0094 子 子	child, baby
0099 ㄣ	(<i>various</i>) [small]
0108 工 工	manufacture; workmanship, work construction
0112 乚	child

0114 夂 夂 夂	(at bottom) crossed legs (at top) angled rooftop (0119) (at top) summit (1376)
0121 艹	grass, herbs plants
0137 ㄣ	radiate from converge upon [small]
0141 𠂇 𠂇	claw three-fingered hand pitchfork, shovel
0147 彡	comb, bristle hair, fur (<i>various</i>)
0149 厂	slanting roof, shelter, garage [dotted cliff]
0158 辶 辶	truck, dray move forward, conveyance
0187 也	scorpion
0203 巾	cloth
0217 犳	(see 4-stroke 犬)
0227 亼	snugly-fitting lid fit
0233 亡	deceased, die
0248 尸	door buttocks (0488) [corpse]
0265 夕	evening moon
0350 士	military man, samurai man of learning
0408 干	dry
0421 弓 弓	bow
0426 己	self kneeling self wrap up, roll up (0457)
0469 卅	two hands twenty (1051) (<i>various</i>)
0614 𠂇	wooden block/tablet
0652 才	talented person reaching out to grab something [genius, talent]
0700 𠂇	(see 6-stroke 衣)
0872 𠂇	stretch one's legs stretch
1539 乇	person relaxing on floor [blade of grass]
1629 凡	spread widely carpenter's table (1633) [commonplace, mediocre]

4 STROKES

0001 日	day sun
0023 月 月 月	moon, month meat, flesh (abbreviating 肉) body part (abbreviating 肉) <i>shelf</i> (1471)
0026 火 火 𤔓	fire, flames
0027 水 氵 水	water liquid
0028 木 木	tree, species of tree wood, timber
0035 中	middle
0036 𠂇	(see 5-stroke 生)
0042 止 止	stop
0046 手 扌	hand, arm
0056 心 忄 小	heart, mind
0065 爪 𠂇 𠂇	claw
0070 戈	spear
0072 王	king
0073 王	(see 5-stroke 玉)
0088 分	divide part
0101 文	writings, learning, culture letter, script
0105 母	(see 5-stroke 母)
0107 𡈼	old, elders <i>buried underground</i> (parent form is 老 0629)
0116 牛 牛	cattle
0126 气	vapor <i>vapor escaping from container</i>
0147 开	<i>Japanese torii gate</i> [put together, make even]
0158 乚	(see 3-stroke 乚)
0171 勿	<i>woolly mammoth, generic furry beast</i> [do not]
0173 方	person, <i>person running</i> direction, side
0193 斤	<i>backsaw</i> cut [axe]
0215 内	inside
0223 云	cloud
0246 攴	strike <i>band holding "the rod"</i> <i>taking direct action upon something</i> (cf. 3-stroke 攴)
0248 戸	door, doorframe roof, top part of a structure

0277 欠	yawning/gaping mouth lack, gap
0293 犬 犳	dog smallish four-legged creature (see 5-stroke 示)
0311 𠂇	<i>digger</i>
0337 尺	[shaku]
0372 壬	<i>courtier</i> [ninth in a series]
0373 支	branch, limb <i>skill</i>
0487 毛	hair
0489 𠂇	<i>bent arm reaching down</i>
0517 殳	lance
0705 𠂇	(see 6-stroke 衣)
0716 歹	death bone
0856 𠂇	(see 6-stroke 衣)
0922 片	wooden block/tablet [half of split tree]
1136 卬	(see 5-stroke 卯)
1471 𠂇	<i>coat rack</i>
1622 卒	<i>ninety</i> [soldier; die]
1816 牙 牙	fang, tusk (cf. 5-stroke 无)

5 STROKES

0020 田	rice field head
0021 目	eye item, subdivision
0027 𠂇	(see 4-stroke 水)
0036 生 𠂇	life, grow be born, give birth to <i>growing plant</i> (4-stroke form: "growing plant" only)
0043 正 疋	right, correct upright, straight
0047 用	<i>container</i> [employ]
0067 立 立	stand <i>man standing</i>
0070 戊	<i>guided spear</i> [fifth in a series]
0073 玉 王	gem round or spherical object
0076 白	white
0105 母 母	mother [do not]
0148 𠂇	outspread legs [dotted tent]

0152 乍	<i>saw</i> [suddenly; while]
0155 电	<i>lightning bolt</i>
0164 矛	halberd
0185 亠	(see 10-stroke 高)
0197 皿 <small>mm.</small>	plate
0236 禾	neatly bundled rice stalks, rice grain
0263 且	ladder, accumulate
0282 艮	(see 6-stroke 艮)
0290 吕	<i>government official</i> (cf. 6-stroke 吕)
0311 示 礻	show altar to the gods
0315 申 申	<i>pointing upward</i> <i>piercing through layers</i> [report to (a superior)]
0319 𡩂	<i>stately crown</i> <i>stately rooftop</i>
0352 𦉳	net "wide net of the law"/ <i>the authorities</i> (0417) <i>eye</i> (2278)
0397 穴 宀	hole, cave
0403 石 石	stone, rock
0479 氏	foundation, base
0521 手	<i>pegged pole</i> <i>steps, stages</i>
0559 矢 矢	arrow <i>tools and measures</i> <i>straight</i>
0572 疋	<i>broken, deformed</i> [bolt of cloth]
0617 疒	illness
0669 台	<i>hoop rolling</i>
0710 礻	(see 6-stroke 衣)
0814 可	possible, approve "okay" <i>gesture</i>
0814 司	officiate, administer <i>desk of an official or administrator</i>
0824 冊	<i>bookshelf</i> [counter for books]
0993 朮	<i>noteworthy tree</i>
1042 甘	sweet
1136 卯 卯	rabbit <i>rabbit ears</i>
1193 兄 兄	older brother
1243 𡩂	glowing, shining, brilliant (does not apply to 学, 觉, or 劳)
1253 圣	straight
1816 牙	(see 4-stroke 牙)
1820 无	<i>fang</i> (cf. 4-stroke 牙)

6 STROKES

0055 行 彳 亍	go act <i>either side of a road</i> (as 彳 亍) (0661)
0057 耳 耳	ear
0079 聿	hand writing with brush
0081 自	nose self
0112 糸 糸	thread, string, cord, rope line (0210) continuity (0354)
0216 肉 月 月	meat, flesh body part (cf. 4-stroke 月)
0234 米 米	rice
0243 竹 𪔐	bamboo bamboo instrument counting, figuring keeping records
0250 至	arrive come to
0282 良	(see 7-stroke 良)
0282 艮 艮 目	stop limit, boundary <i>little boy</i>
0343 虫 虫	insect, worm
0418 羽	feather wing
0451 关	<i>connect with, concern</i> <i>barricade</i> <i>blossoms from heaven</i> (1251)
0456 𦰩	tally stick
0490 羊 𦍋 𦍋	sheep, goat
0528 色	color eros
0547 西 西	<i>box/basket with handle</i> [west]
0580 𦍋	<i>mixing cauldron</i>
0637 𦍋	hand presenting sacrificial meat offering
0668 舟 舟	small boat boat
0700 衣 衤 衣	garment, clothing
0748 𦍋	<i>high-ranking official</i> (cf. 5-stroke 吕)
0774 亦	<i>flame-beated griddle</i> [repetition]
0786 各	<i>cabin</i> [each, every]
0912 虎 𧇆	tiger
0935 束	stab
0961 舛	dance [opposite, contrary]

1582 𦏧	<i>vehicle unloading cargo</i> [spears]
1643 耒耜	<i>three-blade rotary tiller</i> [plow]
1756 𠂇	<i>three men looking at something</i> <i>that has drawn their attention</i> [this]
1827 𥝵	<i>budding stalks</i> [showing signs of]
1932 𢵿	<i>pinch, hold between</i>
2042 𡵓	<i>relative</i>
2054 臼	<i>(various)</i> [mortar]
2109 𦰇	<i>roots</i> [and]
2168 𠂔	<i>put together</i>

7 STROKES

0044 足 𧇖	<i>foot, leg, step</i>
0051 言 言	<i>say</i> <i>speech, word</i>
0060 身 身	<i>body</i>
0082 貝 貝	<i>shellfish, shell</i> <i>money, wealth</i>
0083 見 見	<i>see, look at</i>
0125 車 車	<i>vehicle, car</i> <i>wheel</i>
0140 走 走	<i>run</i>
0159 𨋖	<i>carry (a container) forward</i> [wall-enclosed road]
0161 豆 豆	<i>bean, pea</i> <i>pea-sized</i>
0218 豕 豕	<i>pig</i>
0282 良 良	<i>good</i> <i>good little boy</i>
0299 采 采	<i>crudely tied rice bundles</i> [divide, distinguish]
0342 角 角	<i>horn, antenna</i>
0484 臣 臣	<i>retainer</i>
0510 辰 辰	<i>dragon</i>
0531 里 里	<i>village</i> <i>person</i>
0647 呆 呆	<i>swaddled baby</i>
0796 酉 酉	<i>liquor bottle, liquor</i> <i>ferment</i>
0800 爰 爰	<i>sharp stimulus</i>
0995 余 余	<i>remaining, excess</i> <i>carrying excessive load of wood</i>
1097 𠂔	<i>person splashing in water</i> [seek]
1193 兑 兑	<i>(see 5-stroke 兄)</i>

1288 肖 肖	<i>sparks</i> <i>fragments</i> [likeness]
1478 𠂔	<i>typist</i> [Kingdom of Wu]
1596 𦉳	<i>fishing net</i> [not until]
2206 𧈧	<i>badger</i>

8 STROKES

0025 隹 隹	<i>small bird</i>
0029 金 金	<i>metal</i> <i>gold</i> <i>money</i>
0068 𠂔	<i>very short person standing on box</i>
0091 長 長	<i>long</i>
0130 青 青	<i>blue</i> <i>clear</i> <i>pure</i> <i>calm</i>
0154 雨 雨	<i>rain, raincloud, raindrops,</i> <i>atmospheric moisture</i>
0288 食 食	<i>(see 9-stroke 食)</i>
0443 易 易	<i>easy</i> <i>(cf. 9-stroke 易)</i>
0447 門 門	<i>gate</i>
0485 其 其	<i>bind/bound</i> <i>chessboard (1796)</i>
0738 非 非	<i>not, non-, un-, wrong</i> <i>door (0741)</i>
0808 𠂔	<i>Siamese twins</i>
0839 直 直	<i>straight, direct, upright</i> <i>put straight, correct</i>
0942 𠂔	<i>careful study</i> <i>library</i>
1016 𦉳	<i>washcloth</i>
1029 𦉳	<i>stable</i>
1272 免 免	<i>exemption</i> <i>escaping rabbit</i>
1329 奇 奇	<i>unusual, odd</i> <i>large person in odd position</i> <i>balancing atop object</i>
1421 𦉳	<i>growing child</i> [enjoy]
1432 𦉳	<i>earth's crust</i> [land]
1438 𦉳	<i>emperor buried with legs crossed</i> <i>[surmounting a hill]</i>
1608 𦉳	<i>band spraying water hose</i> [slave]
2267 𦉳	<i>mischievous elephant</i> [interrogative adverb]

9 STROKES

0150	音	sound
0156	頁	head
		[page]
0157	首	head
0288	食 食 食	eat
		food
0301	品	article
		(various)
0443	易	difficult
		[expand; bright]
		(cf. 8-stroke 易)
0464	𡗗	exceed, over-
		[evil, dishonest]
0586	𡗗	pig commando
		[drive out]
0592	革 革	leather
0801	酋	ceremonial liquor bottle
		[tribal chief]
0863	复	overlap, duplicate, double, fold
0945	俞 俞	package of sliced meat
		[hollow/scoop out]
1081	扁	framed bookcase
		[flat, level]
1124	爰	give
		[lead to]
1212	𡗗	drum standing on its side
1481	畚	grain silo
		[brimming liquor bottle]
1678	是	straight
		[right, correct]
1872	禹	doorman
		[mythical emperor Yu]
1874	禺	monkey
1903	段	(various)
		[cover with a veil]

10 STROKES

0185	高 𡗗	high, tall
0336	馬 馬	horse
0465	骨 骨	bone
0507	竜 龍	dragon
0659	韋 韋	leather
0712	萸 萸	Han scholar-official
		[violet (萸)]
0917	葦	scaffolding structure
		[put together]
1132	𡗗	long-necked bird
1286	鬲 鬲	tripod cauldron

1336	莫	no more
		[do/be not]
1792	髟	hair

11 STROKES

0340	鳥 鳥	bird, species of bird
0492	魚 魚	fish
0831	責	responsibility, blame
		mounting layers
0852	麻 麻	hemp
1118	商	fruit merchant carrying old basket
		[only]
1128	𡗗	bird pointing with arrow
1134	曼	arrogant and lazy person
		crossing arms and legs
		[handsome, broad]
1222	曾	build up
		[before, formerly]
1434	執	the round earth
		[cultivation]
1436	孰	well-rounded child
		[wall-building]

12 STROKES

0952	寮	big fun
		[burn gradually]
1087	𡗗	spear-bearing guard standing in
		the sun
1358	𡗗	big servant
		[thicket]
1578	喬	tall
1813	贗	seashell swollen to bursting
2223	敝 敝	dry
		[be worn out]

13 STROKES

0926	義	righteousness
		righteous ritual of sheep sacrifice
1466	辟	criminal
		[law]
1659	𡗗	grasp
1662	𡗗	pad with fluffy lining
1809	杲	fruiting tree, cotton plant
		[chirping]

16 STROKES

0507	龍	(see 10-stroke 竜)
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TABLE OF RELATED AND LOOK-ALIKE KANJI

This table arranges kanji into groups that highlight similarities and differences in their graphical forms. Use this table for review at a relatively advanced stage in your study of the kanji—for example, by testing whether you can recall each kanji's keyword(s), as well as a *kun* word or sample compound.

Format and Arrangement

Groups are divided by horizontal lines, but have been arranged so as to allow instructive comparisons among adjacent groups in many instances. Note that many kanji appear in multiple (often adjacent) groups, while some kanji do not appear in any group.

Groups appear in ascending order of their lowest entry number. Where two or more groups begin at the same entry, they are further arranged by their highest entry number. Within each group, kanji appear in the order of their individual entry numbers, so a quick glance at these will allow you to determine how far through a group you have studied.

Groups related primarily or exclusively by a shared radical have mostly been excluded; to test yourself on these, use the Radical Index. In some cases part of a radical-based group has been included as a supplement to what appears in the Radical Index (for example, the related pair 曇 and 雲 are shown, since 曇 is not listed under Radical 173 雨).

五	0007	盟	1305	中	0035	定	0045	愛	0778	倍	0069
吾	0220	萌	1826	仲	0643	錠	2080	授	1123	位	0577
語	0222	曜	0025	忠	0644	綻	2081	援	1124	泣	0578
悟	0326	濯	1328	沖	0645	手	0046	媛	1125	拉	2239
六	0008	躍	1690	正	0043	毛	0487	緩	1126	成	0070
穴	0397	水	0027	政	0246	無	0048	暖	1127	城	1298
九	0011	氷	1690	整	0308	舞	0961	以	0066	誠	1299
丸	0012	永	1691	証	0550	焦	1654	似	1354	盛	1300
力	0084	東	0032	歪	0551	付	0064	部	0068	代	0071
刀	0085	陳	1373	症	0618	府	0247	倍	0069	袋	0702
刃	0087	棟	1688	征	0872	符	0982	剖	1262	貸	1163
千	0017	凍	1689	足	0044	腐	2183	陪	1263	伐	1361
干	0408	練	2062	捉	1603	附	2214	培	1264	閥	1362
明	0024	鍊	2063	促	1604	受	0065	賠	1265	王	0072

玉	0073	校	0103	式	0109	索	1735	酢	2129	務	0687
宝	0074	較	0693	式	0110	先	0134	電	0155	柔	0688
国	0075	郊	1412	武	0111	洗	0135	雷	0900	句	0166
白	0076	効	1413	系	0112	銑	2068	頁	0156	旬	0167
舶	0670	絞	1414	系	1077	洗	0135	首	0157	拘	1070
迫	1182	母	0104	午	0115	洪	0358	頁	0156	殉	1090
泊	1183	每	0105	年	0117	元	0136	夏	0363	句	2245
伯	1184	海	0106	牛	0116	示	0311	憂	0779	勾	2246
拍	1185	毒	0133	件	0118	光	0137	優	0780	勺	0168
皇	0077	侮	1571	伴	0743	当	0141	頁	0156	的	0169
星	0755	梅	1572	条	0119	去	0138	貢	1158	約	0170
全	0078	悔	1573	柔	0688	法	0139	首	0157	酌	2131
栓	2230	敏	1574	化	0120	走	0140	道	0158	釣	2132
詮	2231	繁	1575	花	0121	朝	0145	導	0804	勿	0171
書	0079	貫	1911	靴	0593	潮	0146	通	0159	物	0172
事	0080	慣	1912	貨	1164	胡	0258	痛	0619	忽	1857
貝	0082	者	0107	北	0122	湖	0259	踊	1325	惚	1858
見	0083	考	0628	背	0124	期	0486	勇	2005	方	0173
具	0837	老	0629	脊	2153	嘲	2221	湧	2006	防	0174
切	0086	孝	0630	比	0123	形	0147	乳	0160	訪	0454
窃	1566	者	0107	批	0746	刑	0722	浮	0613	紡	0835
分	0088	著	0707	皆	1427	型	0723	孔	1559	妨	1882
公	0089	煮	1192	此	1756	研	0724	乳	0160	坊	1883
長	0091	箸	1443	氣	0126	爰	0148	礼	0313	傍	1884
辰	0510	暑	1444	汽	0127	廢	0149	乱	0380	房	1886
脹	2019	署	1445	青	0130	音	0150	孔	1559	肪	1996
張	2020	曙	1446	情	0973	響	1297	札	1694	面	0175
帳	2021	者	0107	清	0974	闇	1364	豆	0161	画	0176
子	0094	猪	0217	晴	0975	暗	1593	頭	0162	両	0177
予	0163	都	0244	精	0976	韻	1594	豐	0513	岡	0178
矛	0164	賭	1447	請	0977	意	0151	短	0562	滿	0179
了	0958	諸	1448	靜	0978	憶	0620	登	1054	顏	0180
安	0096	儲	1449	青	0130	臆	0621	澄	1055	須	1928
案	0097	緒	1450	責	0831	億	0622	痘	1944	同	0182
父	0100	工	0108	貴	1177	作	0152	予	0163	向	0183
文	0101	攻	1045	麦	0131	昨	0153	預	0165	尚	0184
交	0102	功	1046	表	0705	搾	1415	序	1209	司	0820
交	0102	巧	1047	素	0132	詐	1794	矛	0164	肖	1288

宵	1293	渴	2267	今	0228	至	0250	失	0563	浪	1477
同	0182	爪	0201	令	0229	屋	0252	夫	0565	娘	2200
筒	1838	瓜	0202	命	0232	室	0253	朱	0566	官	0290
洞	1842	孤	1073	佗	0223	到	0940	未	0271	宮	1242
胴	1992	弧	1074	仁	0811	倒	0941	味	0273	官	0290
銅	2066	巾	0203	會	1094	室	1565	妹	1206	館	0291
高	0185	布	0204	繪	0226	致	0251	魅	2094	管	1839
稿	1580	怖	1634	合	0525	緻	2009	昧	2250	棺	1840
縞	1581	市	0205	給	0227	居	0255	末	0272	宿	0292
地	0187	姉	1205	令	0526	局	0256	抹	1954	縮	0875
池	0188	肺	1981	冷	0229	屈	1528	新	0275	犬	0293
他	0189	柿	2234	齡	0675	屈	1834	親	0276	狀	0616
施	0571	泉	0207	零	0676	固	0260	薪	1753	獸	0763
集	0190	線	0210	領	0901	箇	0261	欠	0277	猷	1157
隻	1658	腺	1983	鈴	1922	個	0262	飲	0289	伏	1850
斤	0193	原	0208	念	2082	鋼	2079	軟	0689	吠	1851
近	0194	源	0209	捻	0230	箇	0261	久	0904	太	0294
辺	0195	願	0214	亡	1700	筒	1838	炊	1751	馱	2275
所	0249	綿	0211	盲	0233	且	0263	吹	1764	凶	0296
新	0275	絹	0212	忘	1061	組	0264	次	0278	区	0297
質	0318	錦	0213	忙	1062	祖	0641	資	1165	区	0298
祈	0640	内	0215	望	1063	助	0642	盜	1304	区	0297
断	0849	肉	0216	妄	1066	租	1515	姿	1453	欧	1385
丘	0906	丙	1523	私	1455	粗	1516	諮	1638	枢	1386
析	1697	猪	0217	仏	0237	阻	1517	茨	2039	毆	1387
折	1698	豚	0218	弘	0811	狙	1518	羨	2040	驅	1388
斬	1704	家	0219	広	0812	且	0263	席	0279	番	0299
斥	1707	嫁	2201	拡	0238	查	1514	度	0280	審	1510
匠	1802	稼	2202	鉦	0813	宜	1519	渡	0281	藩	1511
最	0196	塚	2203	細	2065	疊	1520	庶	1739	翻	1512
撮	1282	我	0221	紳	0239	名	0269	遮	1740	号	0300
温	0199	義	0926	累	0874	各	0786	限	0282	考	0628
湿	0200	餓	1965	京	0884	銘	1546	郎	0286	与	0858
湯	0446	佗	0223	景	0245	天	0270	廊	0287	写	0859
温	0199	転	0224	就	1280	未	0271	良	0285	巧	1047
盟	1304	芸	0225	涼	1283	未	0272	郎	0286	朽	1048
温	0199	会	0226	鯨	1284	来	0274	食	0288	汚	1050
湯	0446	合	0227		1285	矢	0559	朗	1476	楽	0302

藥	0303	央	0328	誆	0355	肢	1991	委	0396	梨	1175
周	0304	映	0329	共	0356	反	0374	萎	1456	痢	1943
週	0305	決	0330	供	0357	坂	0375	穴	0397	害	0413
調	0306	快	0331	洪	0358	阪	0376	空	0398	普	1085
數	0309	英	0332	恭	1345	飯	0377	控	1952	喜	1212
類	0310	並	0333	洪	0358	返	0378	友	0399	善	1213
樓	1957	普	1085	港	1501	仮	0921	有	0400	害	0413
禁	0312	平	0334	昔	0359	版	0923	左	0401	割	0416
襟	1532	評	0745	惜	1218	板	0924	右	0402	憲	0417
申	0315	半	0335	措	1219	販	0925	石	0403	寧	0438
神	0316	伴	0743	借	1220	雜	0379	在	0406	轄	1841
伸	0873	判	0744	錯	1221	粹	1622	存	0407	益	0414
紳	0874	畔	1404	冬	0360	碎	1623	友	0399	溢	0415
申	0315	絆	2076	修	1676	粹	1624	拔	1951	羽	0418
由	0432	尺	0337	寒	0361	醉	1625	左	0401	翌	0419
甲	1521	尽	0338	塞	2232	寸	0381	佐	2218	習	0420
員	0317	冬	0360	秋	0364	寺	0382	右	0402	翌	0419
買	0352	馱	0339	愁	1316	時	0383	若	0404	笠	0754
員	0317	沢	1503	主	0365	持	0384	苦	0405	弓	0421
韻	1594	沢	1504	住	0366	特	0385	干	0408	弱	0424
損	1595	沢	1505	駐	0367	待	0386	刊	0409	溺	2264
党	0319	沢	1506	注	0368	侍	0388	汗	0410	己	0426
堂	0320	鳥	0340	往	0866	詩	0389	竿	0411	記	0427
常	0321	鳥	0341	柱	0867	等	0393	軒	0691	紀	0428
賞	0322	鳥	2281	住	0366	時	0383	岸	1648	改	0429
償	0323	角	0342	仕	0371	蒔	2185	乾	1807	起	0430
掌	0324	触	0344	任	0372	待	0386	幹	1808	配	0799
覺	0325	解	0345	志	0369	得	0387	肝	1980	忌	1864
感	0327	蟹	2294	誌	0370	徒	0870	刊	0409	妃	2195
憾	1216	店	0347	記	0427	即	0390	刑	0722	由	0432
感	0327	占	0348	支	0373	却	0733	判	0744	届	1528
減	1148	点	0349	反	0374	脚	0734	汗	0410	宙	1529
減	1149	貼	1266	友	0399	即	0390	汁	0756	笛	1530
威	1150	粘	1267	皮	0595	節	0391	斗	0757	袖	1531
或	1152	士	0350	支	0373	既	1820	料	0758	井	0434
惑	1153	仕	0371	枝	0965	節	0391	科	0759	圉	0435
域	1154	壳	0353	技	0966	筋	0392	斜	0999	井	0436
城	1298	続	0354	伎	0967	季	0395	利	0412	丁	0437

寧	0438	砲	0665	眠	1009	遲	1144	沒	0519	懂	2085
町	0439	泡	0666	低	0479	群	1408	設	0520	量	0538
灯	0440	飽	1964	抵	0480	幸	1470	殺	0522	糧	1618
庁	0441	胞	1984	邸	0481	達	1475	般	0671	重	0539
貯	0442	卷	0458	底	0482	翔	1513	殿	0881	垂	1004
訂	1024	圈	0459	巨	0483	羞	1671	毆	1387	重	0539
打	1025	遷	0785	距	2013	魚	0492	疫	1942	種	0544
亭	1423	港	1501	拒	2014	鮮	0493	股	1990	腫	2022
停	1424	選	1502	臣	0484	蘇	0494	殼	2052	動	0540
釘	2078	勝	0460	姬	2196	漁	0765	穀	2053	働	0541
易	0443	藤	2235	基	0485	鯨	1285	毀	2055	勤	1732
賜	0444	騰	2236	期	0486	曲	0503	段	0521	勲	1778
賜	0444	騰	2237	旗	0573	典	0504	鍛	2064	勞	0542
贈	1227	戰	0461	其	1757	農	0511	殺	0522	營	1243
場	0445	彈	1075	欺	1795	豐	0513	刹	0523	蚩	1244
湯	0446	禪	1076	棋	1796	曹	1879	刈	0524	采	1245
揚	1308	單	0462	碁	1797	遭	1880	巴	0527	譽	1246
暢	1309	巢	0601	毛	0487	槽	1881	肥	2023	拳	1247
陽	1310	卑	2087	尾	0488	興	0505	把	2024	拳	1248
瘍	1945	過	0464	育	0489	輿	0506	已	2296	協	0543
腸	1985	禍	1486	充	1056	竜	0507	色	0528	脅	1496
門	0447	渦	1487	羊	0490	滝	0508	危	0726	脇	1993
間	0448	鍋	1488	洋	0491	籠	0509	免	1272	垂	0545
問	0452	骨	0465	詳	0495	襲	1849	声	0529	惡	0546
聞	0453	滑	1493	祥	0496	辰	0510	眉	0530	串	1938
簡	0463	骸	2162	美	0497	農	0511	里	0531	患	1939
蘭	1489	髓	2215	業	0498	濃	0512	理	0532	要	0547
欄	1490	夜	0467	実	0499	震	0902	埋	0533	妄	1455
潤	1491	液	0468	養	0500	振	0903	野	0534	腰	1987
送	0455	戒	0469	樣	0501	賑	0905	裏	0704	必	0549
迭	1211	械	0474	南	0794	娠	1846	厘	2242	秘	1384
券	0456	幾	0470	義	0926	唇	1847	黑	0535	泌	1894
卷	0458	譏	0471	議	0927	辱	1848	墨	0536	歪	0551
圈	0459	磯	0472	儀	0928	吉	0514	默	0762	否	0552
勝	0460	機	0473	犧	0929	詰	0515	童	0537	吞	2174
包	0457	氏	0476	差	0937	結	0516	章	1459	処	0553
鞆	0594	紙	0478	着	0938	投	0517	鐘	2083	抛	0554
抱	0664	民	0477	看	0939	役	0518	瞳	2084	計	0555

針	0556	笑	0579	菓	0602	教	0632	衛	0661	霜	1908
計	0555	筓	1442	裸	0711	享	1421	韓	0662	称	0684
討	1023	箸	1443	果	0599	亭	1423	違	0663	弥	0685
訂	1024	專	0580	某	2121	勃	2036	緯	0660	互	0686
診	2165	惠	0581	課	0600	醇	2127	經	1257	瓦	2167
綫	0557	博	0983	謀	2122	完	0633	抱	0664	藏	0695
窓	0558	縛	0984	世	0604	院	0634	拘	1070	臟	1974
知	0560	簿	0985	葉	0605	奈	0635	丹	0667	倉	0696
智	1093	簿	0986	喋	2139	宗	0636	舟	0668	創	0697
痴	1941	籍	1910	蝶	2299	宗	0636	凡	1629	告	0698
医	0561	連	0582	葉	0605	踪	1322	船	0669	造	0699
匹	1801	軍	0583	棄	0606	崇	1645	沿	1348	酷	1628
匠	1802	運	0584	帶	1232	祭	0637	鉛	2067	衣	0700
匿	1803	蓮	0585	綠	0607	際	0638	般	0671	依	0701
諾	1804	揮	0933	錄	0608	察	0639	搬	0672	袋	0702
失	0563	輝	0934	剝	0609	擦	2098	盤	0673	褒	0703
秩	1210	隊	0586	綠	0607	保	0646	盤	0673	裏	0704
迭	1211	墜	2211	緣	0610	呆	0647	盆	1302	裝	1591
朱	0566	呈	0587	介	0611	守	0648	菌	0674	表	0705
株	0567	程	0588	界	0612	団	0649	齡	0676	俵	1355
珠	1207	聖	0589	畏	2096	守	0648	嚙	1852	制	0708
殊	1208	是	1678	浮	0613	狩	0766	少	0677	製	0709
族	0568	丑	0590	将	0614	対	0650	砂	0678	裂	0720
旅	0569	紐	0591	将	0614	村	0651	省	0681	刺	0935
遊	0570	革	0592	奨	0615	村	0651	雀	1742	難	0712
施	0571	靴	0593	醬	2128	材	0654	劣	1743	漢	1730
旋	0572	鞆	0594	狀	0616	枕	0656	抄	1744	嘆	1731
旗	0573	皮	0595	壯	1589	杖	0658	秒	1745	勤	1732
放	0574	破	0596	莊	1590	枚	1695	妙	1746	謹	1733
激	0575	彼	0597	裝	1591	才	0652	沙	1747	僅	1734
傲	1353	波	0598	病	0617	財	0653	炒	1750	准	0713
敷	1507	疲	1948	丙	1523	材	0654	步	0679	準	0714
傲	1508	被	1949	柄	1524	沈	0655	涉	0680	死	0716
贅	1509	披	1950	則	0625	枕	0656	頻	1923	葬	0717
牧	0576	拔	1951	側	0626	丈	0657	涉	1924	怨	0728
枚	1695	果	0599	測	0627	杖	0658	相	0682	苑	0729
泣	0578	課	0600	孝	0630	偉	0659	想	0683	宛	0730
淚	1020	巢	0601	厚	0631	緯	0660	租	1515	碗	0731

腕	0732	狩	0766	額	1929	崎	1333	摩	2099	殿	0881
列	0718	猛	0767	酪	2126	埼	1334	磨	2100	異	0882
烈	0719	煙	0768	西	0795	司	0820	歷	0853	翼	0883
裂	0720	燒	0769	酉	0796	伺	0821	曆	0854	累	0884
例	0721	曉	0770	酒	0797	詞	0822	臨	0855	罌	0885
倒	0941	噴	1813	洒	0798	飼	0823	覽	2026	糞	1892
厄	0725	墳	1814	酸	0800	嗣	0825	監	2027	吏	0886
危	0726	憤	1815	俊	1440	視	0826	鑑	2028	使	0887
範	0727	燒	0769	唆	1441	負	0829	艦	2029	史	0888
犯	0735	燥	1810	猶	0801	敗	0830	濫	2030	更	0889
狂	0736	旧	0771	尊	0802	貞	1867	藍	2031	便	0890
獄	0737	兒	0772	噂	2011	責	0831	賢	2032	硬	0891
非	0738	亦	0773	樽	2012	積	0832	腎	2033	梗	2233
排	0739	變	0775	遵	0803	債	0833	堅	2034	能	0892
排	0739	蛩	0776	導	0804	漬	0834	緊	2035	態	0893
俳	0740	恋	0777	敬	0805	績	0836	園	0856	熊	0894
罪	0741	跡	1321	警	0806	債	0833	遠	0857	罷	0895
罰	0742	赤	0774	驚	0807	借	1220	猿	1859	羅	0896
批	0746	赦	1320	散	0808	漬	0834	遠	0857	雲	0897
輩	1855	愛	0778	撒	2186	清	0974	還	1550	曇	0898
悲	1856	曖	2249	撤	2187	潰	1178	卸	0861	丘	0906
帥	0747	栗	0781	徹	2188	具	0837	御	0862	兵	0907
師	0748	票	0782	微	2189	真	0838	複	0863	岳	0908
座	0749	標	0783	徵	2190	直	0839	腹	0864	浜	0909
坐	0750	漂	0784	懲	2191	植	0840	復	0865	舍	0910
挫	1699	遷	0785	敢	0809	殖	0841	覆	1870	捨	1072
卒	0751	栗	0781	嚴	0810	值	0842	履	1871	舖	1601
率	0752	慄	1716	可	0814	置	0843	往	0866	寅	0913
傘	0753	各	0786	何	0815	県	0844	征	0868	演	0914
笠	0754	客	0787	苛	0816	州	0845	徙	0869	黃	0915
率	0752	路	0788	荷	0817	洲	0846	徒	0870	橫	0916
牽	1736	格	0789	河	0818	酬	1627	縱	0871	構	0917
然	0760	絡	0790	阿	0819	繼	0848	延	0872	講	0918
燃	0761	略	0791	歌	0827	断	0849	誕	0876	購	0919
默	0762	閣	0792	奇	1329	繡	1614	廷	0877	溝	0920
獸	0763	落	0793	寄	1330	床	0851	庭	0878	講	0918
獵	0764	路	1229	騎	1331	麻	0852	艇	0879	讓	1662
漁	0765	露	1907	椅	1332	魔	2095	展	0880	旨	0931

指	0932	采	0987	眼	1092	統	1058	赴	1114	架	1173
脂	1994	菜	0988	侵	1013	流	1059	訃	1115	染	1174
詣	1995	採	0989	浸	1014	硫	1060	朴	1116	梨	1175
刺	0935	彩	0990	寢	1015	荒	1064	掛	1117	傑	1176
策	0936	杉	0991	掃	1016	慌	1065	摘	1118	俊	1440
論	0942	街	0992	婦	1017	系	1077	滴	1119	貴	1177
倫	0943	掛	1117	婦	1018	係	1078	嫡	1120	潰	1178
輪	0944	術	0993	戾	1019	孫	1079	適	1121	遺	1179
輪	0945	述	0994	淚	1020	遜	2060	敵	1122	遣	1180
諭	0946	桁	2229	射	1021	偏	1081	觀	1128	追	1181
愉	0947	余	0995	謝	1022	遍	1082	勸	1129	迫	1182
癒	0948	除	0996	擊	1026	編	1083	權	1130	弔	1186
喻	2140	徐	0997	繫	1576	篇	1084	歡	1131	沸	1187
台	0949	叙	0998	拭	1027	普	1085	鶴	1132	費	1189
治	0950	斜	0999	試	1028	譜	1086	確	1133	弟	1190
治	0951	途	1000	誠	1299	職	1087	慢	1134	第	1191
始	0956	塗	1001	檢	1029	織	1088	漫	1135	剃	1192
沿	1348	漆	1002	驗	1030	識	1089	卯	1136	兄	1193
胎	1986	添	1344	險	1031	忍	1095	抑	1137	只	1194
怠	2216	膝	1989	俟	1032	認	1096	仰	1138	稅	1195
療	0952	泰	2105	劍	1033	忽	1857	迎	1139	銳	1196
僚	0953	垂	1004	谷	1034	求	1097	柳	1140	說	1197
瞭	0954	乘	1005	欲	1035	救	1098	卵	1141	脫	1198
寮	0955	兼	1006	浴	1036	球	1099	卯	1136	閱	1199
承	0959	華	1012	俗	1039	屯	1100	貿	1169	祝	1200
蒸	0960	垂	1004	裕	1040	純	1101	留	1170	況	1201
燕	1741	睡	1008	容	1037	鈍	1102	溜	1171	悅	1202
舞	0961	郵	1010	溶	1038	頓	1920	疎	1142	克	1203
隣	0962	錘	1011	甘	1042	召	1103	速	1143	競	1204
瞬	0963	唾	1401	紺	1043	招	1104	遲	1144	呪	2177
夢	0964	乘	1005	某	2121	沼	1105	辻	1145	喜	1212
岐	0968	剩	1007	謀	2122	紹	1106	迅	1146	嬉	2015
峠	0969	兼	1006	媒	2123	詔	1107	訊	1637	鼓	2016
急	0971	廉	2056	升	1051	昭	1109	加	1147	樹	2017
爭	0972	鎌	2057	弁	1052	照	1110	賀	1172	膨	2018
淨	0979	嫌	2058	昇	1053	超	1111	架	1173	善	1213
算	0980	謙	2059	充	1056	招	1104	収	1155	繕	1214
鼻	1558	眠	1009	銃	1057	拐	1784	叫	1769	膳	1215

曾	1222	勉	1274	栽	1319	峰	1378	郭	1422	幸	1470
增	1223	晚	1275	戴	1914	逢	1379	熟	1436	幸	1470
層	1224	許	1276	織	2008	縫	1380	塾	1437	服	1471
憎	1225	詐	1794	騎	1331	蜂	1381	亭	1423	報	1472
僧	1226	象	1277	駒	2276	蜜	1382	停	1424	執	1473
贈	1227	像	1278	模	1336	密	1383	昆	1425	摯	1474
賦	1230	景	1280	膜	1337	蜜	1382	混	1426	吳	1478
賊	1231	影	1281	漠	1338	蟹	2294	皆	1427	娛	1479
帶	1232	憬	2086	幕	1339	旦	1392	楷	1428	誤	1480
滯	1233	就	1283	墓	1340	但	1393	諧	1429	虞	2001
帝	1418	蹴	1324	募	1341	担	1394	階	1430	富	1481
為	1236	驚	2287	暮	1342	壇	1958	陞	1431	副	1482
偽	1237	隔	1286	慕	1343	胆	1982	陸	1432	幅	1483
參	1238	融	1287	添	1344	亘	1395	睦	1433	福	1484
慘	1239	肖	1288	恭	1345	恒	1396	勢	1434	双	1498
呂	1240	消	1289	暴	1346	垣	1397	熱	1435	綴	2290
侶	1241	硝	1290	爆	1347	宣	1398	熟	1436	桑	2291
宮	1242	梢	1291	漠	1338	喧	1399	塾	1437	江	1499
桜	1249	削	1292	漢	1730	宜	1519	陵	1438	灣	1500
妥	1250	宵	1293	礎	1349	曄	1400	菱	1439	港	1501
咲	1251	屑	1891	疑	1350	唾	1401	翁	1451	乙	1522
朕	1252	鄉	1295	凝	1351	坪	1403	婆	1452	乞	1805
莖	1253	饗	1296	擬	1352	畔	1404	姿	1453	迄	1806
徑	1254	響	1297	俺	1356	伊	1406	恣	1454	乾	1807
怪	1255	塩	1306	庵	1357	君	1407	妻	1457	押	1525
輕	1256	傷	1307	僕	1358	群	1408	淒	1458	抽	1526
經	1257	揚	1308	撲	1359	郡	1409	章	1459	搜	1527
齊	1258	揭	2272	脈	1366	那	1410	彰	1460	搜	1527
斎	1259	陽	1310	派	1367	邦	1411	障	1461	插	1597
濟	1260	陰	1311	缶	1368	釜	1898	辛	1462	裾	1534
剂	1261	隱	1312	搖	1369	爺	1899	宰	1463	据	1535
剖	1262	穩	1313	謠	1370	絞	1414	辣	1464	握	1536
衡	1268	穗	1314	遙	1371	紋	1416	辞	1465	託	1539
衝	1567	稻	1315	陶	1372	蚊	2295	壁	1466	宅	1540
換	1269	愁	1316	陳	1373	帝	1418	壁	1467	詫	1541
喚	1270	悠	1677	陣	1374	締	1419	癖	1468	宇	1542
免	1272	裁	1317	隆	1376	諦	1420	避	1469	芋	1543
逸	1273	載	1318	降	1377	享	1421	辛	1462	寿	1544

鑄	1545	插	1597	岸	1648	帽	1687	吸	1763	概	1821
錢	1585	補	1598	岩	1649	昌	1684	吹	1764	慨	1822
鏡	1547	浦	1599	嵐	1651	唱	1685	吐	1766	苗	1823
境	1548	哺	1600	崖	1652	晶	1686	叶	1767	描	1824
環	1549	舖	1601	催	1653	永	1691	吟	1770	猫	1825
還	1550	筆	1605	崩	1650	泳	1692	含	1771	兆	1827
盾	1551	津	1606	朋	2226	詠	1693	迷	1773	眺	1828
循	1552	律	1607	棚	2227	折	1698	謎	1774	逃	1829
息	1556	逮	1608	棚	2228	誓	1701	逆	1775	桃	1830
憩	1557	康	1611	崖	1652	逝	1702	遡	1776	跳	1831
鼻	1558	庸	1612	窪	1900	哲	1703	塑	1777	挑	1832
臭	1560	廉	2056	佳	1901	斬	1704	勲	1778	拙	1833
嗅	1561	建	1609	涯	1902	漸	1705	薰	1779	屈	1834
奧	1562	健	1610	焦	1654	暫	1706	香	1781	掘	1835
尖	1563	鍵	2077	礁	1655	斥	1707	秀	1782	堀	1836
突	1564	肅	1613	奮	1656	訴	1708	誘	1783	窟	1843
窒	1565	繡	1614	奪	1657	探	1714	透	1785	墀	2171
竊	1566	唐	1615	隻	1658	深	1715	携	1786	筒	1838
究	1710	糖	1616	獲	1659	惧	1717	擁	2182	管	1839
契	1568	粧	1617	穫	1660	慎	1718	雄	1787	窟	1843
喫	1569	粉	1619	護	1661	鎮	1719	雌	1788	窪	1900
潔	1570	紛	1620	讓	1662	填	1720	些	1789	淫	1844
繁	1575	糾	1621	孃	1663	囚	1722	柴	1790	溪	2285
繫	1576	凡	1629	釀	1664	困	1723	紫	1791	妊	1845
緊	2035	風	1630	壤	1665	梱	1724	髮	1792	妖	2176
茂	1577	帆	1631	壞	1666	因	1725	髭	1793	班	1853
蔑	2279	汎	1632	懷	1667	姻	1726	甚	1798	斑	1854
橋	1578	恐	1633	德	1668	咽	1727	勘	1799	哀	1860
矯	1579	築	1635	聽	1669	恩	1728	堪	1800	衰	1861
箋	1582	尋	1636	侯	1673	索	1735	操	1809	衷	1862
殘	1583	抗	1639	喉	1674	牽	1736	燥	1810	喪	1863
棧	1584	航	1640	候	1675	牢	1737	繰	1811	卓	1865
錢	1585	坑	1641	是	1678	之	1755	藻	1812	悼	1866
踐	1586	耕	1643	提	1679	乏	1758	牙	1816	貞	1867
淺	1587	耗	1644	堤	1680	芝	1759	芽	1817	偵	1868
洩	1588	籍	1910	題	1681	及	1760	雅	1818	属	1872
湧	2006	灰	1646	匙	1682	扱	1761	邪	1819	囑	1873
捕	1596	炭	1647	冒	1683	級	1762	既	1820	偶	1874

隅	1875	肌	1997	怒	2049	端	2114	維	2149	隨	2213
遇	1877	胸	1971	隸	2050	尼	2116	推	2150	髓	2215
愚	1878	惱	1972	款	2051	泥	2117	堆	2151	脩	2217
雇	1889	腦	1973	殼	2052	漏	2118	椎	2152	弄	2220
顧	1890	炎	1976	穀	2053	尉	2124	雛	2154	奔	2222
暇	1903	談	1977	鋼	2069	慰	2125	誰	2155	弊	2223
霞	1904	淡	1978	剛	2070	畜	2133	唯	2156	幣	2224
霜	1908	災	1979	綱	2071	蓄	2134	鳴	2157	蔽	2225
箱	1909	股	1990	網	2072	玄	2135	併	2168	鹿	2255
籍	1910	肢	1991	卑	2087	眩	2136	瓶	2169	塵	2256
順	1925	膚	1998	碑	2088	弦	2137	屏	2170	麓	2257
馴	1926	慮	1999	痺	2089	弦	2142	塤	2171	麗	2258
訓	1927	虞	2001	鬼	2090	肱	2143	餅	2172	薦	2259
賴	1930	劇	2002	塊	2091	玄	2135	沃	2175	慶	2260
瀨	1931	虜	2004	醜	2092	亥	2158	妖	2176	渴	2265
峽	1932	虛	2003	魂	2093	刻	2159	慈	2179	濁	2266
狹	1933	戲	2007	魅	2094	効	2160	滋	2180	渴	2267
挾	1934	織	2008	魔	2095	核	2161	磁	2181	褐	2268
頰	1935	緻	2009	畏	2096	骸	2162	后	2193	葛	2269
煩	1937	噓	2010	奉	2103	咳	2163	垢	2194	喝	2270
串	1938	勵	2037	奏	2104	該	2164	如	2197	謁	2271
患	1939	析	2038	泰	2105	診	2165	茹	2198	揭	2272
扶	1953	歲	2041	俸	2106	肱	2143	豪	2204	篤	2277
抹	1954	戚	2042	棒	2107	舵	2144	蒙	2205	罵	2278
塔	1959	叔	2043	捧	2108	蛇	2297	墾	2206	蔑	2279
搭	1960	淑	2044	耐	2109	幻	2145	懇	2207	毘	2280
飢	1966	寂	2045	靈	2110	幽	2146	逐	2209	鷄	2284
机	1967	督	2046	需	2111	幼	2147	遂	2210	溪	2285
冗	1968	奴	2047	濡	2112	効	2160	墜	2211	蚕	2292
冠	1969	努	2048	儒	2113	稚	2148	墮	2212	蛋	2293

TABLE OF NONSTANDARD FORMS

The table that begins on the facing page lists nonstandard forms of kanji introduced in this text. Most are traditional forms, which you will encounter in proper nouns, in texts written prior to 1946, and in words containing kanji belatedly added to the Joyo Kanji List. Familiarity with them will also help you read many non-Joyo kanji, which often appear in their traditional form.

At an intermediate stage of study, use this table to get a general idea of the relationship between the standard and nonstandard forms. At an advanced stage of study, use it to test your ability to identify the meanings and readings of the nonstandard forms. When practicing writing, however, always use *standard* forms.

Arrangement and Format

Characters are grouped by the stroke count of their nonstandard forms. Within a stroke count section, they are arranged by the stroke count of their radical (as it appears in the nonstandard form), then by the entry number of the corresponding standard form.

Nonstandard forms appear to the left of the arrows, standard forms (with their entry numbers) to the right.

Traditional Forms That Have Not Been “Standardized”

By contrast with the kanji listed on the following pages, those listed below appear in the main entries section in their *traditional* forms, which have not officially been replaced. Most are kanji that were added to the Joyo Kanji List in 2010 (unofficial standardized forms in parentheses):

籠(籠), 剝(剥), 箸(箸), 賭(賭), 嗅(嗅), 箋(箋), 惧(惧), 填(填), 僅(僅), 煎(煎), 謎(謎), 遡(遡), 淫(淫), 捗(捗), 頬(頬), 遜(遜), 喻(喻), 餅(餅), 餌(餌), 嘲(嘲), 蔽(蔽), 詮(詮), 溺(溺), 葛(葛).

The rest are Jinmeiyo or unlisted kanji:

溢(溢), 鞆(鞆), 篇(篇), 辻(辻), 饗(饗), 逢(逢), 儲(儲), 揃(揃), 這(這), 迄(迄), 屑(屑), 噂(噂), 樽(樽), 睨(睨).

When writing any of the previous two sets of kanji, it is both common and accepted to use the standardized forms, even if they have not officially replaced the traditional forms.

3 STROKES

个→箇 0261
个→個 0262
𠂇→川 0022
互→工 0108
冂→門 0447

4 STROKES

及→及 1760
𠂇→𠂇 0541
內→内 0215
丹→丹 0667
𠂇→卒 0751
戶→戸 0248
主→主 0365

5 STROKES

卅→世 0604
册→冊 0824
全→同 0182
包→包 0457
𠂇→卯 1136
回→回 0050
宀→冗 1968
本→本 0031
平→平 0334

6 STROKES

𠂇→喜 1212
互→亘 1395
全→全 0078
住→住 0366
決→決 0330
冲→冲 0645
冰→冰 1690
込→込 0192
尙→問 0452
𠂇→多 0267
收→収 1155
羽→羽 0418

7 STROKES

事→事 0080
𠂇→虎 0912
佛→仏 0811
免→免 1272
𠂇→刈 0524
注→注 0368
品→品 0301
𠂇→叫 1769
𠂇→紙 0478
𠂇→走 0140
壯→壯 1589
弃→棄 0606
邨→村 0651
步→步 0679
每→每 0105
𠂇→町 0439
兒→貌 2208
𠂇→糾 1621

8 STROKES

兩→両 0177
邱→丘 0906
亞→亜 0545
舍→舍 0910
兒→児 0772
具→具 0837
券→券 0456
卷→卷 0458
卑→卑 2087
泪→涙 1020
拂→払 0812
拐→拐 1784
拔→拔 1951
芽→芽 1817
咏→詠 1693
咒→呪 2177
屈→屈 1528
低→低 0479
徃→往 0866

爭→争 0972
所→所 0249
𠂇→𠂇 1019
𠂇→松 0242
來→来 0274
𠂇→材 0654
杰→傑 1176
狀→状 0616
牀→床 0851
冒→冒 1683
社→社 0314
𠂇→留 1170
青→青 0130
𠂇→鼠 2263

9 STROKES

京→京 0245
侮→侮 1571
函→函 1713
勉→勉 1274
卽→即 0390
卻→却 0733
𠂇→拍 1185
恠→怪 1255
恆→恒 1396
妊→妊 1845
𠂇→𠂇 2228
拜→拜 1642
𠂇→逃 1829
玼→珍 2166
者→者 0107
脉→脈 1366
祈→祈 0640
社→社 1485
竒→奇 1329
盃→杯 1696
毒→毒 0133
𠂇→界 0612
𠂇→耕 1643
畝→畝 2243
突→突 1564

10 STROKES

乘→乘 1005
併→併 2168
凉→涼 1284
海→海 0106
涉→涉 0680
涌→湧 2006
挾→挟 1934
莖→莖 1253
莊→莊 1590
郎→郎 0286
悅→悦 1202
悔→悔 1573
狹→狭 1933
峯→峰 1378
峽→峡 1932
弱→弱 0424
徑→径 1254
眇→晃 2240
效→効 1413
氣→氣 0126
烟→煙 0768
益→益 0414
眞→真 0838
神→神 0316
祖→祖 0641
祝→祝 1200
祕→秘 1384
竝→並 0333
級→級 1762
耻→恥 1670
臭→臭 1560
缺→欠 0277
船→船 0669
釜→釜 1898

11 STROKES

條→条 0119
假→仮 0921
富→富 1481
區→区 0297

參→参 1238
淨→浄 0979
淒→凄 1458
測→淵 1492
淺→浅 1587
萌→萌 1826
陷→陷 1375
埜→野 0534
國→国 0075
圈→圈 0459
專→專 0580
將→将 0614
巢→巢 0601
屏→屏 2170
岨→崖 1652
帶→带 1232
從→從 0869
教→教 0632
敕→勅 1108
敏→敏 1574
晝→昼 0466
晚→晚 1275
脫→脱 1198
朗→朗 1476
脣→唇 1847
敍→叙 0998
殺→殺 0522
產→産 0181
祥→祥 0496
畧→略 0791
研→研 0724
翌→翌 0419
習→習 0420
處→処 0553
虛→虚 2003
質→質 0318
賤→財 0653
閉→閉 0449
高→高 0185
麥→麦 0131
麪→麵 2238

12 STROKES

曾 → 曾 1222
 剩 → 剩 1007
 勝 → 勝 0460
 勞 → 勞 0542
 準 → 準 0714
 淙 → 泉 0207
 滋 → 滋 2180
 萬 → 万 0018
 著 → 著 0707
 蓋 → 蓋 1303
 都 → 都 0244
 隆 → 隆 1376
 愉 → 愉 0947
 惱 → 惱 1972
 單 → 单 0462
 壺 → 壺 1402
 壹 → 壹 2115
 垠 → 岡 0178
 壻 → 婿 2199
 寄 → 崎 1333
 逸 → 逸 1273
 達 → 達 1475
 惡 → 惡 0546
 惠 → 惠 0581
 惠 → 德 1668
 暎 → 映 0329
 晴 → 晴 0975
 朝 → 朝 0145
 棧 → 棧 1584
 碁 → 棋 1796
 殘 → 殘 1583
 殼 → 殼 2052
 爲 → 為 1236
 畫 → 画 0176
 痺 → 痺 2089
 裡 → 裏 0704
 發 → 發 0148
 盜 → 盜 1304
 稅 → 稅 1195

窗 → 窓 0558
 絲 → 糸 0112
 羨 → 羨 2040
 既 → 既 1820
 貳 → 貳 0110
 視 → 視 0623
 黑 → 黑 0535
 黃 → 黄 0915

13 STROKES

亂 → 乱 0380
 會 → 会 0226
 傳 → 伝 0223
 勤 → 勤 1732
 氤 → 汽 0127
 溫 → 温 0199
 渴 → 渴 2267
 溪 → 溪 2285
 搖 → 揺 1369
 搜 → 捜 1527
 插 → 挿 1597
 揭 → 掲 2272
 鄉 → 郷 1295
 愼 → 慎 1718
 喝 → 喝 2270
 圓 → 円 0013
 圍 → 囲 0435
 塚 → 塚 2203
 奧 → 奥 1562
 廊 → 廊 0287
 感 → 感 0327
 慈 → 慈 2179
 暑 → 暑 1444
 腦 → 脳 1973
 楸 → 梅 1572
 楸 → 茂 1577
 煮 → 煮 1188
 瓶 → 瓶 2169
 碎 → 碎 1623
 碑 → 碑 2088

當 → 当 0141
 肅 → 肅 1613
 蒞 → 簿 0985
 糧 → 糧 1618
 經 → 経 1257
 羣 → 群 1408
 號 → 号 0300
 虜 → 虜 2004
 裝 → 装 1591
 解 → 解 0345
 與 → 与 0858
 飲 → 飲 0289
 飯 → 飯 0377
 韵 → 韻 1594

14 STROKES

僧 → 僧 1226
 偽 → 偽 1237
 滿 → 満 0179
 滯 → 滞 1233
 漢 → 漢 1730
 摑 → 掴 1602
 隙 → 隙 1876
 慘 → 惨 1239
 嘆 → 嘆 1731
 噓 → 嘘 2010
 圖 → 図 0298
 團 → 団 0649
 場 → 場 0445
 塀 → 塀 2171
 獎 → 奨 0615
 實 → 実 0499
 寢 → 寝 1015
 寬 → 寛 1041
 對 → 対 0650
 壽 → 寿 1544
 嶋 → 島 0341
 遙 → 遥 1371
 遞 → 通 1555
 榮 → 栄 1245

盡 → 尽 0338
 瘡 → 瘡 0948
 瘦 → 瘦 1947
 稱 → 称 0684
 福 → 福 1484
 禍 → 禍 1486
 署 → 署 1445
 毓 → 育 0489
 精 → 精 0976
 粹 → 粹 1622
 綠 → 緑 0607
 臺 → 台 0949
 說 → 説 1197
 誤 → 誤 1480
 賓 → 賓 1962
 輕 → 軽 1256
 踈 → 疎 1142
 飼 → 飼 0823
 鼓 → 鼓 2016
 齊 → 齐 1258

15 STROKES

價 → 価 0548
 儉 → 儉 1032
 劍 → 剣 1033
 舖 → 舗 1601
 澂 → 澄 1055
 溜 → 溜 1171
 澁 → 渋 1234
 憎 → 憎 1225
 慨 → 慨 1822
 墨 → 墨 0536
 增 → 増 1223
 墮 → 墮 2212
 層 → 層 1224
 寫 → 写 0859
 廣 → 広 0238
 彈 → 弾 1075
 徵 → 徴 2190
 慾 → 欲 1035

憇 → 憩 1557
 數 → 数 0309
 樂 → 楽 0302
 樣 → 様 0501
 樞 → 枢 1386
 樓 → 楼 1957
 歐 → 欧 1385
 毆 → 殴 1387
 稻 → 稲 1315
 稟 → 稿 1580
 穀 → 穀 2053
 褐 → 褐 2268
 節 → 節 0391
 緜 → 綿 0211
 緣 → 縁 0610
 緒 → 緒 1450
 練 → 練 2062
 請 → 請 0977
 賣 → 売 0353
 踐 → 践 1586
 醉 → 酔 1625
 醋 → 酢 2129
 銳 → 鋭 1196
 閱 → 閲 1199
 髮 → 髪 1792
 齒 → 歯 0674

16 STROKES

館 → 館 0291
 劑 → 剤 1261
 勳 → 勳 1778
 賴 → 頼 1930
 勵 → 励 2037
 澤 → 沢 1504
 據 → 拠 0554
 擔 → 担 1394
 擇 → 択 1503
 鄰 → 隣 0962
 險 → 険 1031
 隨 → 随 2213

獨→独 0346
器→器 0295
菌→菌 0856
學→学 0099
憲→憲 0417
戰→戰 0461
曉→曉 0770
曆→曆 0854
橫→橫 0916
概→概 1821
遲→遲 1144
歷→歷 0853
燈→灯 0440
燒→燒 0769
穉→秋 0364
稽→稽 1494
縣→県 0844
螢→螢 1244
衛→衛 0661
諭→諭 0946
誼→誼 1399
諸→諸 1448
踴→踊 1325
輸→輸 0945
豫→予 0163
豬→猪 0217
錄→録 0608
錢→銭 1585
靜→静 0978
餘→余 0995
飭→飾 1963
頻→頻 1923
默→黙 0762
龍→竜 0507

17 STROKES

濕→湿 0200
濱→浜 0909
潛→潜 1168
濟→济 1260

薰→薫 1779
隱→隠 1312
壓→圧 0186
嶽→岳 0908
彌→弥 0685
應→応 0850
戲→戯 2007
擊→撃 1026
舉→挙 1247
膽→胆 1982
檢→検 1029
營→营 1243
禪→禅 1076
穗→穂 1314
稗→稚 2148
黏→粘 1267
總→総 0557
縱→縦 0871
繁→繁 1575
褒→褒 0703
聲→声 0529
舊→旧 0771
謠→歌 0827
謠→謡 1370
譁→嘩 1400
謁→謁 2271
蹈→踏 1326
鍊→錬 2063
隸→隷 2050
點→点 0349
齋→斎 1259

18 STROKES

雙→双 1498
擴→拡 0813
藝→芸 0225
藥→薬 0303
藏→蔵 0695
獵→猟 0764
嚙→噛 1852

壘→塁 0885
斷→断 0849
曙→曙 1446
櫛→栉 2038
歸→帰 1018
禮→礼 0313
蟲→虫 0343
謹→謹 1733
豐→豊 0513
轉→転 0224
醫→医 0561
醬→醬 2128
鎮→鎮 1719
雜→雑 0379
顏→顔 0180
龜→亀 2061

19 STROKES

勸→勧 1129
瀧→滝 0508
瀨→瀬 1931
蘓→蘇 0494
懷→懷 1667
壞→壊 1666
懲→懲 2191
獸→獣 0763
邊→辺 0195
癡→痴 1941
穩→穩 1313
繪→絵 0525
繫→繫 1576
繡→繍 1614
繩→縄 2073
蟹→蟹 2294
證→証 0550
贊→賛 1166
贈→贈 1227
辭→辞 1465
關→関 0451
難→難 0712

類→類 0310

20 STROKES

蘭→蘭 1489
壤→壤 1665
孌→孌 1663
寶→宝 0074
嚴→厳 0810
爐→炉 1896
犧→犧 0929
獻→献 1157
繼→継 0848
誦→善 1213
覺→覚 0325
觸→触 0344
譽→誉 1246
譯→訳 1505
釋→釈 1506
闕→闕 1363
騷→騷 1390
黨→党 0319
齡→齡 0676

21 STROKES

攝→摂 1235
攜→携 1786
屬→属 1872
權→権 1130
櫻→桜 1249
欄→欄 1490
歡→歓 1131
續→続 0354
辯→弁 1052
鐵→鉄 0564
驅→駆 1388
飜→翻 1512
鷄→鶏 2284

22 STROKES

臟→臓 1974

疊→畳 1520
竊→窃 1566
聽→聴 1669
覽→覧 2026
讀→読 0355
鑄→铸 1545
響→響 1297
鶴→鶴 1132

23 STROKES

變→変 0775
戀→恋 0777
織→織 2008
罐→缶 1368
鑛→鉱 2065
顯→顕 1921
驛→駅 0339
驗→験 1030
體→体 0062
髓→髄 2215

24 STROKES

囑→嘱 1873
艷→艶 2178
觀→観 1128
讓→譲 1662
釀→醸 1664
靈→霊 2110

25 STROKES

灣→湾 1500
廳→庁 0441
鹽→塩 1306
蠻→蛮 0776

26 STROKES

鬱→鬱 2141
蠶→蚕 2292

SUMMARY OF CHANGES TO THE JOYO KANJI LIST (2010)

In June 2010 the National Diet of Japan approved changes to the official Jōyō (regular-use) Kanji List (常用漢字表). One hundred ninety-six kanji were added to the list, an act that recognized not only the usefulness of these kanji, but also the growing convenience of using kanji since the advent of keyboard input. The criteria used for deciding whether to add a kanji to the list included (a) its frequency of use, (b) its overall functionality, especially its capacity for generating compounds, (c) its importance to culture or daily life, (d) whether it is used in compounds that are ambiguous if written in mixed kanji-kana form, (e) whether it has an *on* reading, and (f) its importance as a component part inside other kanji. Kanji used only in proper nouns were excluded, but an exception was made for kanji used in the names of Japanese prefectures (e.g., 阪 and 岡) or in other geographic terms of similar importance to the Japanese language (e.g., 韓 and 畿).

The 196 newly listed kanji, with the numbers of their entries in this book, appear below.

挨 2247	曖 2249	宛 0730	嵐 1651	畏 2096	萎 1456	椅 1332	彙 2120	茨 2039	咽 1727	淫 1844	唄 0828	鬱 2141	怨 0728
媛 1125	艷 2178	旺 1301	岡 0178	臆 0621	俺 1356	苛 0816	牙 1816	瓦 2167	楷 1428	潰 1178	諧 1429	崖 1652	蓋 1303
骸 2162	柿 2234	顎 1936	葛 2269	釜 1898	鎌 2057	韓 0662	玩 2219	伎 0967	龟 2061	毀 2055	畿 0471	臼 2054	嗅 1561
巾 0203	僅 1734	錦 0213	惧 1717	串 1938	窟 1843	熊 0894	詣 1995	憬 2086	稽 1494	隙 1876	桁 2229	拳 1248	鍵 2077
絃 2143	股 1990	虎 0912	鋼 2079	勾 2246	梗 2233	喉 1674	乞 1805	傲 1508	駒 2276	頃 1916	痕 1323	沙 1747	挫 1699
采 0987	塞 2232	埼 1334	柵 2228	刹 0523	拶 2248	斬 1704	恣 1454	摯 1474	餌 2173	鹿 2255	叱 1768	嫉 2253	腫 2022
呪 2177	袖 1531	羞 1671	蹴 1324	憧 2085	拭 1027	尻 1895	芯 2184	腎 2033	須 1928	裾 1534	凄 1458	醒 1626	脊 2153
戚 2042	煎 1749	羨 2040	腺 1983	詮 2231	箋 1582	膳 1215	狙 1518	遡 1776	曾 1222	爽 2289	瘦 1947	踪 1322	捉 1603
遜 2060	汰 1748	唾 1401	堆 2151	戴 1914	誰 2155	旦 1392	綻 2081	緻 2009	耐 2130	貼 1266	嘲 2221	拂 1924	椎 2152
爪 0201	鶴 1132	諦 1420	溺 2264	填 1720	妬 2254	賭 1447	藤 2235	瞳 2084	枋 2038	頓 1920	貪 1159	井 0436	那 1410
奈 0635	梨 1175	謎 1774	鍋 1488	匂 2245	虹 2300	捻 1700	罵 2278	剝 0609	箸 1443	汜 2119	汎 1632	阪 0376	斑 1854
眉 0530	膝 1989	肘 1988	訃 1115	阜 0970	蔽 2225	餅 2172	壁 1467	蔑 2279	哺 1600	蜂 1381	貌 2208	頰 1935	睦 1433
勃 2036	味 2249	枕 0656	蜜 1382	冥 1592	麵 2238	冶 0951	弥 0685	闇 1364	喻 2140	湧 2006	妖 2176	瘍 1945	沃 2175
拉 2239	辣 1464	藍 2031	璃 2252	慄 1716	侶 1241	瞭 0954	瑠 2251	呂 1240	賂 1229	弄 2220	籠 0509	麓 2257	脇 1993

The following five kanji were removed from the Joyo Kanji List (entry numbers in parentheses): 勺 (0168), 錘 (1011), 銑 (2068), 脰 (2019), 𠂇 (2244).

The new Joyo Kanji List also recognizes 28 new readings (entry numbers in parentheses):

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. 委 (0396) ゆだ(ねる)／委ねる | 15. 逝 (1702) い(く)／逝く |
| 2. 育 (0489) はぐく(む)／育む | 16. 拙 (1833) つたな(い)／拙い |
| 3. 応 (0850) こた(える)／応える | 17. 全 (0078) すべ(て)／全て |
| 4. 滑 (1493) コツ
(e.g., 滑稽な／こっけいな) | 18. 創 (0697) つくる／創る |
| 5. 関 (0451) かか(わる)／関わる | 19. 速 (1143) はや(まる)／速まる |
| 6. 館 (0291) やかた 館 | 20. 描 (1824) か(く)／描く |
| 7. 鑑 (2028) かんが(みる) 鑑みる | 21. 他 (0189) ほか／他 |
| 8. 混 (1426) こ(む)／混む | 22. 中 (0035) ジュウ (e.g., 一日中／いちにちじゅう) |
| 9. 私 (0237) わたし／私 | 23. 放 (0574) ほう(る)／放る |
| 10. 臭 (1560) にお(う)／臭う | 24. 務 (0687) つと(まる)／務まる |
| 11. 旬 (0167) シュン (e.g., 旬の魚／しゅんのさかな) | 25. 癒 (0948) い(える)／癒える
いや(す)／癒す |
| 12. 伸 (0873) の(べる)／述べる | 26. 要 (0547) かなめ／要 |
| 13. 振 (0903) ふ(れる)／振れる | 27. 絡 (0790) から(める)／絡める |
| 14. 粋 (1622) いき／粋 | 28. 類 (0310) たぐ(い)／類い |

The new list has also eliminated three readings:

1. 𠂇 (2243) セ 2. 疲 (1948) つか(らす)／疲らす 3. 浦 (1599) ホ

and changed one reading:

1. 側 (0626) かわ → がわ

Nonstandardized Characters

Among the 196 characters added to the revised Joyo Kanji List, several were simplified or “standardized,” if you will, to match kanji already on the list (for example, 曾 was listed as 曾, so as to match 層 and 増). A couple of dozen other newly listed kanji were not standardized in this way (for example, 剝 was not standardized to match 緑 and 録). The policy was not to impose these non-standardized forms on the public as the only acceptable forms for these kanji, but merely to list these kanji in the forms in which they are used most often (you should thus feel at liberty to use standardized forms for these kanji in your own writing). While the inclusion of these non-standardized forms creates an additional challenge for the learner, it also serves to highlight the importance of learning to recognize kanji variants. These will continue to exist for as long as people use kanji.

The following are newly listed characters that were *not* officially simplified/standardized (*unofficial* simplified/standardized forms in parentheses):

籠(籠), 剝(剥), 箸(箸), 賭(賭), 嗅(嗅), 箋(箋), 惧(惧), 填(填), 僅(僅), 煎(煎), 謎(謎), 遡(遡), 淫(淫), 抄(抄), 頰(頰), 遜(遜), 喻(喻), 餅(餅), 餌(餌), 嘲(嘲), 蔽(蔽), 詮(詮), 溺(溺), 葛(葛).

The following are newly listed characters that *were* simplified/standardized (non-simplified/standardized forms in parentheses):

艶(艶), 亀(龜), 曾(曾), 瘦(瘦), 麵(麵), 弥(彌).

苔坦帖兎宕杷函枇斧朋沫孟伶侑昊穹莓茱迪

1713
2226

9 STROKES

娃茜按郁胤姥珂俄臥廻恢恰柑竿祇笈衿

0411
1533

胡巷哉珊洲茸柘祢柏毘柅彦頁殆枉俟姪粿耶宥柚祐洛亮玲俐勁奎昂洸洵珈珀俠

10 STROKES

烏荻

0258
0846
0156
2192

峨湮莞桔砧桐矩屑栗桂倖晃浩紘朔窄晒柴紗峻恕哨晋秦訊栖穿閃啄耽悌挺釘砥套秤莫畠

1891
0781
2240
1790
1637
2078

隼挽桧豹圃哩祐凌狼倭晏眺晟茱莉赴俱

11 STROKES

逢梓庵惟桶晦笠梶枕兜掬釧袈訣倦牽絃袴梧

1379
1357
0754
2261
1736

惚砦笹皐皐零悉偲淳渚捷梢莒埴逗萱雀舵琢猪紬梯禱萄寅惇捺這菱畢彪彬婉菩捧萌淀掠琉

1858
1291
1742
2144
0217
0913
1554
1439
2108
1826

梁淋鳳峻彗徠晨椰毬眸笙絆鈴脩董萌逞萊

12 STROKES

葵渥絢粟厩閏瑛堰甥凱萱粥雁稀卿喬欽喰

2076

1068

幡磬蕃榭廟撫蕪篇鋒劉諒遼魯蕨凜諄黎凜熙
 1538
 1084
 16 STROKES
 鮎謂窺叡燕樜鴨橘鋸諺酬鑄縞錫輯鞘錐
 1741
 2282
 1581

蓬鳳楨蔓箕漣漱綺綸颯楨遙擱蔣
 15 STROKES
 鞍嚙蝦駕嬉毅誼蕎慧糊撒醇樟蕉諏撰噌蝶楓鄭撞播
 2011
 2015
 2186
 2299

0594
1900

1309

2290

0905

綾蔭榎嘉魁樺鞞窪膏閣嗟桺爾嘗裳榛翠頗摺碩槍漕綜聰豎歎暢槌薦綴禎鳶賑箔肇緋碧輔

1926

2283

2241

1171

0585

1541

0731

牒椿禎鼎遁楸馴楠煤鳩塙楓幌蓑稔蒙靖傭楊荅溜稜煉蓮訛碗暉椰滉煌瑤祿稟詢頌
 14 STROKES
 幹

1160
1371

1513

0415

1400

2185

1389

湊掠貫遙裡琳祿椀惺琥皓翔釉堯焰
 13 STROKES
 葦溢確曄蒲禽跨瑚嵯娑獅蒔蒐舜楯瑞嵩楚蒼梢馳

1399

1537

1093

2139

1442

1492

1752

寓隈戟喧捲硯腔犀界斯惹竣渚湘厨棲疏惣揃琢巽湛智筑註喋堵董敦琶荻筈斐琵琶菴蕈淵焚

黛醅樽蹄薤蒨憐橙潯燎蓄	2012	欽檣鴻壕薩燦篠駿曙燭檀擢濡瓢瞥輿螺嶺	1446	藁檜	18 STROKES	鵠鎧鯉穰雛蹟叢鞭磨儲權耀筆蟬	2154	醬	19 STROKES	蟹櫛蘇鯛寵禰曝鵬蘭簾櫓麒禱繡繫	2294	顛	20 STROKES	馨巖纂瀕耀	21 STROKES	鰭轟纏灘蠟	22 STROKES	饗	1296	讚穰驍鷗	23 STROKES	鯪鶯巖	2287	24 STROKES	鷺鷹鱗鱗	2286
17 STROKES	0472	2112	0506	1449				1489																		

TABLE OF *HYOGAI* KANJI

Kanji that do not belong to either the Joyo or Jinmeiyo lists are known as 表外 (ひょうがい, off-list) kanji. This table lists all the *hyogai* kanji introduced in this text, arranged by stroke count and shown with their entry numbers.

Included in this classification are four kanji, marked with an asterisk, that are standardized versions of kanji included in the Jinmeiyo Kanji List (繫 1576, 捆 1602, 繡 1614, and 醬 2128). When used in words (as opposed to names), such kanji are more likely to appear in standardized form.

1 STROKE	牢 1737	10 STROKES	痺 2089	繡 * 1614
○ 0014	吠 1851	紐 0591	睨 2262	糞 1892
3 STROKES	吞 2174	眩 2136	鼠 2263	癌 1946
勺 0168	8 STROKES	罨 2280	14 STROKES	醬 * 2128
4 STROKES	𪔐 2137	11 STROKES	嘘 2010	18 STROKES
𠂇 2244	9 STROKES	壺 1402	銑 2068	贅 1509
5 STROKES	歪 0551	捆 * 1602	塵 2256	21 STROKES
叩 1360	洒 0798	匙 1682	15 STROKES	囁 2138
6 STROKES	剃 1192	梱 1724	囁 1852	
洩 1588	12 STROKES	蛋 2293	16 STROKES	
咳 2163	視 0826	13 STROKES	錘 1011	
屏 2170	脹 2019	爺 1899	髭 1793	
垢 2194	17 STROKES		繫 * 1576	
茹 2198				
7 STROKES				
呆 0647				

STROKE COUNT INDEX

This index lists each kanji by its total stroke count. Use this index if you don't know any of a kanji's readings and are not confident that you can quickly find it in the Radical Index.

Format and Arrangement

Within each stroke count section, kanji are arranged first by their radicals (displayed along the left side of each column) and then by their entry numbers. Radicals appear in ascending order of their own stroke count. To make it easier to locate the radicals, radical variants that differ significantly in appearance from their parent forms are listed independently, according to their own stroke count. For example, 肘 is listed with the four-stroke radical 月, even though the parent form of its radical is six-stroke 肉. To determine a kanji's traditional radical, consult its main entry.

If you do not find a kanji listed here under its stroke count, you may be looking for the standardized version of a kanji that has not officially been standardized. Check for it under an alternative stroke count, or in the list of non-standardized forms appearing at the bottom of the Table of Nonstandard Forms.

Counting Strokes

To make it easier to use this index, memorize the stroke counts of the following graphemes with easily mistaken stroke counts: 子 (3), 卩/卩 (3), 乚 (3), 乚 (3), 久 (3), 夂 (4) and 臣 (7).

It is also useful to memorize the stroke counts of frequently encountered, high-stroke-count graphemes, such as 𠂇 (6), 𠂇 (6), 車 (7), 貝 (7), 言 (7), 酉 (7), 金 (8), 𠂇 (8), 頁 (9), and 馬 (10). For detailed information on how to count strokes, refer to the Appendix "How to Count Strokes" in the *Kodansha Kanji Learner's Dictionary*.

1 STROKE		乙 九 0011	又 又 0058	丶 丸 0012	十 千 0017
一 一 0002		丿 了 0958		之 1755	才 0652
乙 乙 1522		二 二 0003	3 STROKES	ノ 久 0904	口 口 0019
○ ○ 0014		人 人 0015	一 三 0004	及 1760	土 土 0030
		入 入 0039	万 0018	乙 乞 1805	士 士 0350
2 STROKES		八 八 0010	下 0040	亠 亡 0233	夕 夕 0265
一 七 0009		刀 刀 0085	上 0041	几 凡 1629	大 大 0033
丿 丁 0437		力 力 0084	丈 0657	刀 刃 0087	女 女 0093
ノ 乃 1754		十 十 0005	与 0858	勹 勺 0168	子 子 0094

4 STROKES

寸 0381
小 0034
山 0037
川 0022
工 0108
己 0426
巾 0203
干 0408
弓 0421

4 STROKES

一 0049
丄 0590
丨 0035
丶 0667
ノ 1758
丿 0163
二 0007
井 0434
互 0686
今 0228
介 0611
亼 0811
仁 1094
元 0136
八 0008
公 0089
厶 0013
内 0215
冂 1968
冂 0296
刀 0086
切 0088
刂 0524
刂 0171
刂 2244
刂 2245
刂 2246

匕 0120
匕 0297
匹 1801
十 0115
升 1051
厄 0725
反 0374
友 0399
収 1155
双 1498
大 0270
天 0294
太 0565
夫 1559
孔 0677
少 2274
尤 0337
尺 1100
屯 0527
巴 2145
幻 0422
引 1186
弔 0056
心 0072
王 0248
户 0046
手 0373
支 0101
文 0757
斗 0193
斤 0173
方 0001
日 0023
月 0028
木 0277
欠 0042
止 0123
比 0487
毛 0476

水 0027
火 0026
爪 0201
父 0100
片 0922
牙 1816
牛 0116
犬 0293

5 STROKES

一 0263
且 0604
世 0906
丘 1523
丙 0365
主 0436
井 0483
巨 0066
以 0229
令 0064
付 0071
代 0189
他 0371
仕 1003
仙 1193
兄 0824
冊 0859
写 0360
冬 0553
处 1630
夙 0038
出 2101
凹 2102
凸 0409
刊 1046
功 1147
加 0457
包 0122
北 0335

卜 0348
口 1136
厶 0138
彡 0756
扌 2119
扌 0812
扌 1025
扌 0192
扌 0195
扌 0735
口 0166
口 0254
古 0300
号 0402
右 0814
可 0820
司 0888
史 0949
台 1103
召 1194
只 1360
叩 1767
叶 1768
叱 0006
四 1722
囚 0186
压 0266
外 0328
央 0563
失 2047
奴 1895
尻 2116
尼 0401
左 1047
巧 0204
布 0205
市 0334
平 2147
幼 0238
広

庁 0441
弁 1052
必 0549
礼 0313
斥 1707
旧 0771
旦 1392
本 0031
未 0271
未 0272
札 1694
正 0043
民 0477
永 1690
永 1691
玄 2135
玉 0073
瓜 0202
瓦 2167
甘 1042
生 0036
用 0047
田 0020
申 0315
由 0432
甲 1521
白 0076
皮 0595
皿 0197
目 0021
矛 0164
矢 0559
石 0403
示 0311
穴 0397
母 0104
立 0067

7 STROKES

6 STROKES

一	商	0177
丁	争	0972
二	亘	1395
十	交	0102
	亦	0773
	亥	2158
八	全	0078
	会	0226
	企	0502
イ	休	0061
	件	0118
	伝	0223
	任	0372
	仲	0643
	仮	0921
	伎	0967
	仰	1138
	伐	1361
	伊	1406
	伏	1850
儿	先	0134
	光	0137
	充	1056
	兆	1827
八	共	0356
門	再	0911
リ	列	0718
	刑	0722
力	劣	1743
仁	匠	1802
口	印	0231
	危	0726
彡	池	0188
	汐	0268
	汗	0410
	污	1050
	江	1499
	汎	1632

才	拔	1761
卅	芋	1543
	芝	1759
之	迂	1145
	迅	1146
卜	忙	1063
口	同	0182
	向	0183
	吊	0206
	合	0227
	名	0269
	吉	0514
	各	0786
	吏	0886
	吸	1763
	吐	1766
	叫	1769
	后	2193
口	回	0050
	团	0649
	因	1725
土	地	0187
	在	0406
士	壮	1589
夕	多	0267
女	好	0095
	妄	1455
	妃	2195
	如	2197
子	字	0098
宀	存	0407
	安	0096
	守	0648
	宅	1540
	宇	1542
寸	寺	0382
小	尖	1563
丩	当	0141
尸	尽	0338

川	州	0845
巡	巡	1553
巾	帆	1631
干	年	0117
弋	式	0109
考	考	0110
戈	老	0628
戈	成	0629
日	戌	0070
日	早	2273
旬	旬	0143
曲	曲	0167
旨	旨	0503
旭	旭	0931
月	有	1391
木	肌	0400
木	朱	1997
朽	朽	0566
朴	朴	1048
机	机	1116
欠	次	1967
止	此	0278
歹	死	1756
母	每	0716
气	每	0105
火	氦	0126
火	灯	0440
白	灰	1646
竹	百	0016
米	竹	0243
糸	米	0234
缶	糸	0112
羊	缶	1368
羽	羊	0490
耳	羽	0418
肉	耳	0057
自	肉	0216
至	自	0081
至	至	0250

白	白	2054
舌	舌	0052
舟	舟	0668
色	色	0528
虫	虫	0343
血	血	0198
行	行	0055
衣	衣	0700
西	西	0795

7 STROKES

串	1938
乱	0380
垂	0545
余	0995
体	0062
作	0152
住	0366
低	0479
位	0577
伴	0743
何	0815
伺	0821
伸	0873
伯	1184
似	1354
但	1393
佐	2218
児	0772
克	1203
兵	0907
冷	0675
冶	0951
初	0710
别	0090
利	0412
判	0744
劳	0542
助	0642

勗	2037
努	2048
医	0561
卮	0390
卮	0733
卮	1141
卮	0127
决	0330
没	0519
冲	0645
沈	0655
沢	1504
沙	1747
汰	1748
沃	2175
投	0517
批	0746
技	0966
抑	1137
扞	1503
抗	1639
折	1698
抄	1744
拔	1951
扶	1953
把	2024
花	0121
芸	0225
芳	1780
苾	2184
近	0194
返	0378
迎	1139
迄	1806
防	0174
阪	0376
那	1410
邦	1411
快	0331

𠂇 狂 0736
 口 吾 0220
 否 0552
 呈 0587
 呆 0647
 告 0698
 呂 1240
 君 1407
 吳 1478
 吹 1764
 吟 1770
 含 1771
 吠 1851
 吞 2174
 囙 0298
 困 0435
 圉 1723
 坂 0375
 均 0394
 坐 0750
 坑 1641
 坊 1883
 壳 0353
 声 0529
 𡵓 2115
 女 妥 1250
 妙 1746
 妊 1845
 妨 1882
 妖 2176
 孝 0630
 完 0633
 牢 1737
 对 0650
 寿 1544
 局 0256
 尾 0488
 尿 1893
 岐 0968

巾 希 1067
 广 床 0851
 序 1209
 廷 0877
 𠂇 弟 1190
 弓 形 0147
 彡 役 0518
 彳 志 0369
 心 忘 0850
 忝 忘 1062
 王 忍 1095
 戈 忌 1864
 户 社 0314
 父 弄 2220
 我 0221
 戒 0469
 戾 1019
 改 0429
 攻 1045
 更 0889
 日 肖 1288
 月 肝 1980
 肘 1988
 木 条 0119
 来 0274
 束 0307
 村 0651
 材 0654
 杖 0658
 杉 0991
 求 1097
 火 災 1979
 犬 状 0616
 田 男 0092
 町 0439
 禾 私 0237
 穴 秀 1782
 糸 究 1710
 系 1077

臣 臣 0484
 艮 良 0285
 見 見 0083
 角 角 0342
 言 言 0051
 谷 谷 1034
 豆 豆 0161
 貝 貝 0082
 赤 赤 0774
 走 走 0140
 足 足 0044
 身 身 0060
 車 車 0125
 辛 辛 1462
 辰 辰 0510
 西 西 0796
 里 里 0531
 麦 麦 0131

8 STROKES

一 並 0333
 乙 乳 0160
 丿 事 0080
 二 些 1789
 𠂇 京 0245
 𠂇 享 1421
 𠂇 舍 0910
 𠂇 供 0357
 𠂇 侍 0388
 𠂇 𠂇 0548
 𠂇 依 0701
 𠂇 例 0721
 𠂇 使 0887
 𠂇 侮 1571
 𠂇 佳 1901
 𠂇 併 2168
 𠂇 免 1272
 𠂇 典 0504
 𠂇 具 0837

其 1757
 函 1713
 券 0456
 刹 0523
 制 0708
 刺 0935
 到 0940
 刷 2097
 刻 2159
 効 1413
 効 2160
 協 0543
 卒 0751
 卓 1865
 参 1238
 取 0059
 受 0065
 叔 2043
 法 0139
 注 0368
 油 0433
 泣 0578
 波 0598
 泡 0666
 河 0818
 治 0950
 沼 1105
 泊 1183
 沸 1187
 況 1201
 沿 1348
 泳 1692
 泌 1894
 泥 2117
 抵 0480
 扞 0554
 抱 0664
 扞 0813
 拘 1070

招 1104
 拍 1185
 担 1394
 押 1525
 抽 1526
 拌 1642
 拐 1784
 拙 1833
 披 1950
 抹 1954
 拓 1955
 拒 2014
 拉 2239
 英 0332
 若 0404
 苦 0405
 苑 0729
 苛 0816
 莖 1253
 茂 1577
 茅 1817
 苗 1823
 述 0994
 迫 1182
 迭 1211
 邸 0481
 阿 0819
 阻 1517
 邪 1819
 附 2214
 性 0128
 怪 1255
 怖 1634
 狙 1518
 命 0232
 和 0236
 味 0273
 周 0304
 呼 1765

口 土 夕 大	眩	2137	𠂇 弓 彳 心 丕 王 步 戈 戶 手 攴 方 日 月 木	店	0347	欠 止 受 母 火 片 牛 田 白 目 矢 穴 走 衣 金 長 門 阜 雨 齊	林	0240	青 非 9 STROKES 一 ノ 乚 イ 冫 冫 力 十 口 厂 又 彳	青	0130	手 艹 辶 阝 亻 彳 口	派	1367
	呪	2177		底	0482		松	0242		青	0738		浅	1587
	国	0075		延	0872		果	0599		洩	1588			
	固	0260		弥	0685		枕	0656		津	1606			
	垂	1004		弦	2142		板	0924		洞	1842			
	坪	1403		彼	0597		枝	0965		持	0384			
	夜	0467		往	0866		采	0987		指	0932			
	奈	0635		征	0868		枢	1386		拭	1027			
	奇	1329		径	1254		桦	1624		括	1069			
	奉	2103		念	0230		枚	1695		拾	1071			
女	奔	2222	忠	0644	欠 止 受 母 火 片 牛 田 白 目 矢 穴 走 衣 金 長 門 阜 雨 齊	杯	1696	青 非 9 STROKES 一 ノ 乚 イ 冫 冫 力 十 口 厂 又 彳	便	0890	手 艹 辶 阝 亻 彳 口	挑	1832	
	委	0396	忽	1857		析	1697		挟	1934				
	姓	0431	祈	0640		欧	1385		拷	1956				
	始	0956	祉	1485		武	0111		拶	2248				
	姉	1205	玩	2219		步	0679		草	0144				
	妹	1206	者	0107		毆	1387		茶	0603				
	妻	1457	或	1152		毒	0133		荒	1064				
	妬	2254	所	0249		炒	1750		莊	1590				
	学	0099	房	1886		炊	1751		茭	2039				
	季	0395	承	0959		炉	1896		茹	2198				
宀	定	0045	放	0574	欠 止 受 母 火 片 牛 田 白 目 矢 穴 走 衣 金 長 門 阜 雨 齊	炎	1976	青 非 9 STROKES 一 ノ 乚 イ 冫 冫 力 十 口 厂 又 彳	前	0625	手 艹 辶 阝 亻 彳 口	送	0455	
	宝	0074	於	1885		版	0923		退	1091				
	官	0290	明	0024		物	0172		追	1181				
	美	0499	昔	0359		牧	0576		迷	1773				
	宗	0636	易	0443		画	0176		逆	1775				
	宛	0730	昇	1053		的	0169		逃	1829				
	宜	1519	旺	1301		直	0839		限	0282				
	宙	1529	昆	1425		盲	1061		郎	0286				
	尚	0184	昌	1684		知	0560		郊	1412				
	居	0255	育	0489		空	0398		恨	1217				
尸	屈	1528	服	1471	欠 止 受 母 火 片 牛 田 白 目 矢 穴 走 衣 金 長 門 阜 雨 齊	突	1564	青 非 9 STROKES 一 ノ 乚 イ 冫 冫 力 十 口 厂 又 彳	叙	0998	手 艹 辶 阝 亻 彳 口	恒	1396	
	屈	1834	肩	1495		虎	0912		悔	1573				
	岡	0178	肯	1497		表	0705		独	0346				
	岳	0908	股	1990		金	0029		狩	0766				
	岬	1335	肢	1991		長	0091		狹	1933				
	岸	1648	肪	1996		門	0447		品	0301				
	岩	1649	肥	2023		阜	0970		咲	1251				
	幸	1470	朋	2226		雨	0154		咽	1727				
	府	0247	東	0032		齊	1258		哀	1860				

咳	2163	祝	1200	牛	牲	0930	訂	1024	凍	1689
土	0723	王	2166	甘	甚	1798	計	1115	剝	0609
城	1298	文	0246	田	畑	0129	負	0829	婦	1018
垣	1397		0257		界	0612	貞	1867	劍	1033
垢	2194	方	0571		畏	2096	赴	1114	劑	1261
久	0775	日	0153	疒	疫	1942	軍	0583	剖	1262
大	1568		0329	六	癘	0148	軌	0690	剛	2070
契	2104		0362	白	癘	0077	重	0539	勉	1274
奏	1150		0466		皇	1427	面	0175	匿	1803
威	1453		0755	皿	盆	1302	革	0592	原	0208
姿	1726		1109	目	眉	0530	音	0150	浮	0613
姻	1073		1678		省	0681	頁	0156	酒	0797
孤	0253	月	2250		相	0682	風	0425	浜	0909
室	0787		0124	石	県	0844	飛	0475	浸	1014
客	1398		0258		看	0939	食	0288	淚	1020
宣	0580		1975	禾	盾	1551	首	0157	浴	1036
專	1837		1981		冒	1683	香	1781	流	1059
封	0462		1982		砂	0678			消	1289
單	0252	木	1984		研	0724	10 STROKES		浪	1477
屋	2170		1986		碎	1623	倉	0696	浦	1599
屏	0969		0688		秋	0364	人	0069	振	0903
峠	1932		0867		科	0759	イ	0262	搜	1527
峽	0458		1049		秒	1745		0740	捕	1596
卷	0747		1140	穴	窃	1566		0842	挿	1597
帥	1418		1173	糸	衿	1533		0941	捉	1603
帝	2146		1174	糸	竿	0411		0943	挫	1699
幽	0280		1245		約	0170		1032	涉	1924
度	1609		1514		紀	0428		1220	挨	2247
建	1074		1524		紅	1044		1353	荷	0817
弧	0114		2038		糾	1621		1355	華	1012
後	0386		2121	羊	級	1762		1356	通	0159
待	1607		2228	而	美	0497		1675	連	0582
律	0142		2234	自	耐	2109		1676	造	0699
思	0728	歹	2192	扌	臭	1560		2106	途	1000
怨	0971	爻	0521	扌	虐	2000	儿	0319	速	1143
急	2049	水	0207	虫	虹	2300	八	1006	遞	1555
怠	2216	火	1647	衣	衷	1862	一	1592	逝	1702
神	0316	灬	0349	言	要	0547	彡	0713	透	1785
祖	0641		1236		計	0555	彡	1458	逐	2209

院	0634	師	0748	脊	2153	禾	0684	酎	2130
除	0996	帶	1232	案	0097	秝	1210	酌	2131
陣	1374	庫	0694	校	0103	秘	1384	針	0556
陷	1375	座	0749	根	0284	租	1515	釜	1898
降	1377	庭	0878	株	0567	袖	1531	釘	2078
郡	1409	弱	0424	栗	0781	被	1949	隻	1658
陞	1431	徒	0869	格	0789	毘	2280	飢	1966
悟	0326	徒	0870	桜	1249	笑	0579	馬	0336
悅	1202	徐	0997	栽	1319	粉	1619	骨	0465
惱	1972	惠	0581	梅	1572	粹	1622	骸	2162
員	0317	恋	0777	棧	1584	素	0132	高	0185
唄	0828	恣	1454	柴	1790	紙	0478	鬼	2090
唆	1441	息	1556	桃	1830	紐	0591	竜	0507
哺	1600	恐	1633	核	2161	紡	0835		
唐	1615	恥	1670	桁	2229	純	1101	11 STROKES	
哲	1703	恩	1728	栓	2230	納	1156	乙	乾 1807
唇	1847	恭	1345	桑	2291	紋	1416	一	牽 1736
埋	0533	祥	0496	殉	1090	紛	1620	イ	側 0626
夏	0363	珠	1207	殊	1208	索	1735		偏 1081
娛	1479	班	1853	殘	1583	翁	1451		偽 1237
娠	1846	扇	1887	殺	0522	耕	1643		停 1424
姬	2196	拳	1247	泰	2105	耗	1644		健 1610
娘	2200	拳	1248	烈	0719	致	0251		偵 1868
孫	1079	敏	1574	烏	2281	般	0671		偶 1874
家	0219	料	0758	特	0385	航	1640	ノ	曾 1222
害	0413	旅	0569	留	1170	蚕	2292	リ	剩 1007
容	1037	既	1820	畔	1404	蚊	2295		副 1482
宮	1242	書	0079	畜	2133	衰	1861	力	動 0540
宵	1293	時	0383	畝	2243	記	0427		務 0687
宴	1294	晃	2240	病	0617	討	1023		勘 1799
宰	1463	能	0892	症	0618	託	1539	彳	液 0468
將	0614	朕	1252	疾	1940	訊	1637		涉 0680
射	1021	脈	1366	疲	1948	訓	1927		清 0974
展	0880	朗	1476	益	0414	財	0653		洪 1234
屑	1891	脅	1496	真	0838	貢	1158		濟 1260
島	0341	胸	1971	眠	1009	起	0430		涼 1284
峰	1378	胴	1992	眩	2136	軒	0691		添 1344
差	0937	脇	1993	破	0596	辱	1848		混 1426
席	0279	脂	1994	砲	0665	配	0799		深 1715

淫	1844	都	0244	婆	1452	日	匙	1682	組	0264
涯	1902	郵	1010	婚	1721		曹	1879	紳	0874
淡	1978	險	1031	宿	0292	月	脚	0734	累	0884
淑	2044	陪	1263	寅	0913		望	1066	終	0957
渴	2267	鄉	1295	寄	1330		脱	1198	紺	1043
溪	2285	陰	1311	密	1383	木	腦	1973	紹	1106
排	0739	陶	1372	寂	2045		械	0474	絰	1257
接	0847	陳	1373	尉	2124		梨	1175	絆	2076
採	0989	隆	1376	巢	0601		梢	1291	羞	1671
掃	1016	郭	1422	崎	1333		梱	1724	翌	0419
捨	1072	陸	1432	崇	1645		梗	2233	習	0420
掛	1117	陵	1438	崩	1650	欠	欲	1035	肅	1613
授	1123	情	0973	崖	1652	爻	殼	2052	船	0669
措	1219	惜	1218	常	0321	爻	爽	2289	舶	0670
据	1535	慘	1239	帳	2021	玄	率	0752	舩	2143
搥	1602	惧	1717	庵	1357	瓦	瓶	2169	舵	2144
捻	1700	惚	1858	康	1611	生	產	0181	虛	2003
探	1714	悼	1866	庸	1612	田	略	0791	蚩	1244
描	1824	猪	0217	庶	1739		異	0882	蛋	2293
掘	1835	獵	0764	強	0423	疒	痕	1323	蛇	2297
控	1952	猛	0767	張	2020	白	兜	2261	術	0993
捧	2108	猫	1825	彩	0990	皿	盛	1300	袋	0702
推	2150	商	0351	彫	1279		盜	1304	視	0623
揭	2272	問	0452	得	0387	目	眼	1092	規	0624
菓	0602	唾	1401	惡	0546		眺	1828	訪	0454
著	0707	唱	1685	悠	1677	示	祭	0637	設	0520
菜	0988	啓	1738	患	1939		票	0782	許	1276
菊	1417	唯	2156	理	0532	禾	移	0860	訖	1505
菱	1439	喝	2270	現	0706	穴	窓	0558	訟	1709
菱	1456	堂	0320	球	1099		窒	1565	豚	0218
茵	1729	基	0485	戚	2042	立	章	1459	責	0831
萌	1826	域	1154	教	0632	竹	笠	0754	販	0925
進	0191	培	1264	敗	0830		符	0982	貪	1159
週	0305	埼	1334	救	1098		第	1191	貧	1161
逸	1273	執	1473	斜	0999	米	笛	1530	貨	1164
逢	1379	堀	1836	斷	0849		粒	0235	貫	1911
這	1554	堆	2151	斬	1704		粘	1267	赦	1320
逮	1608	壺	1402	族	0568		粗	1516	轉	0224
部	0068	婦	1017	旋	0572	糸	細	0239	軟	0689

羊羽

聿舟

虺虫

行衣見

言

豕貝

赤車

西	醉	1625	灣	1500	喧	1399	悲	1856	然	0760
采	积	1506	港	1501	喫	1569	琴	1772	煮	1188
里	野	0534	湧	2006	喉	1674	扉	1888	焦	1654
金	釣	2132	滋	2180	喪	1863	掌	0324	田	番
門	閉	0449	揮	0933	喋	2139	敬	0805	疋	疊
佳	雀	1742	援	1124	喻	2140	散	0808	疋	疎
雨	雪	0899	換	1269	圈	0459	敢	0809	疋	痛
齊	齋	1259	揚	1308	場	0445	斑	1854	矢	痢
頁	頂	1913	搖	1369	壘	0885	最	0196	石	痘
魚	頃	1916	握	1536	報	1472	曉	0770	禾	瘦
鳥	魚	0492	揃	1537	堤	1680	晴	0975	矢	登
鹿	鳥	0340	提	1679	堪	1800	普	1085	石	短
鹿	鹿	2255	搭	1960	塔	1959	智	1093	禾	硬
麻	麻	0852	葉	0605	堅	2034	替	1167	禾	硫
黑	黑	0535	葬	0717	塀	2171	晚	1275	禾	硝
黃	黃	0915	落	0793	塚	2203	景	1280	禾	程
龜	龜	2061	葛	2269	墮	2212	暑	1444	禾	稀
			道	0158	奧	1562	晶	1686	立	税
			過	0464	媛	1125	朝	0145	禾	童
			遊	0570	媒	2123	期	0486	禾	裕
			運	0584	婿	2199	腕	0732	竹	補
			遍	1082	寒	0361	脹	2019	竹	筋
			遲	1144	富	1481	森	0241	禾	等
			遙	1371	尊	0802	植	0840	禾	策
			達	1475	尋	1636	檢	1029	禾	答
			遇	1877	營	1243	椅	1332	禾	咎
			遂	2210	就	1283	棟	1688	禾	筆
			隊	0586	属	1872	極	1712	禾	筒
			陽	1310	嵐	1651	棋	1796	禾	粧
			階	1430	幅	1483	棺	1840	禾	結
			隅	1875	帽	1687	棒	2107	禾	絵
			随	2213	幾	0470	椎	2152	禾	給
			愉	0947	廢	0149	棚	2227	禾	絡
			慌	1065	廊	0287	欺	1795	禾	統
			情	2217	彈	1075	款	2051	禾	絕
			猶	0801	御	0862	殖	0841	禾	絞
			喜	1212	復	0865	燒	0769	羊	紫
			善	1213	循	1552	焚	1752	羽	着
			喚	1270	惑	1153	無	0048	羽	翔

12 STROKES

八	傘	0753
イ	偉	0659
	備	0715
	傍	1884
リ	割	0416
	創	0697
力	勝	0460
	募	1341
	勤	1732
十	博	0983
彡	滿	0179
	溫	0199
	濕	0200
	湖	0259
	渡	0281
	湯	0446
	測	0627
	減	1148
	渦	1487
	淵	1492

虫 蜜 0776
血 衆 1405
行 街 0992
衣 裂 0720
裁 1317
装 1591
覓 0325
覓 0826
言 証 0550
評 0745
詞 0822
詔 1107
詠 1693
訴 1708
詐 1794
診 2165
象 1277
買 0352
貯 0442
貫 1160
貸 1163
貿 1169
賀 1172
貴 1177
費 1189
貼 1266
超 1111
越 1112
距 2013
軸 0692
輕 1256
酢 2129
量 0538
鈍 1102
間 0448
開 0450
閑 1365
集 0190
雄 1787

雨 雇 1889
雲 0897
雰 1905
食 飲 0289
飯 0377
頁 項 1915
順 1925
須 1928
齒 0674

13 STROKES

勸 0541
債 0833
傑 1176
僧 1226
傷 1307
傲 1508
催 1653
僅 1734
傾 1917
勸 1129
勢 1434
源 0209
溢 0415
淹 0508
準 0714
溝 0920
溶 1038
滅 1149
溜 1171
滯 1233
漠 1338
滑 1493
漢 1730
溺 2264
搬 0672
攝 1235
搾 1415
損 1595

携 1786
蓮 0585
蒸 0960
蓄 2134
蒔 2185
蒙 2205
違 0663
遠 0857
遣 1180
隔 1286
隙 1876
慄 1716
慎 1718
慨 1822
猿 1859
嗣 0825
曄 1400
嗅 1561
嘆 1731
園 0856
塗 1001
塩 1306
墓 1340
墳 1720
塑 1777
毀 2055
塊 2091
夢 0964
獎 0615
嫌 2058
嫁 2201
嫉 2253
寢 1015
寬 1041
塞 2232
幕 1339
幌 2241
幹 1808
廉 2056

彙 2120
微 2189
意 0151
感 0327
想 0683
愛 0778
愁 1316
愚 1878
慈 2179
禪 1076
福 1484
禍 1486
戰 0461
數 0309
新 0275
暖 1127
暗 1593
暇 1903
腹 0864
腺 1983
腸 1985
腰 1987
腫 2022
腎 2033
樂 0302
業 0498
棄 0606
楷 1428
樓 1957
歲 2041
殿 0881
煙 0768
煩 1937
照 1110
煎 1749
爺 1899
猷 1157
痴 1941
痺 2089

盟 1305
睡 1008
睦 1433
督 2046
睨 2262
碗 0731
碁 1797
禁 0312
稚 2148
窟 1843
裸 0711
裾 1534
褐 2268
罪 0741
置 0843
署 1445
節 0391
絹 0212
統 0354
繼 0848
義 0926
群 1408
羨 2040
聖 0589
艇 0879
虞 2001
虜 2004
蜂 1381
裏 0704
触 0344
解 0345
話 0053
詩 0389
詳 0495
詰 0515
試 1028
嘗 1246
誠 1299
訛 1541

詣	1995	鳥	鳩	2283	宀	寧	0438	米	精	0976	佳	雜	0379
誇	2025	鼓	鼓	2016		察	0639	糸	綿	0211		雌	1788
該	2164	鼠	鼠	2263		蜜	1382		綵	0557	雨	需	2111
詮	2231					寡	1961		綠	0607	青	靜	0978
豆	豐				尸	層	1224		緒	1450	革	鞫	0594
貝	賃				彡	彰	1460		練	2062	頁	領	1922
	資	亻	僚	0953	彡	德	1668		綱	2071	馬	馭	0339
	賄		像	1278		徵	2190		網	2072		馭	1388
	賂		僕	1358	心	態	0893		綻	2081		馭	2275
	賊	彡	漁	0765	小	慕	1343		維	2149	彭	髮	1792
足	路		漂	0784	王	瑠	2251		綴	2290	鬼	魂	2093
	跡		漬	0834		璃	2252	耳	聞	0453	鳥	鳴	2157
	踐		演	0914	方	旗	0573	肉	腐	2183	鹿	塵	2256
	跳		漆	1002	日	曆	0854	衣	製	0709	鼻	鼻	1558
車	較		滴	1119		暢	1309	言	語	0222			
	載		漫	1135		暮	1342		誦	0355			
辛	辞		漸	1705	月	膜	1337		誌	0370			
辰	農	扌	漏	2118	木	樣	0501		認	1096	人	舖	1601
酉	酬	艹	摘	1118		構	0917		說	1197	亻	億	0622
	酪		蓋	1303		模	1336		誤	1480		儀	0928
金	鉄	辶	蔑	2279		概	1821		誓	1701	力	劇	2002
	鉉		適	1121	欠	歌	0827		誘	1783	力	勳	1778
	鉛		遮	1740	止	歷	0853	豕	豪	2204	彡	潮	0146
	鉢		遡	1776	彡	熊	0894	豕	貌	2208		澄	1055
	鉢		遭	1880	疋	疑	1350	貝	賑	0905		潜	1168
	鈴		遜	2060	疋	瘍	1945	足	踊	1325		潰	1178
佳	雅	阝	際	0638	疋	碑	2088	辛	辣	1464		潤	1491
雨	電		隱	1312	石	磁	2181	酉	酸	0800		潔	1570
	雷		障	1461		種	0544		酷	1628	扌	渴	2265
	零	亻	慢	1134	禾	稻	1315		醇	2127		撮	1282
食	飼		憎	1225		穀	2053	金	銀	0283		撲	1359
	飾	彡	慣	1912	穴	窪	1900		鈇	1057		撫	1538
	飽		獄	0737	立	端	2114		銘	1546		撒	2186
革	靴	口	嘘	2010	衣	複	0863		錢	1585	艹	撤	2187
頁	預	土	墨	0536	四	罰	0742		銅	2066		蔽	2225
	頑		塾	1437	竹	箇	0261	門	銑	2068	辶	遷	0785
	頒		境	1548		算	0980		閔	0451		遵	0803
	頓		奪	1657		箋	1582		閤	0792		遺	1179
馬	馳	大	嫡	1120		管	1839		閤	1362		選	1502
	馴	女											

↑	憤	1815	欠	歛	1131	賞	0322	薰	1779	縞	1581
	懂	2085	欠	熱	1435	賜	0444	薦	2259	緻	2009
	憬	2086	欠	熱	1436	贊	1166	避	1469	興	0505
口	器	0295	皿	盤	0673	賦	1230	還	1550	融	1287
	噴	1813		監	2027	賠	1265	隣	0962	衛	0661
	囁	1852	石	確	1133	賓	1962	憶	0620	衡	1268
	囑	1873	禾	穗	1314	趣	1113	懷	1216	親	0276
	囀	2011		稽	1494	踪	1322	懷	1667	諭	0946
	嘲	2221		稿	1580	踏	1326	獲	1659	謠	1370
土	墳	1814		稼	2202	輝	0934	壁	1466	諦	1420
	墜	2211	穴	窮	1711	輪	0944	壤	1665	諧	1429
女	嬉	2015		窰	1897	輩	1855	壞	1666	諮	1638
宀	寮	0955	四	罷	0895	銳	1196	壇	1958	謀	2122
	審	1510	竹	範	0727	鑄	1545	壘	2206	賭	1447
寸	導	0804		篇	1084	閱	1199	奮	1656	賢	2032
尸	履	1871		箸	1443	震	0902	孃	1663	輪	0945
巾	幣	2224		箱	1909	靈	2110	憲	0417	醒	1626
彡	畿	0471	糸	線	0210	餓	1965	憩	1557	麵	2238
井	弊	2223		緣	0610	養	0500	整	0308	錦	0213
彡	影	1281		編	1083	餅	2172	曇	0898	錄	0608
彳	徹	2188		緩	1126	餌	2173	膳	1215	錘	1011
心	憂	0779		締	1419	駐	0367	膨	2018	錯	1221
	慮	1999		緊	2035	駒	2276	機	0473	鍊	2063
	慰	2125		繩	2073	罵	2278	橋	1578	鋼	2069
	慶	2260	舛	舞	0961	魅	2094	樽	2012	錮	2079
戈	戲	2007	虫	蝶	2299	默	0762	樹	2017	錠	2080
手	擊	1026	行	衝	1567			燃	0761	隸	2050
	摯	1474	衣	褒	0703			獸	0763	館	0291
	摩	2099	言	調	0306			磨	2100	頭	0162
父	敵	1122		課	0600	16 STROKES		積	0832	賴	1930
	敷	1507		誕	0876	イ	儒	2113		頰	1935
日	暴	1346		論	0942	ゝ	凝	1351		髭	1793
	暫	1706		請	0977	ゞ	濃	0512	竹	鴨	2282
月	膝	1989		諸	1448		激	0575			
	膚	1998		諾	1804	才	濁	2266	米		
木	標	0783		談	1977		操	1809	糸		
	橫	0916		誰	2155	扌	擁	2182		17 STROKES	
	樞	1130		謁	2271	扌	葉	0303	イ	償	0323
	槽	1881	貝	質	0318	扌	薄	0986	彳	優	0780
							燕	1741		濯	1328
							薪	1753		濡	2112

扌 擬 1352
擦 2098
口 嚇 1151
ㄣ 嚴 0810
心 懇 2207
戈 戴 1914
王 環 1549
日 曙 1446
曖 2249
月 臆 0621
火 燥 1810
ㄣ 爵 1672
牛 犧 0929
疒 療 0952
癌 1946
目 瞭 0954
瞳 2084
矢 矯 1579
石 磯 0472
礁 1655
米 糞 1892
糸 績 0836
縮 0875
繫 1576
繡 1614
織 2008
羽 翼 0883
耳 聰 1669
白 興 0506
見 覽 2026
講 0918
謝 1022
謹 1733

謎 1774
謙 2059
膳 2237
貝 購 0919
車 轄 1841
酉 醜 2092
醬 2128
金 鍋 1488
鍛 2064
鍵 2077
閨 1364
雨 霞 1904
霜 1908
頁 頻 1923
魚 鮮 0493
齒 齡 0676
18 STROKES
亻 儲 1449
氵 濫 2030
艹 藩 1511
藍 2031
藤 2235
心 懲 2191
日 曜 0025
玉 璧 1467
疒 瘡 0948
癖 1468
目 瞬 0963
石 礎 1349
禾 穫 1660
衤 襟 1532
竹 簡 0463

糧 1618
糸 織 1088
繕 1214
繭 2298
羽 翻 1512
耳 職 1087
臣 臨 0855
西 覆 1870
見 觀 1128
貝 贈 1227
贅 1509
金 鎮 1719
鎌 2057
鎖 2075
門 闔 1363
佳 難 0712
離 1970
雛 2154
韋 韓 0662
頁 顏 0180
類 0310
題 1681
顚 1921
額 1929
顎 1936
馬 駢 1030
騎 1331
騷 1390
19 STROKES
氵 瀨 1931
衤 蘇 0494
蘭 1489

藻 1812
月 臟 1974
火 爆 1347
玉 璽 2288
四 羅 0896
竹 簿 0985
糸 綵 1811
色 艷 2178
虫 蟹 2294
西 霸 1869
言 警 0806
譜 1086
識 1089
足 蹴 1324
金 鏡 1547
雨 霧 1906
音 韻 1594
頁 願 0214
骨 髓 2215
魚 鯨 1285
鳥 鷄 2284
鹿 麓 2257
麗 2258
20 STROKES
心 懸 1080
木 欄 1490
立 競 1204
竹 籍 1910
言 議 0927
護 1661
讓 1662
酉 釀 1664

金 鐘 2083
音 響 1297
馬 騰 2236

21 STROKES

口 囁 2138
舟 艦 2029
足 躍 1327
雨 露 1907
頁 顧 1890
鬼 魔 2095
鳥 鶴 1132

22 STROKES

竹 籠 0509
衣 襲 1849
食 饗 1296
馬 驚 0807

23 STROKES

金 鑑 2028
鳥 鶯 2287

24 STROKES

鳥 鷹 2286

25 STROKES

木 鬱 2141

RADICAL INDEX

This index lists each kanji by its traditional “radical,” or semantic root grapheme. It may be convenient to use this index when you do not know any readings for a kanji and can identify its radical. The radical most often appears at the left side of a left-right kanji, at the top of a top-bottom kanji, or as an enclosure. Important exceptions include

- (a) Radicals that often/always appear at the right (radical number in parentheses):

亅 (18) 冂 (26) 欠 (76) 攴 (66) 冫 (163) 隹 (172) 頁 (181)

- (b) Radicals that often/always appear at the bottom (radical number in parentheses):

儿 (10) 心 (61) 彳 (86) 貝 (154)

For many kanji, identifying the radical is straightforward. For example, we can easily guess the radicals of 吟 (口), 宰 (宀), and 廉 (广) by following the basic rule of using the left-hand, topmost, or enclosing grapheme. For many other kanji, however, this rule does not help us correctly identify the portion of the kanji traditionally designated as its radical (for example, the traditional radical of 聞 is not the enclosure 門, but the enclosed element 耳). Because of this unpredictability, it is best to use this index only when you do not know any of a kanji’s readings but are reasonably confident you can identify its radical. When you do not know the radical either, use the Stroke Count Index.

Format and Arrangement

Each section heading displays the radical’s number and parent form, followed in parentheses by an important abbreviated form, if any (abbreviated forms that do not differ significantly from their parent forms are not likely to appear). The numbers running along the left side of each column indicate each kanji’s residual stroke count (the stroke count after excluding the radical). The four-digit numbers at the right side are entry numbers.

Radicals are arranged by the stroke count of their parent forms, using their conventional numbers from 1 to 214 (missing numbers belong to radicals not designated as the root grapheme of any kanji in this course). Within each radical group, kanji are arranged in order of their residual stroke counts, and then alphabetically by their readings as shown in this text—first any *on* reading(s), then any *kun* reading(s).

Because this index has been prepared in accordance with the traditional radical system, it lists radicals according to the stroke counts of their parent forms. Note the correspondence between the following abbreviated and parent forms, listed in order of their radical numbers (stroke counts in parentheses):

61. 忄 (3) = 心 (4)
 64. 扌 (3) = 手 (4)
 85. 氵 (3) = 水 (4)
 94. 犴 (3) = 犬 (4)

96. 王 (4) = 玉 (5)
 113. 示 (4) = 示 (5)
 130. 月 (4) = 肉 (6)
 145. 衤 (5) = 衣 (6)

162. 辶 (3) = 辵 (7)
 163. 邑 (as in 都) (3) = 邑 (7)
 170. 阝 (as in 隅) (3) = 阜 (8)

Lost Radicals

In the orthographic reforms that followed World War II, some kanji were simplified so as to lose their traditional radicals. These kanji can be found here both under the traditional radical (with the traditional form of the kanji shown in parentheses), and under a replacement radical drawn from the simplified form (with a cross-reference to the old radical). In both cases, the entry number is followed by a superscript circle (°).

1 STROKE

RADICAL 1 一

0	一	0002
1	丁	0437
	七	0009
2	上	0041
	文	0657
	下	0040
	万 [RAD. 140]	0018°
	三	0004
	与 [RAD. 134]	0858°
3	丑	0590
	不	0049
4	丙	1523
	且	0263
	丘	0906
	世	0604
5	両 [RAD. 11]	0177°
7	並 [RAD. 117]	0333°
8	歪	0551

RADICAL 2 丨

3	中	0035
6	串	1938

RADICAL 3 丿

2	丸	0012
	之	1755
3	丹	0667
4	主	0365

RADICAL 4 ㇏

1	乃	1754
2	久	0904
	及 [RAD. 29]	1760°
3	乏	1758
8	乘	1005

RADICAL 5 乙 (乚)

0	乙	1522
1	九	0011
2	乞	1805
6	乱	0380
7	乳	0160
10	乾	1807

RADICAL 6 乚

1	了	0958
3	予 [RAD. 152]	0163°
5	争 [RAD. 87]	0972°
7	事	0080

2 STROKES

RADICAL 7 二

0	二	0003
2	五	0007
	互	0686
	井	0434
3	井	0436
	巨 [RAD. 48]	0483°
4	亘	1395
5	垂	0545
6	些	1789

RADICAL 8 亠

1	亡	0233
4	亦	0773
	亥	2158
	交	0102
6	享	1421
	京	0245
7	亭	1423
9	牽	1736

RADICAL 9 人 (亻)

0	人	0015
2	亻	0811

仁	1094
介	0611
今	0228
3 代	0071
付	0064
以	0066
令	0229
仙	1003
仕	0371
他	0189
4 伐	1361
仲	0643
佖	0223
伏	1850
仰	1138
伊	1406
仮	0921
会 [RAD. 73]	0226°
件	0118
伎	0967
企	0502
休	0061
任	0372
全 [RAD. 11]	0078°
5 伯	1184
伴	0743

位	0577
似	1354
住	0366
何	0815
佐	2218
作	0152
伺	0821
伸	0873
但	1393
体	[RAD. 188] 0062°
低	0479
余	0995
6 侮	1571
併	2168
依	0701
侍	0388
佳	1901
価	0548
供	0357
来 (來)	0274°
例	0721
舍	[RAD. 135] 0910°
使	0887
7 便	0890
保	0646
係	1078
侯	1673
侶	1241
信	0063
侵	1013
俊	1440
促	1604
俗	1039
8 倍	0069
值	0842
俳	0740
俸	2106
倣	1353
儉	1355
	1032

個	0262
候	1675
俺	1356
倫	0943
借	1220
修	1676
倉	0696
倒	0941
9 偽	1237
偶	1874
偏	1081
健	1610
側	0626
停	1424
偵	1868
10 備	0715
傍	1884
偉	0659
傘	0753
11 勦	0541
傲	1508
傾	1917
傑	1176
僅	1734
債	0833
催	1653
傷	1307
僧	1226
12 僕	1358
僚	0953
像	1278
13 儀	0928
鋪	[RAD. 135] 1601°
億	0622
14 儒	2113
15 償	0323
優	0780
16 儲	1449

RADICAL 10 儿	
2 元	0136
3 兄	1193
4 兆	1827
充	1056
光	0137
先	0134
5 兒	0772
克	1203
6 免	1272
8 党	[RAD. 203] 0319°

RADICAL 11 入	
0 入	0039
2 内 (內)	0215°
4 全 (全)	0078°
6 兩 (兩)	0177°

RADICAL 12 八 (ㄨ)	
0 八	0010
2 公	0089
六	0008
4 共	0356
5 兵	0907
6 具	0837
其	1757
典	0504
8 兼	1006
9 曾	1222

RADICAL 13 冂	
2 冂	[RAD. 31] 0013°
内	[RAD. 11] 0215°
3 冊	0824
4 再	0911
7 冒 (冒)	1683°

RADICAL 14 宀	
2 宀	1968

3 写	[RAD. 40] 0859°
7 冠	1969
8 冥	1592

RADICAL 15 冫	
3 冬	0360
5 冷	0675
冶	0951
8 淮	0713
淒	1458
凍	1689
14 凝	1351

RADICAL 16 几	
1 凡	1629
3 処	[RAD. 141] 0553°
冫	1630

RADICAL 17 凵	
2 凵	0296
3 凹	2101
出	0038
凸	2102
6 函	1713

RADICAL 18 刀 (刂)	
0 刀	0085
1 刃	0087
2 分	0088
刈	0524
切	0086
3 刊	0409
4 刑	0722
列	0718
5 別	0090
判	0744
利	0412
初	0710
6 券	0456
刻	2159

剝	0523
刷	2097
制	0708
刺	0935
到	0940
7 削	1292
則	0625
剃	1192
前	0113
8 剖	1262
剛	2070
剝	0609
劍	1033
帰 [RAD. 77]	1018
剂	1261
9 副	1482
剩	1007
10 割	0416
創	0697
13 劇	2002

RADICAL 19 力

0 力	0084
3 加	1147
功	1046
4 劣	1743
5 努	2048
助	0642
励	2037
劳	0542
6 効	2160
効	1413
7 勃	2036
勅	1108
勇	2005
8 勉	1274
9 動	0540
勘	1799
務	0687
10 募	1341

勤	1732
勝	0460
11 勸	1129
勢	1434
13 勲	1778

RADICAL 20 勹

1 勹	0168
2 勾	2246
勿	0171
匆	2244
勾	2245
3 包	0457

RADICAL 21 匕

2 化	0120
3 北	0122

RADICAL 22 匚

4 匠	1802
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RADICAL 23 匚

2 匹	1801
区	0297
5 医 [RAD. 164]	0561
8 匿	1803

RADICAL 24 十

0 十	0005
1 千	0017
2 午	0115
升	1051
3 半	0335
6 協	0543
卒	0751
卓	1865
7 卑	2087
南	0794
10 博	0983

RADICAL 25 卜

3 占	0348
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RADICAL 26 冂 (凵)

3 卯	1136
4 印	0231
危	0726
5 却	0733
卵	1141
即	0390
6 卷 (卷)	0458
7 卸	0861

RADICAL 27 厂

2 厄	0725
7 厚	0631
厘	2242
8 原	0208

RADICAL 28 厶

3 去	0138
6 参	1238

RADICAL 29 又

0 又	0058
2 反	0374
及 (及)	1760
収 [RAD. 66]	1155
双 [RAD. 172]	1498
友	0399
6 受	0065
取	0059
叔	2043
7 叙 [RAD. 66]	0998

3 STROKES

RADICAL 30 口

0 口	0019
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2 台 [RAD. 133]	0949
号 [RAD. 141]	0300
可	0814
古	0254
叩	1360
句	0166
叶	1767
司	0820
史	0888
只	1194
叱	1768
召	1103
右	0402
3 吊	0206
同	0182
合	0227
各	0786
吉	0514
后	2193
向	0183
叫	1769
吸	1763
名	0269
吏	0886
吐	1766
4 吠	1851
吞	2174
含	1771
吟	1770
吳	1478
吾	0220
否	0552
呆	0647
告	0698
君	1407
呂	1240
吹	1764
呈	0587
5 咳	2137
呪	2177

呼	1765
命	0232
味	0273
周	0304
和	0236
6 哀	1860
咳	2163
品	0301
咽	1727
咲	1251
7 哺	1600
員	0317
唆	1441
唇	1847
哲	1703
唐	1615
唄	0828
8 唾	1401
喝	2270
啓	1738
問	0452
商	0351
唱	1685
唯	2156
9 喋	2139
喚	1270
喧	1399
喜	1212
喫	1569
喉	1674
喪	1863
單 (單)	0462°
喻	2140
善	1213
10 嘩	1400
嗅	1561
嗣	0825
嘆	1731
11 噓	2010
12 嘲	2221

噴	1813
噓	1852
噓	0295
噓	1873
噓	2011
14 嚇	1151
17 嚴 (嚴)	0810°
18 囁	2138

RADICAL 31 口	
0 ○	0014
2 四	0006
囚	1722
3 囧	0649
因	1725
回	0050
4 囧	0435
困	1723
囧	0298
5 固	0260
国	0075
9 圈	0459
10 園	0856
円 (圓)	0013°

RADICAL 32 土	
0 土	0030
2 厶	0186
3 地	0187
在	0406
4 坊	1883
坂	0375
均	0394
坑	1641
坐	0750
5 垂	1004
坪	1403
6 城	1298
垣	1397
型	0723

垢	2194
7 埋	0533
8 培	1264
堂	0320
堀	1836
域	1154
基	0485
埼	1334
執	1473
堆	2151
9 墮	2212
墀	2171
報	1472
場	0445
堪	1800
堅	2034
壘	0885
堤	1680
塔	1959
塚	2203
10 墓	1340
塩 [RAD. 197]	1306°
塊	2091
毀	2055
塑	1777
墳	1720
塗	1001
11 墨	0536
塾	1437
境	1548
增	1223
12 墳	1814
墜	2211
13 壇	1958
壁	1466
壤	1665
壞	1666
壘	2206

RADICAL 33 士	
0 士	0350
3 壯	1589
4 壳 [RAD. 154]	0353°
𠂔	2115
声 [RAD. 128]	0529°
8 壺	1402
11 寿 (壽)	1544°

RADICAL 34 夕	
6 𠂔 [RAD. 149]	0775°

RADICAL 35 夕	
7 夏	0363

RADICAL 36 夕	
0 夕	0265
2 外	0266
3 多	0267
5 夜	0467
10 夢	0964

RADICAL 37 大	
0 大	0033
1 夫	0565
太	0294
天	0270
2 央	0328
失	0563
5 奉	2103
奔	2222
奇	1329
奈	0635
6 契	1568
奏	2104
9 奧	1562
10 獎	0615
11 奪	1657
13 奮	1656

RADICAL 38 女		
0	女	0093
2	奴	2047
3	妃	2195
	如	2197
	好	0095
	妄	1455
4	妨	1882
	妥	1250
	妙	1746
	妊	1845
	妖	2176
5	委	0396
	妹	1206
	妻	1457
	姓	0431
	姉	1205
	始	0956
	妬	2254
6	威	1150
	姻	1726
	姿	1453
7	娛	1479
	姬	2196
	娘	2200
	娠	1846
8	婆	1452
	婦	1017
	婚	1721
9	媒	2123
	媛	1125
	婿	2199
10	嫁	2201
	嫌	2058
	嫉	2253
11	嫡	1120
12	嬉	2015
13	孃	1663

RADICAL 39 子		
0	子	0094
1	孔	1559
3	字	0098
	存	0407
4	孝	0630
5	学	0099
	季	0395
6	孤	1073
7	孫	1079

RADICAL 40 宀		
3	安	0096
	守	0648
	宅	1540
	宇	1542
4	完	0633
	牢	1737
5	宛	0730
	宙	1529
	宜	1519
	宝	0074
	実	0499
	官	0290
	宗	0636
	定	0045
6	客	0787
	宣	1398
	室	0253
7	宴	1294
	害	0413
	家	0219
	宮	1242
	宰	1463
	宵	1293
8	寅	1037
	容	0913
	寂	2045
	寄	1330

	密	1383
	宿	0292
9	富	1481
	寒	0361
10	寬	1041
	寢	1015
	塞	2232
11	寡	1961
	蜜	1382
	寧	0438
	察	0639
12	寮	0955
	寫 (寫)	0859
	審	1510

RADICAL 41 寸		
0	寸	0381
3	寺	0382
4	寿 [RAD. 33]	1544
	对	0650
6	封	1837
	專	0580
7	射	1021
	将	0614
8	尉	2124
9	尋	1636
	尊	0802
12	導	0804

RADICAL 42 小 (丩)		
0	小	0034
1	少	0677
3	尖	1563
	当 [RAD. 102]	0141
5	尚	0184
6	单 [RAD. 30]	0462
8	巢 [RAD. 47]	0601
9	營 [RAD. 86]	1243
14	嚴 [RAD. 30]	0810

RADICAL 43 尢		
1	尢	2274
9	就	1283

RADICAL 44 尸		
1	尺	0337
2	尼	2116
	尻	1895
3	尽 [RAD. 108]	0338
4	尾	0488
	局	0256
	尿	1893
5	屈	1834
	居	0255
	届	1528
6	屏	2170
	屋	0252
7	屑	1891
	展	0880
9	属	1872
11	層	1224
12	履	1871

RADICAL 45 屮		
1	屯	1100

RADICAL 46 山		
0	山	0037
4	岐	0968
5	岳	0908
	岩	1649
	岸	1648
	岬	1335
	岡	0178
6	峽	1932
	峠	0969
7	峰	1378
	島	0341
8	崖	1652

崩	1650
崎	1333
崇	1645
9 嵐	1651

RADICAL 47 巛 (川)

0 川	0022
3 巡	1553
州	0845
8 巢 (巢)	0601°

RADICAL 48 工

0 工	0108
2 巧	1047
巨 (巨)	0483°
左	0401
7 差	0937

RADICAL 49 己

0 己	0426
巳	2296
1 巴	0527
6 卷 [RAD. 26]	0458°

RADICAL 50 巾

0 巾	0203
2 布	0204
市	0205
3 帆	1631
4 希	1067
6 帥	0747
帝	1418
7 席	0279
師	0748
帶	1232
8 帳	2021
常	0321
9 帽	1687
幅	1483
10 幌	2241

幕	1339
12 幣	2224

RADICAL 51 干

0 干	0408
2 平	0334
3 年	0117
5 幸	1470
10 幹	1808

RADICAL 52 幺

1 幻	2145
2 幼	2147
6 幽	2146
9 幾	0470
12 畿	0471

RADICAL 53 尸

2 庁	0441
広	0238
4 序	1209
床	0851
5 府	0247
底	0482
店	0347
6 度	0280
7 庫	0694
庭	0878
座	0749
8 庵	1357
康	1611
庶	1739
庸	1612
9 廐	0149
廊	0287
10 廉	2056

RADICAL 54 廴

4 廷	0877
5 延	0872

6 建	1609
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RADICAL 55 弁

2 弁	1052
12 弊	2223

RADICAL 56 弋

3 弋 [RAD. 154]	0110°
式	0109

RADICAL 57 弓

0 弓	0421
1 弔	1186
引	0422
4 弟	1190
5 弦	2142
弥	0685
6 弧	1074
7 弱	0424
8 張	2020
強	0423
9 彈	1075

RADICAL 58 丩

10 彙	2120
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RADICAL 59 彡

4 形	0147
8 彫	1279
彩	0990
11 彰	1460
12 影	1281

RADICAL 60 彳

4 役	0518
5 彼	0597
徑	1254
往	0866
征	0868
6 後	0114

律	1607
待	0386
7 徐	0997
從	0869
徒	0870
8 得	0387
9 復	0865
御	0862
循	1552
10 微	2189
11 徵	2190
德	1668
12 徹	2188

4 STROKES

RADICAL 61 心 (忄)

0 心	0056
1 必	0549
3 忙	1063
忘	1062
忌	1864
忍	1095
応	0850
志	0369
4 忠	0644
快	0331
忽	1857
念	0230
5 怒	2049
怨	0728
怖	1634
怪	1255
急	0971
性	0128
思	0142
怠	2216
6 恥	1670
悔	1573
惠	0581

恒	1396
恨	1217
恐	1633
恭	1345
恩	1728
恋	0777
恣	1454
息	1556
7 惡	0546
悅	1202
悟	0326
患	1939
惱	1972
悠	1677
8 惧	1717
悲	1856
情	0973
惚	1858
慘	1239
惜	1218
悼	1866
惑	1153
9 愛	0778
情	2217
愚	1878
意	0151
慈	2179
感	0327
慌	1065
愁	1316
想	0683
愉	0947
10 慕	1343
慨	1822
慄	1716
慎	1718
態	0893
11 慰	2125
慣	1912
慶	2260

慢	1134
慮	1999
憂	0779
憎	1225
12 憤	1815
憬	2086
憩	1557
憲	0417
懂	2085
13 懷	1667
憾	1216
懇	2207
憶	0620
14 懲	2191
16 懸	1080

RADICAL 62 戈

2 戊	2273
成	0070
3 我	0221
戒	0469
4 或	1152
7 戚	2042
9 戰	0461
11 戲	2007
13 戴	1914

RADICAL 63 戶

0 戶	0248
3 戾	1019
4 房	1886
所	0249
6 扇	1887
8 扉	1888

RADICAL 64 手 (扌)

0 才	0652
手	0046
2 打	1025
扌	0812

3 扱	1761
4 拔	1951
扶	1953
技	0966
把	2024
批	0746
抗	1639
折	1698
抄	1744
承	0959
扱	1503
投	0517
抑	1137
5 抽	1526
扌	1642
拍	1185
披	1950
抱	0664
拐	1784
扞	0813
拘	1070
扛	0554
拒	2014
抹	1954
押	1525
拉	2239
拙	1833
招	1104
拓	1955
担	1394
抵	0480
6 挑	1832
拷	1956
持	0384
括	1069
拳	1248
拳	1247
挟	1934
拶	2248
指	0932

拭	1027
拾	1071
7 挨	2247
涉	1924
捕	1596
振	0903
搜	1527
搥	1597
捉	1603
挫	1699
8 描	1824
排	0739
捧	2108
授	1123
掛	1117
搥	1602
揭	2272
控	1952
掘	1835
捻	1700
採	0989
接	0847
捨	1072
掌	0324
措	1219
掃	1016
据	1535
推	2150
探	1714
9 握	1536
援	1124
換	1269
揮	0933
揃	1537
提	1679
搭	1960
揚	1308
搖	1369
10 搬	0672
携	1786

	揸	1415
	搥	1235
	損	1595
11	擊	1026
	摩	2099
	摯	1474
	摘	1118
12	撲	1359
	撫	1538
	撒	2186
	撮	1282
	撤	2187
13	操	1809
	擁	2182
14	擬	1352
	擦	2098

RADICAL 65 支

0	支	0373
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RADICAL 66 支(攴)

2	収(攴)	1155°
3	改	0429
	攻	1045
4	放	0574
5	故	0257
	政	0246
6	敏	1574
7	敗	0830
	叙(敍)	0998°
	教	0632
	救	1098
8	敢	0809
	敬	0805
	散	0808
9	数	0309
11	敷	1507
	敵	1122
12	整	0308

RADICAL 67 文

0	文	0101
8	斑	1854

RADICAL 68 斗

0	斗	0757
6	料	0758
7	斜	0999

RADICAL 69 斤

0	斤	0193
1	斥	1707
7	断	0849
	斬	1704
9	新	0275

RADICAL 70 方

0	方	0173
4	於	1885
5	施	0571
6	旅	0569
7	旋	0572
	族	0568
10	旗	0573

RADICAL 71 无

5	既	1820
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RADICAL 72 日

0	日	0001
1	旧	[RAD. 134] 0771°
	旦	1392
2	旬	0167
	旭	1391
	旨	0931
	早	0143
4	易	0443
	昆	1425
	明	0024

	旺	1301
	昔	0359
	昌	1684
	昇	1053
5	昼	0466
	映	0329
	昧	2250
	昨	0153
	星	0755
	昭	1109
	春	0362
	是	1678
6	時	0383
	晃	2240
7	匙	1682
8	晚	1275
	智	1093
	普	1085
	曉	0770
	景	1280
	晴	0975
	暑	1444
	晶	1686
9	暗	1593
	暖	1127
	暇	1903
10	暮	1342
	暢	1309
	曆	0854
11	暴	1346
	暫	1706
12	曇	0898
13	曖	2249
	曙	1446
14	曜	0025

RADICAL 73 日

2	曲	0503
3	更	0889
6	書	0079

7	曹	1879
8	最	0196
	替	1167
9	会(會)	0226°

RADICAL 74 月

0	月	0023
2	有	0400
4	服	1471
	朋	2226
5	胡	0258
6	朕	1252
	朗	1476
7	望	1066
8	朝	0145
	期	0486

RADICAL 75 木

0	木	0028
1	本	0031
	末	0272
	未	0271
	札	1694
2	朴	1116
	机	1967
	朽	1048
	朱	0566
3	条	0119
	杖	0658
	来	[RAD. 9] 0274°
	束	0307
	村	0651
	杉	0991
	材	0654
4	杯	1696
	板	0924
	果	0599
	枚	1695
	枕	0656
	林	0240

采	0987	梢	1291
析	1697	8 棒	2107
枝	0965	椅	1332
松	0242	棺	1840
枢	1386	檢	1029
東	0032	棋	1796
5 梓	1624	極	1712
某	2121	森	0241
柱	0867	植	0840
榮	1245	棚	2227
柄	1524	棟	1688
柔	0688	椎	2152
架	1173	9 樂	0302
枯	1049	業	0498
柳	1140	楷	1428
查	1514	棄	0606
柵	2228	樓	1957
染	1174	10 概	1821
柿	2234	構	0917
枋	2038	模	1336
6 案	0097	樣	0501
梅	1572	11 標	0783
株	0567	權	1130
核	2161	橫	0916
格	0789	槽	1881
桁	2229	12 樹	2017
校	0103	機	0473
根	0284	橋	1578
桜	1249	樽	2012
栗	0781	16 欄	1490
栽	1319	25 鬱	2141
柴	1790		
棧	1584		
栓	2230		
桑	2291		
桃	1830		
7 械	0474		
梗	2233		
梱	1724		
梨	1175		

RADICAL 76 欠

0 欠	0277
2 次	0278
4 欧	1385
7 欲	1035
8 欺	1795
款	2051
10 歌	0827

11 歡 1131

RADICAL 77 止

0 止	0042
1 正	0043
2 此	1756
4 武	0111
步	0679
9 歲	2041
10 歷	0853
14 婦 (歸)	1018

RADICAL 78 歹

2 死	0716
5 殆	2192
6 殉	1090
殊	1208
殘	1583
8 殖	0841

RADICAL 79 殳

4 毆	1387
5 段	0521
6 殺	0522
7 殼	2052
9 殿	0881

RADICAL 80 母

0 母	0104
2 每	0105
4 毒	0133

RADICAL 81 比

0 比	0123
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RADICAL 82 毛

0 毛	0487
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RADICAL 83 氏

0 氏	0476
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1 民 0477

RADICAL 84 气

2 氣	0126
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RADICAL 85 水 (氵)

0 水	0027
1 永	1691
氷	1690
2 汜	2119
汁	0756
求	1097
3 池	0188
汎	1632
汗	0410
江	1499
污	1050
汐	0268
4 没	0519
沈	0655
沖	0645
決	0330
汽	0127
沙	1747
汰	1748
沢	1504
沃	2175
5 注	0368
泥	2117
泳	1692
沿	1348
沸	1187
波	0598
泊	1183
泌	1894
泡	0666
法	0139
治	0950
河	0818
況	1201

泣	0578	淑	2044
泉	0207	淡	1978
沼	1105	添	1344
泰	2105	淵	1492
油	0433	減	1148
6 洞	1842	滋	2180
洩	1588	渦	1487
派	1367	湖	0259
淨	0979	港	1501
海	0106	滿	0179
活	0054	溫	0199
洪	0358	濕	0200
洗	0135	測	0627
淺	1587	渡	0281
洒	0798	湯	0446
津	1606	灣	1500
洲	0846	湧	2006
洋	0491	10 漠	1338
7 浮	0613	溺	2264
浜	0909	源	0209
浪	1477	溢	0415
淚	1020	準	0714
流	1059	漢	1730
浸	1014	滑	1493
消	1289	溝	0920
酒	0797	滅	1149
浦	1599	溜	1171
浴	1036	滯	1233
8 液	0468	淹	0508
涯	1902	溶	1038
淫	1844	11 演	0914
洪	1234	漁	0765
渴	2267	漂	0784
溪	2285	漫	1135
混	1426	漏	2118
涼	1284	漏	1002
濟	1260	滴	1119
清	0974	漬	0834
深	1715	漸	1705
涉	0680	12 潮	0146

澄	1055
潤	1491
潰	1178
渴	2265
潔	1570
潛	1168
13 濁	2266
激	0575
濃	0512
14 濡	2112
濯	1328
15 濫	2030
16 瀨	1931

RADICAL 86 火 (火)

0 火	0026
2 灰	1646
燈	0440
3 災	1979
4 炎	1976
炉	1896
炒	1750
炊	1751
5 為	[RAD. 87] 1236
炭	1647
点	[RAD. 203] 0349
6 烈	0719
烏	2281
8 焚	1752
無	0048
煮	1188
焦	1654
燒	0769
然	0760
9 煙	0768
煩	1937
煎	1749
照	1110
10 熊	0894
11 熟	1436

熱	1435
12 燃	0761
13 營 (營)	1243
燥	1810
15 爆	1347

RADICAL 87 爪 (爪)

0 爪	0201
4 爭 (爭)	0972
8 為 (爲)	1236
13 爵	1672

RADICAL 88 父

0 父	0100
9 爺	1899

RADICAL 89 爻

7 爽	2289
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RADICAL 91 片

0 片	0922
4 版	0923

RADICAL 92 牙

0 牙	1816
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RADICAL 93 牛 (牛)

0 牛	0116
4 牧	0576
物	0172
5 牲	0930
6 特	0385
13 犧	0929

RADICAL 94 犬 (犬)

0 犬	0293
2 犯	0735
3 狀	0616
4 狂	0736
5 狙	1518

5 STROKES

6	独	0346
	狹	1933
	狩	0766
8	猫	1825
	猪	0217
	猛	0767
	狺	0764
9	猷	1157
	猶	0801
10	猿	1859
11	獄	0737
12	獸	0763
13	獲	1659

5 STROKES

RADICAL 95 玄

0	玄	2135
6	率	0752

RADICAL 96 玉 (玉)

0	玉	0073
	王	0072
3	弄	2220
4	玩	2219
5	珍	2166
6	班	1853
	珠	1207
7	現	0706
	球	1099
	理	0532
8	琴	1772
10	璃	2252
	瑠	2251
13	璧	1467
	環	1549
14	璽	2288

RADICAL 97 瓜

0	瓜	0202
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RADICAL 98 瓦

0	瓦	2167
6	瓶	2169

RADICAL 99 甘

0	甘	1042
4	甚	1798

RADICAL 100 生

0	生	0036
6	產	0181

RADICAL 101 用

0	用	0047
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RADICAL 102 田

0	田	0020
	甲	1521
	申	0315
	由	0432
2	町	0439
	男	0092
3	画	0176
4	畑	0129
	畏	2096
	界	0612
5	畜	2133
	畔	1404
	留	1170
	畝	2243
6	異	0882
	略	0791
7	番	0299
	畷	1520
8	当 (當)	0141°

RADICAL 103 疋

7	疎	1142
9	疑	1350

RADICAL 104 疒

4	疫	1942
5	病	0617
	疲	1948
	疾	1940
	症	0618
6	痕	1323
7	痢	1943
	瘦	1947
	痘	1944
	痛	0619
8	痴	1941
	痺	2089
9	瘍	1945
12	癌	1946
	療	0952
13	癖	1468
	癰	0948

RADICAL 105 癶

4	癰	0148
7	登	1054

RADICAL 106 白

0	白	0076
1	百	0016
3	的	0169
4	皆	1427
	皇	0077
6	兜	2261

RADICAL 107 皮

0	皮	0595
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RADICAL 108 皿

0	皿	0197
4	盆	1302
5	益	0414
6	盛	1300

RADICAL 111

	盜	1304
8	盟	1305
9	盡 (盡)	0338°
10	盤	0673
	監	2027

RADICAL 109 目

0	目	0021
3	直	0839
	盲	1061
4	眉	0530
	冒 [RAD. 13]	1683°
	盾	1551
	看	0939
	県 [RAD. 120]	0844°
	省	0681
	相	0682
5	眩	2136
	眠	1009
	真	0838
6	眺	1828
	眼	1092
8	睦	1433
	睨	2262
	睡	1008
	督	2046
12	瞳	2084
	瞭	0954
13	瞬	0963

RADICAL 110 矛

0	矛	0164
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RADICAL 111 矢

0	矢	0559
3	知	0560
7	短	0562
12	矯	1579

RADICAL 112 石		
0	石	0403
4	研	0724
	砂	0678
	碎	1623
5	破	0596
	砲	0665
7	硬	0891
	硫	1060
	硝	1290
8	碁	1797
	碗	0731
9	碑	2088
	磁	2181
10	確	1133
11	磨	2100
12	磯	0472
	礁	1655
13	礎	1349

RADICAL 113 示 (示)		
0	示	0311
1	礼	0313
3	社	0314
4	祈	0640
	祉	1485
5	神	0316
	祝	1200
	祖	0641
6	票	0782
	祭	0637
	祥	0496
8	禁	0312
9	福	1484
	禍	1486
	禪	1076

RADICAL 115 禾		
2	私	0237

	秀	1782
4	秒	1745
	科	0759
	秋	0364
5	秩	1210
	秘	1384
	称	0684
	租	1515
6	移	0860
7	稀	1068
	程	0588
	税	1195
8	稚	2148
9	穀	2053
	種	0544
	稻	1315
10	稼	2202
	稽	1494
	稿	1580
	穗	1314
11	稔	1313
	稔	0832
13	穫	1660

RADICAL 116 穴		
0	穴	0397
2	究	1710
3	空	0398
	突	1564
4	窃	1566
6	窰	1565
	窓	0558
8	窟	1843
9	窪	1900
10	窮	1711
	窯	1897

RADICAL 117 立		
0	立	0067
5	並 (竝)	0333°

6	章	1459
7	童	0537
9	端	2114
15	競	1204

6 STROKES

RADICAL 118 竹 (𥵹)		
0	竹	0243
3	竿	0411
4	笑	0579
5	第	1191
	符	0982
	笠	0754
	笛	1530
6	筆	1605
	筈	1442
	筴	0392
	策	0936
	等	0393
	答	0981
	筒	1838
7	節	0391
8	箇	0261
	管	1839
	算	0980
	箋	1582
9	箸	1443
	箱	1909
	範	0727
	篇	1084
10	築	1635
	篤	2277
12	簡	0463
13	簿	0985
14	籍	1910
16	籊	0509

RADICAL 119 米		
0	米	0234

4	粉	1619
	粹	1622
5	粘	1267
	粒	0235
	粗	1516
6	粧	1617
8	精	0976
10	糖	1616
11	糞	1892
12	糧	1618

RADICAL 120 糸

0	糸	0112
1	系	1077
3	紀	0428
	紅	1044
	糾	1621
	級	1762
	約	0170
4	紡	0835
	紐	0591
	紛	1620
	純	1101
	紋	1416
	納	1156
	素	1735
	紙	0478
	素	0132
5	絆	2076
	經	1257
	紺	1043
	累	0884
	細	0239
	紳	0874
	紹	1106
	終	0957
	組	0264
6	繪	0525
	結	0516
	絞	1414

6 STROKES

給	0526
絡	0790
紫	1791
統	1058
絕	1271
7 繼	0848
絹	0212
統	0354
8 維	2149
綱	2071
綿	0211
網	2072
練	2062
綠	0607
緒	1450
綵	0557
綻	2081
綴	2290
9 緣	0610
編	1083
繩	2073
緩	1126
緊	2035
線	0210
締	1419
10 縛	0984
緻	2009
繁	1575
縫	1380
緯	0660
縱	0871
梘 (縣)	0844°
縞	1581
11 繫	1576
績	0836
織	2008
繡	1614
縮	0875
12 繭	2298
織	1088

繕	1214
13 繰	1811
RADICAL 121 缶	
0 缶	1368
RADICAL 122 网 (𦉳)	
5 罍	2280
8 置	0843
署	1445
罪	0741
9 罰	0742
10 罷	0895
14 羅	0896
RADICAL 123 羊	
0 羊	0490
3 美	0497
5 羞	1671
6 着	0938
7 義	0926
群	1408
羨	2040
RADICAL 124 羽 (羽)	
0 羽	0418
4 翁	1451
5 習	0420
翌	0419
6 翔	1513
11 翼	0883
12 翻	1512
RADICAL 125 老 (耂)	
0 老	0629
2 考	0628
4 耆	0107
RADICAL 126 而	
3 耐	2109

RADICAL 127 耂	
4 耕	1643
耗	1644
RADICAL 128 耳	
0 耳	0057
7 聖	0589
8 聞	0453
11 聽	1669
声 (聲)	0529°
12 職	1087
RADICAL 129 聿	
5 肅	1613
RADICAL 130 肉	
0 肉	0216
2 肌	1997
3 肘	1988
肝	1980
肖	1288
4 肪	1996
肥	2023
育	0489
肩	1495
股	1990
肯	1497
肢	1991
5 肺	1981
背	0124
胞	1984
胃	1975
胎	1986
胆	1982
6 胴	1992
胸	1971
脅	1496
脇	1993
脈	1366
能	0892

RADICAL 134

脊	2153
脂	1994
7 脱	1198
脚	0734
脑	1973
8 脹	2019
腐	2183
腕	0732
9 腸	1985
腹	0864
腎	2033
腺	1983
腫	2022
腰	1987
10 膜	1337
11 膚	1998
膝	1989
12 膨	2018
膳	1215
13 臆	0621
15 臍	1974
RADICAL 131 臣	
0 臣	0484
11 臨	0855
RADICAL 132 自	
0 自	0081
3 臭	1560
RADICAL 133 至	
0 至	0250
4 致	0251
8 台 (臺)	0949°
RADICAL 134 白	
0 白	2054
6 与 (與)	0858°
9 興	0505
10 興	0506

12 旧 (舊) 0771°

RADICAL 135 舌

0 舌 0052

2 舍 (舍) 0910°

9 舖 (鋪) 1601°

RADICAL 136 舛

8 舞 0961

RADICAL 137 舟

0 舟 0668

4 般 0671

航 1640

5 舵 2144

舷 2143

舶 0670

船 0669

7 艇 0879

15 艦 2029

RADICAL 138 艮

0 良 0285

RADICAL 139 色

0 色 0528

13 艷 2178

RADICAL 140 艸 (艹)

3 芋 1543

芝 1759

4 芸 0225

芳 1780

花 0121

芯 2184

5 苗 1823

英 0332

苑 0729

芽 1817

若 0404

苟 0816

莖 1253

苦 0405

茂 1577

6 茶 0603

茨 2039

茹 2198

荒 1064

莊 1590

草 0144

7 華 1012

荷 0817

8 著 0707

萌 1826

菱 1456

菓 0602

菊 1417

菌 1729

菱 1439

9 葛 0988

萬 (萬) 2269

万 0018°

落 0793

葬 0717

葉 0605

10 蓄 2134

蒔 2185

蒔 0960

蒸 2205

蒙 0585

11 蓮 2279

蔑 1303

12 蓋 2225

蔽 0695

13 燕 1741

薄 0986

薰 1779

薦 2259

薪 1753

藥 0303

15 藩 1511

藍 2031

藤 2235

16 蘭 1489

蘇 0494

藻 1812

RADICAL 141 虍

2 虎 0912

3 虐 2000

5 虚 2003

処 (處) 0553°

7 号 (號) 0300°

虞 2001

虜 2004

RADICAL 142 虫

0 虫 0343

3 虹 2300

4 蚊 2295

蚕 2292

5 蛇 2297

蚩 1244

蚩 2293

6 蛭 0776

7 蜂 1381

9 蝶 2299

10 融 1287

13 蟹 2294

RADICAL 143 血

0 血 0198

6 衆 1405

RADICAL 144 行

0 行 0055

5 術 0993

6 街 0992

9 衡 1567

10 衛 0661

衡 1268

RADICAL 145 衣 (衤)

0 衣 0700

3 衷 1862

4 表 0705

衿 1533

衰 1861

5 袖 1531

袋 0702

被 1949

6 裂 0720

裁 1317

装 1591

7 補 1598

裏 0704

裕 1040

8 褐 2268

裸 0711

製 0709

裾 1534

9 複 0863

褰 0703

13 襟 1532

16 襲 1849

RADICAL 146 𠂔 (𠂔)

0 西 0795

3 要 0547

12 覆 1870

13 霸 1869

7 STROKES

RADICAL 147 見

0 見 0083

4 規 0624

視 0623

5 覺 0325

覡 0826

9	親	0276
10	覽	2026
11	觀	1128

RADICAL 148 角

0	角	0342
6	解 触	0345 0344

RADICAL 149 言

0	言	0051
2	訃 計 訂	1115 0555 1024
3	訊 記 訓 託 討	1637 0427 1927 1539 1023
4	訪 許 設 訟 訊	0454 1276 0520 1709 1505
5	詠 評 詐 詞 診 詔 証 訴	1693 0745 1794 0822 2165 1107 0550 1708
6	該 詣 詰 誇 誠 詮 詩 試	2164 1995 0515 2025 1299 2231 0389 1028

	詳 訛 話 譽 讀 誤 語 認 誓 說 誌 誘 調 諾 談 誰 謁 課 論 請 諸 誕 謀 諧 諮 諦 謠 諭 謙 謹 講 謎 謝 謄 譜 警 識 議 護 讓	0495 1541 0053 1246 0355 1480 0222 1096 1701 1197 0370 1783 0306 1804 1977 2155 2271 0600 0942 0977 1448 0876 2122 1429 1638 1420 1370 0946 2059 1733 0918 1774 1022 2237 1086 0806 1089 0927 1661 1662
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16 變 (變) 0775

RADICAL 150 谷

0	谷	1034
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RADICAL 151 豆

0	豆	0161
6	豐	0513

RADICAL 152 豕

4	豚	0218
6	象	1277
7	豪	2204
9	予 (豫)	0163

RADICAL 153 豸

7	貌	2208
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RADICAL 154 貝

0	貝	0082
2	負 貞	0829 1867
3	貢 財	1158 0653
4	貪 販 貧 貨 貫 責 買 貿 貯 貼 賀 費 貴 貫 貳 (貳)	1159 0925 1161 1164 1911 0831 0352 1169 0442 1266 1172 1189 1177 1160 0110 1163

6	賃 賂 資 賄 賊 賑 賠 壳 (賣) 賦 賓 贊 賜 質 賞 賢 賭 購 贅 贈	1162 1229 1165 1228 1231 0905 1265 0353 1230 1962 1166 0444 0318 0322 2032 1447 0919 1509 1227
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RADICAL 155 赤

0	赤	0774
4	赦	1320

RADICAL 156 走

0	走	0140
2	赴	1114
3	起	0430
5	超	1111
	越	1112
8	趣	1113

RADICAL 157 足

0	足	0044
5	距	2013
6	跳 路 跡 踐 踊	1831 0788 1321 1586 1325

8	踪	1322
	踏	1326
12	蹴	1324
14	躍	1327

RADICAL 158 身

0	身	0060
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RADICAL 159 車

0	車	0125
2	軍	0583
	軌	0690
3	軒	0691
4	軟	0689
	軫	0224
5	軸	0692
	輕	1256
6	較	0693
	載	1318
8	輩	1855
	輝	0934
	輪	0944
9	輸	0945
10	轄	1841

RADICAL 160 辛

0	辛	1462
6	辭	1465
7	辣	1464

RADICAL 161 辰

0	辰	0510
3	辱	1848
6	農	0511

RADICAL 162 辵 (辵)

2	迈	0195
	达	0192
	辻	1145
3	迅	1146

	迄	1806
4	迎	1139
	返	0378
	近	0194
5	迫	1182
	述	0994
	迭	1211
6	逆	1775
	迷	1773
	送	0455
	退	1091
	逃	1829
	追	1181
7	逐	2209
	逢	1379
	連	0582
	逝	1702
	這	1554
	速	1143
	遞	1555
	途	1000
	透	1785
	通	0159
	造	0699
8	逸	1273
	進	0191
	週	0305
	逮	1608
9	遲	1144
	道	0158
	遇	1877
	遍	1082
	過	0464
	遂	2210
	達	1475
	運	0584
	遙	1371
	遊	0570
10	遠	0857
	遑	0663

	遣	1180
	溯	1776
	遜	2060
11	遮	1740
	遭	1880
	適	1121
12	遺	1179
	遵	0803
	遷	0785
	選	1502
13	避	1469
	還	1550

RADICAL 163 邑 (阝)

4	邦	1411
	那	1410
5	邪	1819
	邸	0481
6	郊	1412
	郎	0286
7	郡	1409
8	部	0068
	郭	1422
	鄉	1295
	都	0244
	郵	1010

RADICAL 164 酉

0	酉	0796
3	酎	2130
	配	0799
	酌	2131
4	醉	1625
5	酢	2129
6	酪	2126
	酬	1627
7	醇	2127
	酷	1628
	酸	0800
9	醒	1626

10	醬	2128
	醜	2092
11	医 (醫)	0561
13	釀	1664

RADICAL 165 采

4	积	1506
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RADICAL 166 里

0	里	0531
2	重	0539
4	野	0534
5	量	0538

8 STROKES

RADICAL 167 金

0	金	0029
2	釜	1898
	針	0556
	釘	2078
3	鈞	2132
4	鈍	1102
5	鉛	2067
	鉢	2074
	鉞	2065
	鈴	2082
	鉄	0564
6	銅	2066
	銀	0283
	銃	1057
	銘	1546
	銑	2068
	錢	1585
7	鑄	1545
	銳	1196
8	錠	2080
	錦	0213
	錮	2079
	鋼	2069

鍊	2063
錄	0608
錯	1221
錘	1011
9 鍋	1488
鍵	2077
鍛	2064
10 鎮	1719
鎌	2057
鎖	2075
11 鏡	1547
12 鐘	2083
15 鑑	2028

RADICAL 168 長

0 長	0091
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RADICAL 169 門

0 門	0447
3 閉	0449
4 開	0450
閑	1365
間	0448
6 閤	1362
閣	0792
閱	0451
7 閱	1199
9 閤	1364
10 闕	[RAD. 191] 1363

RADICAL 170 阜 (阡)

0 阜	0970
4 防	0174
阪	0376
5 阿	0819
附	2214
阻	1517
6 限	0282
7 陞	1431
院	0634

陣	1374
除	0996
陷	1375
降	1377
8 陪	1263
陳	1373
陰	1311
險	1031
陸	1432
陵	1438
隆	1376
陶	1372
9 隅	1875
階	1430
隊	0586
陽	1310
隨	2213
10 隙	1876
隔	1286
11 隱	1312
際	0638
障	1461
13 隣	0962

RADICAL 171 隸

8 隸	2050
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RADICAL 172 隹

2 隹	1658
3 雀	1742
4 雇	1889
集	0190
雄	1787
5 雅	1818
6 雌	1788
雜	0379
10 難	0712
離	1970
双 (雙)	1498
雛	2154

RADICAL 173 雨

0 雨	0154
3 雪	0899
4 霽	1905
雲	0897
5 電	0155
雷	0900
零	0901
6 需	2111
7 靈	2110
震	0902
9 霞	1904
霜	1908
11 霧	1906
13 露	1907

RADICAL 174 青 (青)

0 青	0130
6 靜	0978

RADICAL 175 非

0 非	0738
-----	------

9 STROKES

RADICAL 176 面

0 面	0175
-----	------

RADICAL 177 革

0 革	0592
4 靴	0593
5 鞣	0594

RADICAL 178 韋

8 韓	0662
-----	------

RADICAL 180 音

0 音	0150
10 韻	1594

11 響	1297
------	------

RADICAL 181 頁

0 頁	0156
2 頂	1913
頃	1916
3 順	1925
項	1915
須	1928
4 頑	1918
頌	1919
頓	1920
預	0165
5 領	1922
7 頰	1935
賴	1930
頭	0162
8 頰	1923
9 題	1681
顎	1936
額	1929
顏	0180
顙	1921
類	0310
10 頤	0214
12 顧	1890

RADICAL 182 風

0 風	0425
-----	------

RADICAL 183 飛

0 飛	0475
-----	------

RADICAL 184 食 (食)

0 食	0288
2 飢	1966
4 飯	0377
飲	0289
5 飽	1964
飼	0823

飾	1963
6 餅	2172
餌	2173
養	0500
7 餓	1965
8 館	0291
13 饗	1296

RADICAL 185 首

0 首	0157
-----	------

RADICAL 186 香

0 香	1781
-----	------

10 STROKES

RADICAL 187 馬

0 馬	0336
3 馳	1389
馴	1926
4 馱	2275
馱	0339
驅	1388
5 罵	2278
駐	0367
駒	2276
8 駿	1030
騎	1331
騷	1390
10 騰	2236
12 驚	0807

RADICAL 188 骨

0 骸	2162
-----	------

骨	0465
9 髓	2215
13 体 (體)	0062

RADICAL 189 高

0 高	0185
-----	------

RADICAL 190 髟

4 髮	1792
6 髟	1793

RADICAL 191 門

10 闕 (闕)	1363
----------	------

RADICAL 194 鬼

0 鬼	2090
4 魂	2093
5 魅	2094
11 魔	2095

11 STROKES

RADICAL 195 魚

0 魚	0492
6 鮮	0493
8 鯨	1285

RADICAL 196 鳥

0 鳥	0340
2 鳩	2283
3 鳴	2157
5 鴨	2282
8 鷄	2284
10 鶴	1132

12 驚	2287
13 鷹	2286

RADICAL 197 鹵

14 塩 (鹽)	1306
----------	------

RADICAL 198 鹿

0 鹿	2255
3 麀	2256
8 麗	2258
麋	2257

RADICAL 199 麥 (麦)

0 麦	0131
9 麵	2238

RADICAL 200 麻

0 麻	0852
-----	------

12 STROKES

RADICAL 201 黃 (黄)

0 黃	0915
-----	------

RADICAL 203 黑 (黑)

0 黑	0535
4 默	0762
5 点 (點)	0349
8 党 (黨)	0319

13 STROKES

RADICAL 207 鼓

0 鼓	2016
-----	------

RADICAL 208 鼠

0 鼠	2263
-----	------

14 STROKES

RADICAL 209 鼻

0 鼻	1558
-----	------

RADICAL 210 齊 (齐)

0 齐	1258
3 齋	1259

15 STROKES

RADICAL 211 齒 (齒)

0 齒	0674
5 齡	0676

16 STROKES

RADICAL 212 龍 (竜)

0 竜	0507
-----	------

RADICAL 213 龜 (亀)

0 龜	2061
-----	------

READINGS INDEX

This index lists the kanji in *a-i-u-e-o* order by their *on* (Chinese-derived) and *kun* (native) readings. This is a convenient index to use whenever you know at least one of a kanji's readings. When you do not know any readings for a kanji, use the Radical Index or the Stroke Count Index.

When a kanji has both an *on* reading and a *kun* reading, it is generally more convenient to start with the *kun* reading, which is less likely to have homophones.

Format and Arrangement

This index contains all the readings given in the main entries, listed in the order of the *kana* syllabary (described in the appendix on *kana* in *The Kodansha Kanji Learner's Dictionary*). *On* readings precede *kun* readings (コ, こ), ordinary readings precede prefixes (こ, こ-), and prefixes precede suffixes (こ-, -こ). Readings are divided into sections by their initial syllable. In this division, readings that start with voiced sounds (ご, ぞ, だ, ば, etc.) have their own sections; e.g., readings that begin with コ or こ appear in one section (under the heading “こ”), while readings that begin with ゴ or ご appear in the next section (under the heading “ご”).

Homophones appear in ascending order of their stroke counts, then by their radical numbers, then by their entry numbers in this course. When more than ten kanji share the same reading, the stroke counts are indicated by small numerals to the left of the kanji. The four-digit numerals to the right of the kanji are the entry numbers.

As in the main entries, *on* readings appear in katakana and *kun* readings in hiragana. Unlike the main entries, *okurigana* readings do not appear in parentheses.

ア	あ	あいだ	間	0448	あか	赤	0774	あかるむ	明	0024
		あう	会	0226		垢	2194	あがり	上	0041
			合	0227	あか-	赤	0774	-あがり	上	0041
あ-	阿		逢	1379	あかい	赤	0774	あがる	上	0041
アイ	吾		逢	1379	あかし	証	0550		拳	1247
	哀		遇	1877	あかす	明	0024		揚	1308
	挨		遭	1880		飽	1964	-あがる	上	0041
	愛	-あう	合	0227		曉	0770	あき	空	0398
	曖	あえず	敢	0809	あかつき	赤	0774	あきなう	商	0351
あい	合	あえて	敢	0809	あからむ	明	0024	あきらか	明	0024
	藍	あお	青	0130	あからめる	赤	0774	あきらめる	諦	1420
あい-	合	あお-	青	0130	あかり	明	0024	あきる	飽	1964
	相	あおい	青	0130	あかるい	明	0024			
-あい	合	あおく	仰	1138						

あぎれる	呆	0647	あたえる	与	0858	あぶない	危	0726	あらわす	表	0705
アク	悪	0546	あたたか	温	0199	あぶら	油	0433		現	0706
	握	1536		暖	1127		脂	1994		著	0707
あく	明	0024	あたたかい	温	0199	あま	尼	2116	あらわれる	表	0705
	空	0398		暖	1127	あま-	天	0270		現	0706
	開	0450	あたたまる	温	0199		雨	0154	ある	在	0406
あくる	明	0024		暖	1127	あまい	甘	1042		有	0400
-あけ	明	0024	あたためる	温	0199	あまえる	甘	1042		或	1152
あけぼの	曙	1446		暖	1127	あます	余	0995	あるいは	或	1152
あける	明	0024	あたま	頭	0162	あまやかす	甘	1042	あるく	歩	0679
	空	0398	あたらしい	新	0275	あまり	余	0995	あるじ	主	0365
	開	0450	あたり	辺	0195	あまる	余	0995	あれる	荒	1064
-あげ	揚	1308		当	0141	あみ	網	2072	あわ	泡	0666
あげる	上	0041	あたる	当	0141	-あみ	編	1083	あわい	淡	1978
	拳	1247	アツ	圧	0186	あむ	編	1083	あわす	合	0227
	揚	1308	あつい	厚	0631	あめ	天	0270	あわせる	会	0226
-あげる	上	0041		暑	1444		雨	0154		合	0227
あこがれる	憧	2085		熱	1435	あやうい	危	0726		併	2168
あご	顎	1936	あつかい	扱	1761	あやしい	妖	2176		遭	1880
あさ	麻	0852	あつかう	扱	1761		怪	1255	-あわせる	合	0227
	朝	0145	あつまる	集	0190	あやしむ	怪	1255	あわただしい	慌	1065
あさい	浅	1587	あつめる	集	0190	あやつる	操	1809	あわてる	慌	1065
あさひ	旭	1391	あて	当	0141	あやまつ	過	0464	あわれ	哀	1860
あざ	字	0098	-あて	宛	0730	あやまる	誤	1480	あわれむ	哀	1860
あざける	嘲	2221	あてる	充	1056	あやまる	謝	1022	アン	安	0096
あざむく	欺	1795		当	0141	-あやまる	誤	1480		行	0055
あざやか	鮮	0493		宛	0730	あゆむ	歩	0679		案	0097
あし	足	0344	あでやか	艶	2178	あら-	荒	1064		庵	1357
	悪	0546	あと	後	0114		粗	1516		暗	1593
	脚	0734		痕	1323		新	0275		闇	1364
あじ	味	0273		跡	1321	あらい	荒	1064			
あじわう	味	0273	あな	穴	0397		粗	1516			
あずかる	預	0165	あなどる	侮	1571	あらう	洗	0135	イ	⁵ 以	0066
あずける	預	0165	あに	兄	1193	あらかじめ	予	0163		⁶ 伊	1406
あせ	汗	0410	あね	姉	1205	あらし	嵐	1651		衣	0700
あせる	焦	1654	あばく	暴	1346	-あらし	荒	1064		位	0577
あそばす	遊	0570	あばれる	暴	1346	あらす	荒	1064		医	0561
あそぶ	遊	0570	あびせる	浴	1036	あらた	新	0275		圀	0435
あたい	価	0548	あびる	浴	1036	あらたまる	改	0429		⁸ 依	0701
	値	0842	あふれる	溢	0415	あらためる	改	0429		委	0396

易 0443	逝 1702	イツ 一 0002	要 0547
⁹ 威 1150	いく- 幾 0470	逸 1273	射 1021
為 1236	いくさ 戦 0461	溢 0415	煎 1749
畏 2096	いくつ 幾 0470	いつ 五 0007	鑄 1545
胃 1975	いくら 幾 0470	いつくしむ 慈 2179	入 0039
¹¹ 唯 2156	いけ 池 0188	いつつ 五 0007	入 0039
尉 2124	いける 生 0036	いつわる 偽 1237	入 0039
異 0882	いこい 憩 1557	いと 糸 0112	色 0528
移 0860	いこう 憩 1557	いとしい 愛 0778	彩 0990
萎 1456	いさぎよい 潔 1570	いとなむ 営 1243	岩 1649
¹² 偉 0659	いささか 些 1789	いどむ 挑 1832	祝 1200
椅 1332	いさむ 勇 2005	いな 否 0552	⁴ 引 0422
¹³ 彙 2120	いし 石 0403	いな- 稻 1315	⁶ 印 0231
意 0151	いしずえ 礎 1349	いぬ 犬 0293	因 1725
違 0663	いじめ 苛 0816	戌 2273	⁹ 咽 1727
¹⁴ 維 2149	いじめる 苛 0816	いぬ- 犬 0293	姻 1726
¹⁵ 慰 2125	いずみ 泉 0207	いね 稻 1315	音 0150
遺 1179	いそ 磯 0472	いのしし 猪 0217	¹⁰ 員 0317
¹⁶ 緯 0660	いそがしい 忙 1063	いのち 命 0232	院 0634
井 0434	いそぎ 急 0971	いのる 祈 0640	¹¹ 寅 0913
亥 2158	いそぐ 急 0971	いばら 茨 2039	淫 1844
猪 0217	いた 板 0924	いびつ 歪 0551	陰 1311
居 0255	いたい 痛 0619	いま 今 0228	¹² 飲 0289
好 0095	いたす 致 0251	いましめる 戒 0469	¹⁴ 隠 1312
良 0285	いただき 頂 1913	いまだ 未 0271	¹⁹ 韻 1594
言 0051	いたたく 頂 1913	いまわしい 忌 1864	
家 0219	いたすしい 戴 1914	いみ 忌 1864	う
癒 0948	いたましい 痛 0619	いむ 忌 1864	ウ
庵 1357	いたむ 悼 1866	いも 芋 1543	右 0402
生 0036	いたむ 痛 0619	いもうと 妹 1206	宇 1542
怒 2049	いたむ 傷 1307	いや 嫌 2058	有 0400
域 1154	いためる 炒 1750	いやしい 卑 2087	羽 0418
息 1556	痛 0619	いやしむ 卑 2087	雨 0154
粹 1622	いためる 傷 1307	いやしめる 卑 2087	胡 0258
行 0055	いたる 至 0250	いやす 癒 0948	烏 2281
勢 1434	いだく 抱 0664	いら 苛 0816	卯 1136
憤 1815	イチ 一 0002	いり 入 0039	憂 0779
生 0036	一 2115	いる 入 0039	初 0710
育 0489	いち 市 0205	居 0255	烏 2281
行 0055	いちじるしい 著 0707	炒 1750	上 0041
			上 0041

うえる	飢	1966	うたがう	疑	1350	うやまう	敬	0805	え	江	1499
	植	0840	うたげ	宴	1294	うら	浦	1599		柄	1524
うお	魚	0492	うち	内	0215		裏	0704		重	0539
うかがう	伺	0821		家	0219	うらなう	占	0348		餌	2173
うかぶ	浮	0613	うち-	打	1025	うらみ	怨	0728	エイ	⁵ 永	1691
うかべる	浮	0613	うったえる	訴	1708	うらむ	怨	0728		⁸ 泳	1692
うかる	受	0065	ウツ	鬱	2141		恨	1217		英	0332
うかれる	浮	0613	うつ	打	1025	うらめしい	怨	0728		⁹ 映	0329
うき	憂	0779		討	1023		恨	1217		栄	1245
うく	浮	0613		撃	1026	うらやましい	羨	2040		洩	1588
-うけ	受	0065	うつくしい	美	0497	うらやむ	羨	2040		¹² 営	1243
うけたまわる	承	0959	うつす	写	0859	うり	瓜	0202		詠	1693
うける	受	0065		映	0329	うる	売	0353		¹⁵ 影	1281
	請	0977		移	0860		得	0387		鋭	1196
うごかす	動	0540	うつる	写	0859	うるおう	潤	1491		¹⁶ 衛	0661
うごく	動	0540		映	0329	うるおす	潤	1491	えかく	描	1824
うし	丑	0590		移	0860	うるし	漆	1002	エキ	亦	0773
	牛	0116	うつわ	器	0295	うるむ	潤	1491		役	0518
うしなう	失	0563	うで	腕	0732	うるわしい	麗	2258		易	0443
うしろ	後	0114	うとい	疎	1142	うれい	愁	1316		疫	1942
うじ	氏	0476	うとむ	疎	1142		憂	0779		益	0414
-うじ	氏	0476	うながす	促	1604	うれえる	愁	1316		液	0468
うす	白	2054	うね	畝	2243		憂	0779		駅	0339
うす-	薄	0986	うばう	奪	1657	うれしい	嬉	2015	えさ	餌	2173
-うす	薄	0986	うぶい	産	0181	うれる	売	0353	えだ	枝	0965
うすい	薄	0986	うま	馬	0336		熟	1436	エツ	悦	1202
うすまる	薄	0986	うま-	馬	0336	うわ-	上	0041		越	1112
うすめる	薄	0986	うまい	旨	0931	うわざ	噂	2011		謁	2271
うすら-	薄	0986	うまる	埋	0533	うわる	植	0840		閱	1199
うすらぐ	薄	0986	うまれ	生	0036	ウン	運	0584	えむ	笑	0579
うずれる	薄	0986		産	0181		雲	0897	えらい	偉	0659
うず	渦	1487	うまれる	生	0036				えらぶ	選	1502
うずたかい	堆	2151		産	0181	え			えり	衿	1533
うそ	嘘	2010	うみ	海	0106	エ	会	0226		襟	1532
うた	唄	0828	うむ	生	0036		回	0050	える	得	0387
	歌	0827		産	0181		衣	0700		獲	1659
うたい	謡	1370	うめ	梅	1572		依	0701	エン	⁴ 円	0013
うたう	唄	0828	うめる	埋	0533		歪	0551		⁵ 延	0872
	歌	0827	うもれる	埋	0533		恵	0581		治	1348
	謡	1370	うやうやしい	恭	1345		絵	0525		炎	1976

おもり	重	0539
おや	親	0276
おや-	親	0276
およぐ	泳	1692
および	及	1760
およぶ	及	1760
およぼす	及	1760
おり	折	1698
	織	1088
-おり	折	1698
	織	1088
おりる	下	0040
	降	1377
おる	折	1698
	居	0255
	織	1088
おれ	俺	1356
おれる	折	1698
おろか	愚	1878
おろし	卸	0861
おろす	下	0040
	卸	0861
	降	1377
おわる	終	0957
-おわる	終	0957
オン	苑	0729
	怨	0728
	音	0150
	恩	1728
	温	0199
	遠	0857
	穩	1313
おん-	御	0862
おんな	女	0093

カ

カ	³ 下	0040
	⁴ 化	0120
	火	0026
	⁵ 加	1147

可	0814
瓜	0202
甲	1521
⁶ 仮	0921
-何	0815
花	0121
⁸ 価	0548
佳	1901
果	0599
河	0818
苛	0816
⁹ 架	1173
科	0759
¹⁰ 個	0262
夏	0363
家	0219
荷	0817
華	1012
¹¹ 菓	0602
貨	1164
¹² 渦	1487
過	0464
¹³ 嘩	1400
嫁	2201
暇	1903
禍	1486
靴	0593
¹⁴ 寡	1961
歌	0827
箇	0261
¹⁵ 稼	2202
課	0600
¹⁷ 鍋	1488
霞	1904
香	1781
蚊	2295
鹿	2255
日	0001
⁴ 介	0611
⁶ 会	0226

-カ
カイ

回	0050
灰	1646
-快	0331
戒	0469
改	0429
⁸ 怪	1255
拐	1784
⁹ 悔	1573
海	0106
界	0612
皆	1427
¹¹ 械	0474
¹² 絵	0525
街	0992
開	0450
階	1430
¹³ 塊	2091
楷	1428
解	0345
¹⁵ 潰	1178
¹⁶ 壊	1666
懷	1667
諧	1429
¹⁹ 蟹	2294
貝	0082
蚕	2292
支	0373
買	0352
飼	0823
交	0102
替	1167
返	0378
帰	1018
返	0378
省	0681
顧	1890
代	0071
返	0378
変	0775
帰	1018

かい
かいこ
かう

-かう
かえ-
かえす
-かえす
かえりみる

かえる

換	1269
替	1167
返	0378
換	1269
顔	0180
香	1781
香	1781
薫	1779
抱	0664
掲	2272
欠	0277
係	1078
掛	1117
係	1078
架	1173
掛	1117
繫	1576
懸	1080
係	1078
拘	1070
係	1078
関	0451
鏡	1547
屈	1834
屈	1834
輝	0934
垣	1397
柿	2234
鍵	2077
限	0282
限	0282
限	0282
各	0786
角	0342
⁸ 拡	0813
画	0176
⁹ 客	0787
革	0592
¹⁰ 格	0789
核	2161

11 搥	1602	かざ-	風	0425	かたる	語	0222	かまう	構	0917
殻	2052	かざり	飾	1963	かたわら	傍	1884	かまえる	構	0917
郭	1422	かざる	飾	1963	カツ-	合	0227	かまびすしい	喧	1399
12 覚	0325	かし-	貸	1163	カツ	括	1069	かみ	上	0041
13 較	0693	かしげる	傾	1917		活	0054		神	0316
隔	1286	かしこい	賢	2032		喝	2270		紙	0478
14 閣	0792	かしら	頭	0162		渴	2267		髪	1792
15 確	1133	かし	舵	2144		割	0416	かみなり	雷	0900
16 獲	1659	かす	貸	1163		筈	1442	かむ	嚙	1852
17 嚇	1151	かすか	微	2189		葛	2269	かめ	亀	2061
18 穫	1660	かすみ	霞	1904		滑	1493	かも	鴨	2282
21 鶴	1132	かすむ	霞	1904		褐	2268	かもす	醸	1664
かく	0277	かず	数	0309		轄	1841	かよう	通	0159
	0079	かせぐ	稼	2202	かつ	且	0263	から	空	0398
	1824	かぜ	風	0425		勝	0460		唐	1615
かくし-	1312	-かぜ	風	0425	かつぐ	担	1394		殻	2052
かくす	1312	かぞえる	数	0309	かて	糧	1618	からい	辛	1462
かくれる	1312	かた	方	0173	かど	角	0342	からず	枯	1049
かく'	1561		片	0922		門	0447		烏	2281
かけ	1117		形	0147	かな-	金	0029	からだ	体	0062
-かけ	1117		肩	1495	かなう	叶	1767	からまる	絡	0790
かける	0277		型	0723	かなえる	叶	1767	からむ	絡	0790
	1173		渦	2265	かなしい	悲	1856	からめる	絡	0790
	1117	かた-	片	0922	かなしむ	悲	1856	かり	仮	0921
	1513	-かた	方	0173	かなでる	奏	2104		狩	0766
	1388	かたい	固	0260	かなめ	要	0547	かり-	仮	0921
	1447		堅	2034	かならず	必	0549	かりる	借	1220
	1080		硬	0891	かに	蟹	2294	かる	刈	0524
-かける	1117		難	0712	かね	金	0029		狩	0766
かげ	1311	かたき	敵	1122		鐘	2083		駆	1388
	1281	かたち	形	0147	かねる	兼	1006	かるい	軽	1256
かげる	1311	かたな	刀	0085	-かねる	兼	1006	かれ	彼	0597
かこい	0435	かたまり	固	0260	かの	彼	0597	かれる	枯	1049
かこう	0435		塊	2091	かばん	鞆	0594	かるやか	軽	1256
かこむ	0435	かたまる	固	0260	かぶ	株	0567	かわ	川	0022
かご	0509	かたむく	傾	1917	かぶと	兜	2261		皮	0595
かさ	0754	かたむける	傾	1917	かべ	壁	1466		河	0818
	0753	かためる	固	0260	かま	釜	1898		革	0592
かさなる	0539	かたよる	偏	1081		窯	1897	かわかす	乾	1807
かさねる	0539	かたろう	語	0222		鎌	2057	かわく	乾	1807

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旗 0606		迄 1806	抛 0554	旭 1391
14 器 0573		喫 1569	拒 2014	曲 0503
15 器 0295		詰 0515	拳 1247	局 0256
嬉 2015	きぬ	絹 0212	虚 2003	極 1712
畿 0471	きば	牙 1816	許 1276	清 0974
輝 0934	きびしい	巖 0810	距 2013	清 0974
16 機 0473	きまる	決 0330	嘘 2010	清 0974
樹 2017	きみ	君 1407	4 凶 0296	嫌 2058
17 磯 0472	きめる	決 0330	5 兄 1193	嫌 2058
18 騎 1331	きも	肝 1980	叶 1767	切 0086
木 0028	キャ	脚 0734	6 共 0356	霧 1906
生 0036	キャフ	却 0733	叫 1769	切 0086
黄 0915		客 0787	7 狂 0736	切 0086
消 1289		脚 0734	8 京 0245	斬 1704
菊 1417	キュウ	2 九 0011	享 1421	着 0938
利 0412		3 久 0904	供 0357	切 0086
効 1413		及 1760	協 0543	切 0086
訊 1637		弓 0421	況 1201	切 0086
聞 0453		5 丘 0906	9 峡 1932	切 0086
聴 1669		旧 0771	挟 1934	切 0086
聞 0453		6 休 0061	狭 1933	際 0638
兆 1827		吸 1763	香 1781	極 1712
兆 1827		朽 1048	10 恭 1345	窮 1711
萌 1826		臼 2054	恐 1633	極 1712
刻 2159		求 1097	脅 1496	窮 1711
刻 2159		究 1710	胸 1971	極 1712
岸 1648		8 泣 0578	11 強 0423	窮 1711
傷 1307		9 急 0971	教 0632	究 1710
築 1635		糾 1621	経 1257	極 1712
絆 2076		級 1762	郷 1295	窮 1711
着 0938		10 宮 1242	14 境 1548	3 巾 0203
着 0938		11 救 1098	16 橋 1578	4 今 0228
競 1204		球 1099	興 0505	斤 0193
北 0122		12 給 0526	頼 1935	均 0394
鍛 2064		13 嗅 1561	17 矯 1579	近 0194
来 0274		鳩 2283	19 鏡 1547	8 金 0029
汚 1050		15 窮 1711	20 競 1204	9 衿 1533
来 0274		巨 0483	響 1297	11 菌 1729
吉 0514	キヨ	去 0138	22 饗 1296	12 勤 1732

琴	1772		切	0086	くすり	薬	0303	蔵	0695	
筋	0392	-ぎれ	際	0638	くず	屑	1891	位	0577	
¹³ 僅	1734	ギン	吟	1770		葛	2269	暗	1593	
禁	0312		銀	0283	くずす	崩	1650	食	0288	
¹⁵ 緊	2035				-くずれ	崩	1650	暮	1342	
¹⁶ 錦	0213		く		くずれる	崩	1650	比	0123	
¹⁷ 謹	1733	ク	² 九	0011	くせ	癖	1468	栗	0781	
¹⁸ 襟	1532		³ 久	0904	くそ	糞	1892	来	0274	
			口	0019	くだ	管	1839	繰	1811	
			工	0108	くだく	碎	1623	狂	0736	
ぎ			区	0297	くだける	碎	1623	狂	0736	
ギ	⁶ 伎	0967	⁴ 功	0297	くださる	下	0040	苦	0405	
	⁷ 技	0966	⁵ 句	0166	くだす	下	0040	苦	0405	
	⁸ 宜	1519	⁵ 供	0357	-くだす	下	0040	苦	0405	
	¹¹ 偽	1237	苦	0405	くだり	下	0040	車	0125	
	¹² 欺	1795	⁹ 垢	2194	くだる	下	0040	狂	0736	
	¹³ 義	0926	紅	1044	くち	口	0019	狂	0736	
	¹⁴ 疑	1350	¹⁰ 宮	1242	くちひる	唇	1847	紅	1044	
	¹⁵ 儀	0928	庫	0694	くちる	朽	1048	呉	1478	
	戲	2007	貢	1158	クツ	屈	1834	暮	1342	
	¹⁷ 擬	1352	¹⁴ 驅	1388		掘	1835	黒	0535	
	儀	0929	悔	1573		窟	1843	黒	0535	
	²⁰ 議	0927	空	0398	くつ	靴	0593	桑	2291	
・ぎ	着	0938	食	0288	くつがえす	覆	1870	加	1147	
・ぎみ	君	1407	茎	1253	くつがえる	覆	1870	詳	0495	
・ぎめ	決	0330	釘	2078	くに	国	0075	企	0502	
ギャク	虐	2000	草	0144	くぼる	配	0799	加	1147	
	逆	1775	草	0144	くび	首	0157	君	1407	
ギユウ	牛	0116	臭	1560	くぼ	窪	1900	訓	1927	
ギヨ	魚	0492	臭	1560	くぼまる	窪	1900	勲	1778	
	御	0362	腐	2183	くぼむ	窪	1900	薫	1779	
	漁	0765	鎖	2075	くま	熊	0894			
ギョウ	叶	1767	腐	2183	くみ	組	0264	ぐ		
	仰	1138	腐	2183		酌	2131	グ	具	0837
	行	0055	腐	2183		組	0264		惧	1717
	形	0147	腐	2183		雲	0897		愚	1878
	曉	0770	串	1938	くも	曇	0898	グウ	宮	1242
	業	0498	挫	1699	くもる	悔	1573		偶	1874
	凝	1351	挫	1699	くやしい	悔	1573		遇	1877
ギョク	玉	0073	挫	1699	くやむ	悔	1573		隅	1875
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 10 個 0262
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¹²	湖	0259		効	1413		綱	2071	こころよい	快	0331
	雇	1889		幸	1470		醇	2127	こごえる	凍	1689
¹³	誇	2025		拘	1070		¹⁵ 喘	1852	こし	腰	1987
	鼓	2016		肯	1497		稿	1580		輿	0506
¹⁶	錮	2079		⁹ 侯	1673		¹⁶ 縞	1581	こす	超	1111
²¹	顧	1890		厚	0631		興	0505		越	1112
こ	子	0094		垢	2194		衡	1268	こす	越	1112
	粉	1619		後	0114		鋼	2069	こずえ	梢	1291
こ	小	0034		恒	1396		¹⁷ 講	0918	こたえ	答	0981
	木	0028		洪	0358		購	0919	こたえる	応	0850
	黄	0915		皇	0077	こう	乞	1805		答	0981
こ	子	0094		紅	1044		恋	0777	コツ	乞	1805
こい	恋	0777		荒	1064		請	0977		忽	1857
	濃	0512		虹	2300	こう	神	0316		骨	0465
こいしい	恋	0777		郊	1412	こうむる	被	1949		惚	1858
コウ	³ 口	0019		香	1781	こえ	声	0529		滑	1493
	工	0108		¹⁰ 候	1675		肥	2023	こと	言	0051
	⁴ 公	0089		晃	2240	こえる	肥	2023		事	0080
	勾	2246		校	0103		超	1111		殊	1208
	孔	1559		格	0789		越	1112		異	0882
⁵	功	1046		耕	1643	こおり	氷	1690		琴	1772
	叩	1360		耗	1644	こおる	凍	1689	ことなる	異	0882
	巧	1047		航	1640	こがす	焦	1654	ことぶき	寿	1544
	広	0238		貢	1158	こがれる	焦	1654	ことわる	断	0849
	甲	1521		降	1377	コク	石	0403	こな	粉	1619
⁶	亘	1395		高	0185		克	1203	この	此	1756
	交	0102		¹¹ 康	1611		告	0698	このむ	好	0095
	仰	1138		控	1952		谷	1034	こばむ	拒	2014
	光	0137		梗	2233		刻	2159	こぶし	拳	1248
	向	0183		黄	0915		国	0075	こぼす	溢	0415
	后	2193		¹² 喉	1674		黒	0535	こぼれる	毀	2055
	好	0095		慌	1065		穀	2053		溢	0415
	江	1499		港	1501		酷	1628	こま	駒	2276
	考	0628		硬	0891	こげる	焦	1654	こまか	細	0239
	行	0055		絞	1414	ここの	九	0011	こまかい	細	0239
	坑	1641		項	1915	ここのつ	九	0011	こまる	困	1723
	孝	0630		¹³ 幌	2241	こころ	心	0056	こみ	込	0192
	抗	1639		溝	0920	こころざし	志	0369	こみ	込	0192
	攻	1045		鉞	2065	こころざす	志	0369	こむ	込	0192

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こもる 0509
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梱 1724
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痕 1323

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期 0486
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塵 2256
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ごころ
ごし
ごとし
ごごとに
ごみ

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-ごろ 1916
-ごろし 0522
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洒 0798
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宰 1463
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財 0653
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採 0989
濟 1260
祭 0637
サ
サイ

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さい
さいなむ
さいわい
さえぎる
さお
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さかい
さかえる
さかさ
さかずき
さかな
さかのぼる
さからう
さかる
さかん
さがす
さがる
さき
サク

策	0936	刷	2097	¹⁰ 棧	1584	四	0006
酢	2129	拶	2248	蚕	2292	市	0205
搾	1415	殺	0522	¹¹ 惨	1239	矢	0559
錯	1221	察	0639	産	0181	示	0311
さく	1251	撮	1282	¹² 傘	0753	⁶ 旨	0931
	0416	撒	2186	散	0808	次	0278
	0720	擦	2098	¹⁴ 算	0980	此	1756
さくら	1249	里	0531	酸	0800	死	0716
さくる	1714	郷	1295	¹⁵ 撒	2186	系	0112
さけ	0797	諭	0946	賛	1166	自	0081
さけぶ	1769	悟	0326	ざ		至	0250
さける	0720	覚	0325	座	0750	伺	0821
	1469	裁	1317	挫	0749	志	0369
さげすむ	2279	寂	2045	在	1699	私	0237
さげる	0040	寂	2045	材	0406	⁵ 使	0887
	1679	寂	2045	削	0654	刺	0935
ささえる	0373	様	0501	財	1261	始	0956
ささげる	2108	冷	0675	罪	0653	姉	1205
ささやく	2138	覚	0325	魚	0741	枝	0965
ささる	0935	醒	1626	咲	0492	社	1485
さし	0935	妨	1682	⁻ ざかな	1251	肢	1991
	0937	寒	0361	⁻ ざき	0379	⁹ 姿	1453
-さし	0932	侍	0388	ザツ	1583	思	0142
さじ	1682	冷	0675	ザン	1239	指	0932
さす	0935	覚	0325		1704	施	0571
	0932	醒	1626		1706	柿	2234
指	1021	皿	0197			¹⁰ 師	0748
射	0937	更	0889			恣	1454
挿	1597	更	0889	し		紙	0478
授	1123	去	0138	シ	³ 之	脂	1994
授	1123	猿	1859		0350	匙	¹¹ 1682
誘	1783	去	0138		0094	視	0623
さそう	0045	沢	1504		2296	¹² 紫	1791
さだか	0045	騷	1390		0373	視	0826
さだまる	0045	爽	2289	⁴ 支	0042	詞	0822
さだめる	0045	触	0344	⁵ 止	0476	齒	0674
さち	1470	障	1461		0371	¹³ 嗣	0825
サツ	0143	三	0004		0820	蒔	2185
サツ	0824	山	0037		0888	詩	0389
札	1694	参	1238		1194	試	1028
利	0523						

資 1165
飼 0823
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島 0341
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絞 1414
締 1419
染 1174
染 1174

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取 0059

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就 1283
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集 0190
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襲 1849
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 シヨ 処 0553
 初 0710
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 署 1445
 緒 1450
 諸 1448
 曙 1446
 ショウ 上 0041
 小 0034
 井 0434
 升 1051
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 生 0036
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 -しる 汁 0756
 しるし 印 0231
 しるす 記 0427
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 信 0063
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 津 1606
 神 0316
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 耳 0057
 自 0081

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 侍 0388
 治 0950
 9 持 0384
 10 時 0383
 除 0996
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 13 慈 2179
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 10 徒 0869

ジュウ

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 7 住 0366
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 重 0539
 10 徒 0869
 紐 0591
 11 洪 1234
 14 銃 1057
 16 獸 0763
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 塾 1437
 熟 1436
 戊 2273
 述 0994
 術 0993
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 旬 0167
 9 盾 1551
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 殉 1090
 純 1101
 12 循 1552
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 13 準 0714
 馴 1926
 15 潤 1491
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 女 0093
 如 2197

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ジン

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 4 冗 1968
 6 成 0070
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 8 定 0045
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 浄 0979
 11 剩 1007
 常 0321
 情 0973
 盛 1300
 12 場 0445
 畳 1520
 13 蒸 0960
 14 静 0978
 15 縄 2073
 16 壤 1665
 嬢 1663
 錠 2080
 20 讓 1662
 釀 1664
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 印 0231
 2 人 0015
 3 刃 0087
 4 仁 1094
 6 尽 0338
 迅 1146
 9 甚 1798
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子 0094
 主 0365
 守 0648
 寿 1544
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 須 1928
 数 0309
 蘇 0494
 州 0845
 洲 0846
 巢 0601
 酢 2129
 4 水 0027
 5 出 0038
 7 吹 1764
 5 垂 1004
 炊 1751
 9 帥 0747
 10 粹 1622
 衰 1861
 11 推 2150
 醉 1625
 12 遂 2210
 13 睡 1008
 15 穗 1314
 16 鍾 1011
 酸 0800
 枢 1386
 崇 1645
 数 0309
 雛 2154
 吸 1763
 末 0272

する	据	1535	すべて	全	0078	セ	世	0604	醒	1626
すかす	透	1785	すべる	統	1058		施	0571	背 ⁹	0124
すがた	姿	1453		滑	1493	セ	背	0124	夕 ³	0265
すき	隙	1876	すまう	住	0366		畝	2243	斥 ⁵	1707
すぎ	杉	0991	すます	済	1260		瀬	1931	石	0403
-すぎ	過	0464		澄	1055	セイ	井 ⁴	0434	汐 ⁶	0268
-すぎる	過	0464	-すます	済	1260		世 ⁵	0604	赤 ⁷	0774
すく	好	0095		澄	1055		正	0043	昔 ⁸	0359
	空	0398	すませる	済	1260		生	0036	析	1697
	透	1785	すまない	済	1260		成 ⁶	0070	席 ¹⁰	0279
すくう	救	1098	すみ	住	0366		西	0795	脊	2153
すくない	少	0677		炭	1647		声 ⁷	0529	隻	1658
すぐ	直	0839		墨	0536		制 ⁵	0708	寂 ¹¹	2045
すぐれる	優	0780	すみやか	速	1143		姓	0431	惜	1218
すけ	助	0642	すむ	住	0366		征	0868	戚	2042
すける	透	1785		済	1260		性	0128	責	0831
すこし	少	0677		澄	1055		青	0130	跡 ¹³	1321
すこやか	健	1610	する	刷	2097		齐	1258	積 ¹⁶	0832
すごい	凄	1458		剃	1192		政 ⁹	0246	績 ¹⁷	0836
すごす	過	0464		擦	2098		星	0755	籍 ²⁰	1910
すごむ	凄	1458	するどい	鋭	1196		牲	0930	咳	2163
すぎましい	凄	1458	ずれる	擦	2098		省	0681	関	0451
すじ	筋	0392	すわる	坐	0750		凄 ¹⁰	1458	節	0391
すすむ	進	0191		座	0749		逝	1702	切 ⁴	0086
すすめる	進	0191		据	1535		情 ¹¹	0973	折 ⁷	1698
	勧	1129	スン	寸	0381		清	0974	刹 ⁵	0523
	薦	2259					盛	1300	拙	1833
すず	鈴	2082	ず				婿 ¹²	2199	洩 ⁹	1588
すずしい	涼	1284	ズ	図	0298		晴	0975	窃	1566
すずむ	涼	1284		豆	0161		貫	1160	殺 ¹⁰	0522
すずめ	雀	1742		事	0080		勢 ¹³	1434	接 ¹¹	0847
すそ	裾	1534		頭	0162		歳	2041	設	0520
すたれる	廃	0149	ズイ	随	2213		聖	0589	雪	0899
すてる	捨	1072		髓	2215		誠	1299	撰 ¹³	1235
	棄	0606	-ずまい	住	0366		精 ¹⁴	0976	節	0391
すでに	既	1820	-ずみ	済	1260		製	0709	説 ¹⁴	1197
すな	沙	1747	-ずり	刷	2097		誓	1701	狭	1933
	砂	0678	-ずれ	擦	2098		静	0978	狭	1933
すなわち	乃	1754					請 ¹⁵	0977	狭	1933
	即	0390	せ				整 ¹⁶	0308	迫	1182

せめる	攻	1045
	責	0831
せる	競	1204
セン	³ 千	0017
	川	0022
	⁵ 仙	1003
	占	0348
	⁶ 先	0134
	尖	1563
	⁹ 宣	1398
	専	0580
	染	1174
	洗	0135
	泉	0207
	⁹ 浅	1587
	¹⁰ 扇	1887
	栓	2230
	¹¹ 旋	0572
	船	0669
	¹² 揃	1537
	¹³ 戦	0461
	煎	1749
	羨	2040
	腺	1983
	詮	2231
	践	1586
	¹⁴ 箋	1582
	銭	1585
	銑	2068
	¹⁵ 潜	1168
	線	0210
	遷	0785
	選	1502
	¹⁶ 薦	2259
	¹⁷ 織	2008
	鮮	0493

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	説	1197
	贅	1509
-ぜき	関	0451
ゼツ	舌	0052
	絶	1271
ぜに	銭	1585
ぜろ	○	0014
ゼン	全	0078
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	善	1213
	然	0760
	禅	1076
	漸	1705
	膳	1215
	繕	1214

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ソ	⁸ 狙	1518
	阻	1517
	⁹ 祖	0641
	¹⁰ 租	1515
	素	0132
	¹¹ 曾	1222
	措	1219
	粗	1516
	組	0264
	¹² 疎	1142
	訴	1708
	¹³ 塑	1777
	想	0683
	鼠	2263
	¹⁴ 溯	1776
	¹⁸ 礎	1349
	¹⁹ 蘇	0494
ソウ	⁴ 双	1498
	⁶ 争	0972
	壮	1589
	早	0143
	⁷ 走	0140
	⁸ 宗	0636

	炒	1750
⁹	奏	2104
	相	0682
	草	0144
	莊	1590
	送	0455
¹⁰	倉	0696
	搜	1527
	挿	1597
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¹¹	曾	1222
	巢	0601
	掃	1016
	曹	1879
	爽	2289
	窓	0558
¹²	創	0697
	喪	1863
	瘦	1947
	葬	0717
	装	1591
¹³	僧	1226
	想	0683
¹⁴	層	1224
	総	0557
	遭	1880
¹⁵	槽	1881
	踪	1322
¹⁶	操	1809
¹⁷	燥	1810
	霜	1908
¹⁸	贈	1227
	騷	1390
¹⁹	藻	1812
	沿	1348
	添	1344
	候	1675
	添	1344
	即	0390
	束	0307

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	足	0044
⁹	促	1604
	則	0625
¹⁰	息	1556
	捉	1603
	速	1143
¹¹	側	0626
¹²	測	0627
¹³	塞	2232
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そこなう	損	1595
-そこなう	損	1595
そこねる	損	1595
-そこねる	損	1595
そそぐ	注	0368
そそのかす	唆	1441
そだち	育	0489
そだつ	育	0489
そだてる	育	0489
ソソ	卒	0751
そで	率	0752
そと	袖	1531
そなえる	外	0266
	供	0357
	備	0715
そなわる	備	0715
その	其	1757
	苑	0729
	園	0856
そば	傍	1884
そまる	染	1174
そむく	背	0124
そむける	背	0124
そめる	染	1174
-そめる	染	1174
そら	空	0398
そらす	反	0374
そる	反	0374
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 噂 2011
 樽 2012

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ゾ 曾 1222
 -ぞい 沿 1348
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 像 1278
 増 1223
 憎 1225
 雑 0379
 蔵 0695
 贈 1227
 臈 1974
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 属 1872
 続 0354
 賊 1231
 -ぞめ 初 0710
 染 1174
 -そろい 揃 1537
 ソン 存 0407

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 他 0189
 多 0267
 汰 1748
 詫 1541

駄 2275
 た 田 0020
 た- 手 0046
 タイ 大 0033
 3 太 0294
 4 代 0071
 5 台 0949
 7 体 0062
 9 対 0650
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 耐 2109
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 10 帯 1232
 泰 2105
 11 堆 2151
 袋 0702
 逮 1608
 12 替 1167
 貸 1163
 隊 0586
 13 滞 1233
 14 態 0893
 17 戴 1914
 たいら 平 0334
 耐 2109
 堪 1800
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 鷹 2286
 たかい 高 0185
 たかまる 高 0185
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 たから 高 0074
 たがい 宝 0686
 たがやす 互 1643
 耕

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 拓 1955
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 炊 1751
 焚 1752
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 企 0502
 蓄 2134
 類 0310
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 竹 0243
 岳 0908
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 たす 足 0044
 たすかる 助 0642
 たすける 助 0642
 たずさえる 携 1786
 たずさわる 携 1786
 たずねる 訊 1637
 訪 0454
 尋 1636
 たたかう 戦 0461
 闘 1363
 たたく 叩 1360
 たたみ 畳 1520
 たたみ- 畳 1520
 たたむ 畳 1520
 ただ 只 1194
 ただ- 只 1194
 ただし 但 1393
 ただしい 正 0043

ただす 正 0043
 ただちに 直 0839
 ただよう 漂 0784
 たち- 立 0067
 -たち 達 1475
 たちまち 忽 1857
 たつとい 尊 0802
 たつとぶ 尊 0802
 尊 1177
 尊 1177
 尊 0802
 達 1475
 たつ 立 0067
 辰 0510
 建 1609
 発 0148
 竜 0507
 断 0849
 経 1257
 絶 1271
 裁 1317
 立 0067
 建 1609
 盾 1551
 縦 0871
 立 0067
 立 0067
 奉 2103
 たてまつる 立 0067
 たてる 立 1609
 立 0067
 例 0721
 たな 棚 2227
 たに 谷 1034
 たね 種 0544
 たのしい 楽 0302
 たのしむ 楽 0302
 たのむ 頼 1930
 たのもしい 頼 1930
 たば 束 0307
 たばねる 束 0307

たび	度	0280	蛋	2293	-だてる	立	0067	ちがえる	違	0663
たべる	旅	0569	¹² 短	0562	-だな	棚	2227	-ちがえる	違	0663
たま	食	0288	¹³ 嘆	1731	-だま	玉	0073	ちぎる	契	1568
	玉	0073	¹⁴ 端	2114	だまる	黙	0762	チク	竹	0243
	球	1099	綻	2081	だれ	誰	2155		畜	2133
	弾	1075	¹⁵ 誕	0876	ダン	旦	1392		逐	2209
	霊	2110	¹⁶ 壇	1958		団	0649		蓄	2134
たま-	玉	0073	¹⁷ 鍛	2064		男	0092		築	1635
たまご	卵	1141	だ			段	0521	ちち	父	0100
たましい	魂	2093				断	0849		乳	0160
たまる	堪	1800	ダ	打	1025	彈	1075	ちぢまる	縮	0875
	溜	1171		妥	1250	暖	1127	ちぢむ	縮	0875
たまわる	賜	0444		唾	1401	談	1977	ちぢめる	縮	0875
たみ	民	0477		舵	2144	壇	1958	ちぢらす	縮	0875
ため	為	1236		蛇	2297	地	0187	ちぢれる	縮	0875
ためす	試	1028		墮	2212	池	0188	チツ	秩	1210
	堪	1800		惰	2217	治	0950		窒	1565
	溜	1171		駄	2275	知	0560	チャ	茶	0603
たもつ	保	0646	ダイ	乃	1754	値	0842	チャク	着	0938
たやす	絶	1271		大	0033	恥	1670		嫡	1120
たより	便	0890		内	0215	致	0251	チュウ	丑	0590
たよる	頼	1930		代	0071	智	1093		中	0035
たらす	垂	1004		台	0949	遅	1144		⁶ 仲	0643
たいる	足	0044		弟	1190	¹³ 痴	1941		虫	0343
たる	足	0044		殆	2192	稚	2148	⁷	冲	0645
	樽	2012		第	1191	置	0843	⁸	宙	1529
たれ	垂	1004		題	1681	馳	1389		忠	0644
-たれ	垂	1004	-だいら	平	0334	¹⁵ 質	0318		抽	1526
たれる	垂	1004	-だおれ	倒	0941	¹⁶ 緻	2009		注	0368
たわむれる	戯	2007	-だか	高	0185	ち		⁹	昼	0466
たわら	俵	1355	-だき	炊	1751	ち	千		柱	0867
タン	⁴ 丹	0667	ダク	諾	1804		血		衷	1862
	反	0374		濁	2266		乳		¹⁰ 紐	0591
	⁵ 旦	1392	だく	抱	0664		小		酎	2130
	⁸ 担	1394	だす	出	0038	ちいさい	0034		¹⁵ 鑄	1545
	⁹ 単	0462	-だす	出	0038	ちかい	0194		駐	0367
	炭	1647	ダツ	脱	1198	ちかう	1701	チヨ	猪	0217
	胆	1982		奪	1657	ちから	0084		著	0707
¹¹ 探	淡	1714	-だて	立	0067	ちがい	0663		貯	0442
		1978		建	1609	ちがう	0663		緒	1450

チヨウ	箸	1443	-ちらす	散	0808	掴	1602	つたえる	伝	0223
	儲	1449	ちらばる	散	0808	捕	1596	つたない	拙	1833
	² 丁	0437	ちり	塵	2256	掴	1602	つたわる	伝	0223
	⁴ 弔	1186	ちる	散	0808	掴	1602	つち	土	0030
	⁵ 庁	0441	チン	沈	0655	漬	0834	つちかう	培	1264
	⁶ 兆	1827		珍	2166	疲	1948	つつ	筒	1838
	吊	0206		朕	1252	遣	1180	つつしむ	慎	1718
	⁷ 町	0439		陳	1373	月	0023		謹	1733
	⁸ 長	0091		賃	1162	付	0064	つつみ	堤	1680
	⁹ 挑	1832		鎮	1719	付	0064	つつむ	包	0457
	重	0539				尽	0338	つづく	続	0354
	¹¹ 帳	2021				次	0278	つづける	続	0354
	張	2020				付	0064	つづみ	鼓	2016
	彫	1279				突	1564	つづる	綴	2290
	眺	1828				就	1283	つとまる	務	0687
	釣	2132				着	0938		勤	1732
	頂	1913				机	1967	つとめる	努	2048
	鳥	0340				尽	0338		務	0687
チヨフ	¹² 喋	2139				尽	0338		勤	1732
	朝	0145				作	0152	つどう	集	0190
	脹	2019				造	0699	つな	綱	2071
	貼	1266				作	0152	つながる	繫	1576
	超	1111				造	0699	つなぐ	繫	1576
	¹³ 腸	1985				創	0697	つね	常	0321
	跳	1831				繕	1214	つの	角	0342
	¹⁴ 徴	2190				次	0278	つのる	募	1341
	暢	1309				接	0847	つば	唾	1401
	¹⁵ 嘲	2221				繼	0848	つばさ	翼	0883
	潮	0146				償	0323	つばめ	燕	1741
	澄	1055				付	0064	つぶ	粒	0235
	蝶	2299				付	0064	つぶす	潰	1178
	調	0306				付	0064	つぶやく	眩	2137
	¹⁷ 聴	1669				付	0064	つぶれる	潰	1178
	¹⁸ 懲	2191				就	1283	つば	坪	1403
	直	0839				着	0938		壺	1402
	勅	1108				漬	0834	つま	妻	1457
ちらかす	抄	1924				付	0064	つま-	爪	0201
	散	0808				告	0698	つまる	詰	0515
	散	0808				辻	1145	つみ	罪	0741
	散	0808				伝	0223	つむ	詰	0515

	摘	1118
	積	0832
	錘	1011
つむぐ	紡	0835
つめ	爪	0201
	詰	0515
つめたい	冷	0675
つめる	詰	0515
つもり	積	0832
つもる	積	0832
つや	艶	2178
つゆ	露	1907
つよい	強	0423
つよまる	強	0423
つよめる	強	0423
つら	面	0175
つらい	辛	1462
つらなる	連	0582
つらぬく	貫	1911
つらねる	連	0582
つり	吊	0206
	釣	2132
つり	釣	2132
つる	吊	0206
	弦	2142
	釣	2132
	鶴	1132
つるぎ	剣	1033
つるす	吊	0206
つれる	連	0582

づ

-づか	塚	2203
-づかい	使	0887
	遣	1180
-づかれ	疲	1948
-づき	付	0064
-づく	付	0064
-づくし	尽	0338
-づくり	作	0152

	造	0699
-づけ	付	0064
	漬	0834
-づける	付	0064
-づたい	伝	0223
-づとめ	勤	1732
-づみ	積	0832
-づめ	詰	0515
-づれ	連	0582

て

て	手	0046
て	手	0046
-て	手	0046
テイ	² 丁	0437
	⁷ 体	0062
	低	0479
	呈	0587
	廷	0877
	弟	1190
	⁸ 定	0045
	底	0482
	抵	0480
	邸	0481
	⁹ 亭	1423
	剃	1192
	帝	1418
	訂	1024
	貞	1867
	¹⁰ 庭	0878
	通	1555
	釘	2078
	¹¹ 停	1424
	偵	1868
	¹² 堤	1680
	提	1679
	程	0588
	¹³ 艇	0879
	¹⁴ 綴	2290
	¹⁵ 締	1419

	¹⁶ 諦	1420
テキ	的	0169
	笛	1530
	摘	1118
	滴	1119
	適	1121
	敵	1122
テツ	迭	1211
	哲	1703
	鉄	0564
	綴	2290
	徹	2188
	撤	2187
てのひら	掌	0324
てら	寺	0382
てらす	照	1110
てる	照	1110
てれる	照	1110
テン	天	0270
	典	0504
	店	0347
	点	0349
	展	0880
	添	1344
	転	0224
	貼	1266
	墳	1720
	殿	0881

て

テ	弟	1190
-て	出	0038
テイ	泥	2117
テキ	溺	2264
てこ	凸	2102
てる	出	0038
テン	田	0020
	伝	0223
	殿	0881
	電	0155

と

ト	³ 土	0030
	⁴ 斗	0757
	⁶ 吐	1766
	⁷ 図	0298
	⁸ 妬	2254
	⁹ 度	0280
	¹⁰ 徒	0870
	途	1000
	¹¹ 兜	2261
	都	0244
	¹² 渡	0281
	登	1054
	¹³ 塗	1001
	¹⁶ 賭	1447
と	十	0005
	戸	0248
とい	問	0452
トウ	² 刀	0085
	⁵ 冬	0360
	⁶ 当	0141
	灯	0440
	⁷ 投	0517
	豆	0161
	⁸ 到	0940
	⁹ 東	0032
	⁹ 逃	1829
	¹⁰ 倒	0941
	党	0319
	凍	1689
	唐	1615
	島	0341
	桃	1830
	納	1156
	討	1023
	透	1785
	¹¹ 悼	1866
	兜	2261
	盜	1304
	陶	1372

12 塔	1959	督	2046	とぶ	飛	0475	豚	0218	
搭	1960	徳	1668		翔	1513	頓	1920	
棟	1688	読	0355		跳	1831	問	0452	
湯	0446	篤	2277	とぼしい	乏	1758	尖	1563	
痘	1944	溶	1038	とまる	止	0042			
登	1054	解	0345		泊	1183	と		
等	0393	説	1197		留	1170	ド	土	0030
答	0981	研	0724	とみ	富	1481		奴	2047
筒	1838	溶	1038		頓	1920		努	2048
統	1058	解	0345	とむ	富	1481		度	0280
道	0158	遂	2210	とむらう	弔	1186		怒	2049
14 稻	1315	床	0851	とめる	止	0042	ドウ	6 同	0182
読	0355	常	0321		泊	1183		9 洞	1842
15 踏	1326	所	0249		留	1170		10 胴	1992
16 糖	1616	所	0249	とめる	止	0042		11 動	0540
頭	0162	閉	0449		留	1170		堂	0320
17 膳	2237	年	0117	とも	友	0399		12 童	0537
18 藤	2235	閉	0449		共	0356		道	0158
闘	1363	綴	2290		供	0357		13 働	0541
10 騰	2236	枋	2038		朋	2226		14 銅	2066
問	0452	凸	2102	ともえ	巴	0527		15 導	0804
とう		突	1564	ともなう	伴	0743		懂	2085
とうげ	0969	嫁	2201	ともに	共	0356		17 瞳	2084
とうとい	0802	調	0306	とら	虎	0912	-とおし	通	0159
	1177	整	0308		寅	0913	-とおり	通	0159
とうとぶ	0802	調	0306	とらえる	捕	1596	-とき	時	0383
	1177	整	0308		捉	1603	ドク	毒	0133
とお	0005	届	1528	とらわれる	捕	1596		独	0346
とおい	0857	届	1528	とり	酉	0796		読	0355
とおし	0159	届	1528		取	0059	どころ	所	0249
とおす	0159	滞	1233		鳥	0340	-どの	殿	0881
とおり	0159	留	1170	とり-	取	0059	-どまり	止	0042
-とおり	0159	唱	1685	とる	取	0059	-どめ	止	0042
とおる	0159	隣	0962		捕	1596		留	1170
とかす	1038	隣	0962		執	1473	-ども	共	0356
	0345	殿	0881		採	0989		供	0357
とがる	1563	飛	0475		撰	1235	-どり	取	0059
とき	0383	飛	0475	トン	撮	1282		撮	1282
トク	1803	跳	1831		屯	1100	どろ	泥	2117
	0385	扉	1888		団	0649	ドン	井	0436
	0387								

妊 1845
忍 1095
認 1096

ぬ

ぬう 縫 1380
ぬかす 抜 1951
ぬかる 抜 1951
ぬき 抜 1951
ぬく 抜 1951
ぬく 抜 1951
ぬぐ 脱 1198
ぬぐう 拭 1027
ぬける 抜 1951
ぬげる 脱 1198
ぬし 主 0365
ぬすむ 盗 1304
ぬの 布 0204
ぬま 沼 1105
ぬらす 濡 2112
ぬり 塗 1001
ぬる 塗 1001
ぬれる 濡 2112

ね

ね 音 0150
値 0842
根 0284
根 0284
ネイ 寧 0438
ねかす 寝 1015
ねかせる 寝 1015
ねがう 願 0214
ねこ 猫 1825
ねじる 捻 1700
ねず 鼠 2263
ねずみ 鼠 2263
ねたむ 妬 2254
ネツ 熱 1435
ねばる 粘 1267

ねむい 眠 1009
ねむる 眠 1009
ねらう 狙 1518
ねり- 練 2062
ねる 寝 1015
練 2062
ネン 年 0117
念 0230
捻 1700
粘 1267
然 0760
燃 0761
縁 0610
ねんごろ 懇 2207

の

の 乃 1754
之 1755
野 0534
野 0534
の- 野 0534
ノウ 悩 1972
納 1156
能 0892
脳 1973
農 0511
濃 0512
のがす 逃 1829
のがれる 逃 1829
のき 軒 0691
のこす 残 1583
のこる 残 1583
のせる 乗 1005
載 1318
のぞく 除 0996
視 0826
のぞむ 望 1066
臨 0855
のち 後 0114
のど 喉 1674
ののしる 罵 2278

のぼす 伸 0873
延 0872
のびる 伸 0873
延 0872
のべ 延 0872
のべる 伸 0873
延 0872
述 0994
のぼす 上 0041
のぼせる 上 0041
のぼり 上 0041
のぼる 上 0041
昇 1053
登 1054
のむ 吞 2174
飲 0289
-のり 乘 1005
のる 乘 1005
載 1318
のろう 呪 2177

は

ハ 巴 0527
把 2024
波 0598
派 1367
破 0596
覇 1869
は 刃 0087
羽 0418
葉 0605
齒 0674
端 2114
ハイ 吠 1851
拜 1642
杯 1696
背 0124
肺 1981
¹⁰俳 0740
配 0799

¹¹排 0739
敗 0830
¹²廢 0149
¹⁵輩 1855
灰 1646
はい 入 0039
はいる 這 1554
はう 榮 1245
-はえ 生 0036
はえる 映 0329
榮 1245
墓 1340
はか 抄 1924
はかどる 計 0555
はからう 図 0298
はかる 計 0555
計 0627
測 0538
量 1638
諮 2122
謀 0609
剝 2069
鋼 0609
剝 0076
ハフ 白 1184
伯 1185
拍 1183
泊 1182
迫 0609
剝 0670
舶 0983
博 0986
薄 1766
はく 吐 1016
掃 1871
履 0609
剝 0489
育 0575
はぐ 激 2037
はげしい 励 2037
はげます 励 2037
はげむ

呑 2174	なく	泣 0578	なめらか	滑 1493	におわせる	匂 2245
貪 1159		鳴 2157	なやます	悩 1972	にがい	苦 0405
鈍 1102	なぐさむ	慰 2125	なやむ	悩 1972	にがす	逃 1829
曇 0898	なぐさめる	慰 2125	ならい	習 0420	にがる	苦 0405
井 0436	なぐる	殴 1387	ならう	倣 1353	にぎやか	賑 0905
どんぶり	-なげ	投 0517		習 0420	にぎる	握 1536
	なげかわしい	嘆 1731	ならす	馴 1926	にぎわう	賑 0905
	なげく	嘆 1731		慣 1912	ニク	肉 0216
ナ	なげる	投 0517		鳴 2157	にくい	憎 1225
那 1410	なごむ	和 0236	ならびに	並 0333	にくしみ	憎 1225
奈 0635	なごやか	和 0236	ならぶ	並 0333	にくむ	憎 1225
南 0794	なさけ	情 0973	ならべる	並 0333	にくらしい	憎 1225
納 1156	なし	梨 1175	なる	成 0070	にげる	逃 1829
名 0269		成 0070		鳴 2157	にごす	濁 2266
菜 0988	-なす	為 1236	なれる	馴 1926	にごる	濁 2266
名 0269	なぞ	成 0070		慣 1912	にし	西 0795
乃 1754	ナツ	謎 1774	なわ	縄 2073	にしき	錦 0213
内 0215	なつ	納 1156	なわ-	苗 1823	にじ	虹 2300
亡 0233	なつかしい	夏 0363	ナン	男 0092	にせ	偽 1237
無 0048	なつかしむ	懷 1667		南 0794	ニチ	日 0001
蔑 2279	なつく	懷 1667		納 1156	になう	担 1394
苗 1823	なつくる	懷 1667		軟 0689	にぶい	鈍 1102
萎 1456	なでる	撫 1538	なん	難 0712	にぶい	鈍 1102
尚 0184	など	等 0393	なん-	何 0815	にぶる	鈍 1102
治 0950	なな	七 0009		何 0815	ニヤク	若 0404
直 0839	ななつ	七 0009			にやす	煮 1188
直 0839	ななめ	斜 0999			ニュー	入 0039
中 0035	なに	何 0815	ニ	二 0003		乳 0160
仲 0643	なに-	何 0815		仁 1094		柔 0688
腹 0864	なの	七 0009		尼 2116	ニヨ	女 0093
半 0335	なべ	鍋 1488		式 0110		如 2197
勿 0171	なま	生 0036		児 0772	ニヨウ	女 0093
永 1691	なま-	生 0036	に	荷 0817		尿 1893
長 0091	なまける	怠 2216	-に	煮 1188	にらむ	睨 2262
流 1059	なまめかしい	艶 2178	にい	新 0275	にる	似 1354
流 1059	なまり	鉛 2067	にえる	煮 1188		煮 1188
眺 1828	なみ	並 0333	におい	匂 2245	にわ	庭 0878
流 1059		波 0598	におう	臭 1560	にわとり	鶏 2284
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	類 0310	ロ	呂 1240	わ	羽 0418	わずか	僅 1734
レイ	¹ ○ 0014		炉 1896		我 0221	わずらう	患 1939
	⁵ 令 0229		路 1229		輪 0944		煩 1937
	礼 0313		路 0788	ワイ	歪 0551	わずらわす	煩 1937
	⁷ 冷 0675		露 1907		賄 1228	わた	綿 0211
	励 2037	ロウ	⁶ 老 0629	わか	若 0404	わたくし	私 0237
	戻 1019		⁷ 勞 0542	わかい	若 0404	わたし	私 0237
	⁸ 例 0721		牢 1737	わかす	沸 1187	わたす	渡 0281
	¹³ 鈴 2082		弄 2220	わかつ	分 0088	わたる	亘 1395
	零 0901		⁹ 郎 0286	わかる	分 0088		渡 0281
	¹⁵ 靈 2110		¹⁰ 朗 1476	わかれる	分 0088	-わたる	渡 0281
	¹⁶ 隸 2050		浪 1477		別 0090	わな	罫 2280
	¹⁷ 齡 0676		¹² 廊 0287	わが	吾 0220	わび	詫 1541
	¹⁹ 麗 2258		¹³ 楼 1957		我 0221	わびる	詫 1541
レキ	曆 0854		¹⁴ 漏 2118	わき	脇 1993	わらう	笑 0579
	歴 0853		¹⁸ 糧 1618	ワク	或 1152	わらべ	童 0537
レッ	列 0718		²¹ 露 1907		惑 1153	わり	割 0416
	劣 1743		²² 籠 0509	わく	杵 1624	わる	割 0416
	烈 0719	ログ	六 0008		沸 1187	わる	悪 0546
	裂 0720		緑 0607		湧 2006	わるい	悪 0546
レン	恋 0777		録 0608	わけ	分 0088	われ	吾 0220
	連 0582		麓 2257		脇 1993		我 0221
	廉 2056	ロン	論 0942		訳 1505	われる	割 0416
	蓮 0585			わける	訳 0088	ワン	湾 1500
	練 2062		わ	わざ	技 0966		腕 0732
	鍊 2063	ワ	把 2024	わざわい	業 0498		碗 0731
			和 0236	わし	災 1979		
			話 0053		驚 2287		

HOW TO LOOK UP A KANJI

Three indexes are provided for your convenience. It is generally fastest to use them in the following order of priority:

1. Readings Index

When you know at least one reading of a kanji it is most efficient to use this index, which for this reason is placed closest to the back. When a kanji has both an *on* (Chinese-derived) reading and a *kun* (native) reading, it is generally more convenient to start with the *kun* reading, which is less likely to have homophones. Homophones appear in ascending order of their stroke counts.

2. Radical Index

This index lists each character by its traditional “radical,” or semantic root. It may be convenient to use this index when you don’t know any readings for a kanji and can identify its radical. The radical most often appears at the left side of a left-right kanji, at the top of a top-bottom kanji, or as an enclosure. Important exceptions:

Radicals that often/always appear at the right
(radical number in parentheses):

巾 (18) 冂 (26) 欠 (76) 攴 (66) 卩 (163) 隹 (172) 頁 (181)

Radicals that often/always appear at the bottom
(radical number in parentheses):

儿 (10) 心 (61) 灬 (86) 貝 (154)

Because this index has been prepared in accordance with the traditional radical system, it lists radicals according to the stroke counts of their parent forms. Note the correspondence between the following abbreviated and parent forms, listed in order of their radical numbers (stroke counts in parentheses):

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 61. 忄 (3) = 心 (4) | 96. 王 (4) = 玉 (5) | 162. 辶 (3) = 辵 (7) |
| 64. 扌 (3) = 手 (4) | 113. 礻 (4) = 示 (5) | 163. 阝 (as in 都) (3) = 邑 (7) |
| 85. 氵 (3) = 水 (4) | 130. 月 (4) = 肉 (6) | 170. 阝 (as in 隅) (3) = 阜 (8) |
| 94. 犛 (3) = 犬 (4) | 145. 衤 (5) = 衣 (6) | |

3. Stroke Count Index

Use this index if you don’t know any of a character’s readings and are not confident that you can quickly find it in the Radical index.

To make it easier to use this index, memorize the stroke counts of the following graphemes with easily mistaken stroke counts: 子 (3), 卩/卩 (3), 辶 (3), 廴 (3), 欠 (3), 攴 (4), and 臣 (7).

It is also useful to memorize the stroke counts of frequently encountered, high-stroke-count graphemes, such as 犛 (6), 衤 (6), 車 (7) 貝 (7), 言 (7), 酉 (7), 金 (8), 𠂔 (8), 頁 (9), and 馬 (10).

"The most effective kanji learning tool available today."

—Jack Halpern, CEO of The CJK Dictionary Institute and editor in chief of *The Kodansha Kanji Learner's Dictionary*


This course provides a complete system for acquiring all the characters needed for genuine literacy. The 2300 entries summarize each kanji's meaning(s) with concise, easily memorized keywords—conveniently cross-referenced with sample vocabulary to illustrate how the kanji is used in typical words and phrases. Mnemonic annotations for each kanji help you remember its meaning(s) and distinguish it from other, similar-looking characters.

Basic meanings, each with a capitalized keyword for easy memorization, and numbered for cross-reference with the sample vocabulary (at right)

Officially recognized and supplementary readings, including readings newly recognized in the 2010 revisions to the Joyo Kanji List

Head character with stroke order

Superscript circle indicates a word that is useful to learn as an illustration of a reading, a meaning, or both

	¹ ROLL UP, wind ² VOLUME	^① 巻く まく roll up; wind ¹ 巻き込む まきこむ roll (up), wrap; involve, drag in 0192 ¹ 卷子本 かんすほん scroll, rolled book 0094, 0031 ^② 上・中・下巻 じょう・ちゅう・げかん set of three volumes 0041, 0035, 0040 ² 別巻 べっかん separate volume, extra issue 0090
	カン ま(く) まき ま(き)	In ancient China, long records were kept on <i>tally sticks</i> (算) bound with string. To store such records, the Chinese simply wound them up into a ROLL —represented here by 𠨍 (roll up). When referring to a bound work, 卷 corresponds to the English "VOLUME," which itself derives from the Latin word for "ROLL," <i>volvare</i> . 巻 券 0456

Sample vocabulary, arranged in the order of the character's numbered meanings

Note on how to remember the character's meanings

Entry number

Radical and radical number

Nonstandard form

Entry number in the *Kodansha Kanji Learner's Dictionary*

Cross-reference to easily confused character

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